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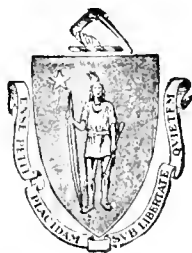


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THE
NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

CONTAINING

Essays, Original and Selected,

RELATING TO

AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY;

WITH

Engravings, and the Prices of the Country Produce.

—••••—
BY THOMAS G. FESSENDEN.

—••••—
Vol. IV.

Boston;

PRINTED BY JOHN B. RUSSELL, CONGRESS STREET.

1826.

17-12
18-12

18-5
18-12

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at the corner of Congress and Lindall Streets, (Six doors from the Post Office) Boston.—THOMAS G. FESSLE, Printer.

VOL. IV.

FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1825.

No. 1.

AGRICULTURE.

From the American Farmer.

REPLY TO COL. PICKERING ON NATIVE CATTLE, &c.—No. 3.

JONATHAN ROBERTS, Esq.

President of the Penn. Agric. Society—

DEAR SIR,

Col. Pickering quotes Major Rudd's assertion, that "if the improved short horns were everywhere disseminated, the produce of beef, on a given extent of land, would be nearly doubled; that they yield about 8 or 9 pounds of butter per week; that, in form and handling, they are a perfect contrast to the old breed; that he believes, they consume less food; and that, for the general purposes of countries where beef is in great demand, they are, beyond all doubt, the best."

That beef is in great demand in New England and in all the Atlantic States, is too evident to require illustration. And if its amount, as Major Rudd asserts, would be nearly doubled, by the early maturity of a race, which, in three years, afford as much weight upon the same food, as most others in six years, their great value as dairy cattle should not alone be taken into the account.

The product of butter depends upon the properties of the cow, the quantity and quality of food, the care, skill, and attention of the person by whom it is made. It, in common with all manufactured articles, is influenced by the material of which it is composed; but, it is affected by chymical causes: the vibrations of the atmosphere—the shape of the milk-pan—even by "the dexterity of finger in skimming the cream." The quantity may be increased if the quality be not regarded; the weight must be augmented if the buttermilk, as in New England, be not well expressed, and salt be profusely supplied.

The quantity and quality of the butter are not the best tests of the richness of the milk, much less of the properties of the cow, unless a comparative estimate be made by the same person, in the same manner, under similar circumstances, and at various times. The secretion and the quality of the milk, are affected by the state of the animal's health, by the operation of external causes, even by harsh treatment or fright.

It has not been contended by me, nor by any advocate of improved short horns, that the selection made by Major Rudd was, from the race, most valued for dairy purposes. On the contrary, although his cows afford from 3 to 9 pounds of butter per week, more than twice as much as the product of the Oakes' cow when she was not forced, it is well known that he regarded what are called, technically, the grazing, rather than the dairy tribe, of Colling's stock.

The early maturity of Improved short horns has been evinced in so many instances and published in so many books, that I should exhaust your patience, if I were to quote the long records of British writers and cattle show reports. I will state a few which have occurred in England, and I am prepared to authenticate, by evidence which would be received in a court of

justice, the facts which I shall relate in regard to some animals reared upon my own farm.

Col. Pickering alleges, that "Major Rudd became the purchaser of Colling's stock, with the principal if not the only view of becoming what Mr Colling had been, a breeder of cattle for the profit to be derived from the sales." His having given high prices, with a view to profit—his views having been realized—his profits continued, by high prices still obtained, cannot be brought in evidence, that his judgment was unsound, or that the cattle were not good.

We have had from "the ingenious Mr Marshall" a long list of the plans of knavish sheep breeders, "thirty-five or forty years ago." He might, no doubt, have given an elaborate and amusing account of the tricks of accomplished sheep stealers, if he had been so disposed: but, it would not bear upon Major Rudd, a gentleman of fortune, leisure, and zeal, who has pleasure in doing good; whose generosity may be apparent in allowing access to his males, or in giving away calves; whilst, as a man of business, he demands the value of that which, by the purchaser, is sought.*

His vanity, though humble, may be elated with his success as a farmer; and, after having rambled abroad, he may vaunt over the superiority of his ox or his cow, whilst his disregard of high employ, makes him happy in retirement, and tranquil if obscure.

Col. Mellish was a chivalrous soldier, regardless of his person and his purse, munificent in all his pursuits, so elevated by his position above all sordid calculation, and so far removed, by his fortune, from the desire of paltry gain, through the sale of a bull or a calf, that no man who knew him, or who could measure the habits of the persons amongst whom he moved, could suspect him of objects other than those of general improvement, connected with the advancement of his tenantry, or the interests of his country, which may stimulate a private gentleman or a farmer in his quiet path, with as much steadiness and force, as if he were struggling in the race for popularity, or contending for distinction among public men.

It was not necessary that Col. Pickering should remark, "no mere farmer in England can find his account in giving 450 dollars a piece for cows and heifers, to compose his dairy." In this, as in many of the opinions which this venerable gentleman has expressed, I most cordially agree; but, a "mere farmer" may find it profitable, in conjunction with his neighbours to purchase a bull for the use of their stock, and to employ two or three thorough bred cows, to take advantage of the demand, and to have the means of changing the stream, as it is called, of the blood. Thus, whilst his own stock is improved, his expenditures are returned by occasional sales, and by the perquisites received for the services of the male.

A large landholder may find it advantageous to purchase bulls and cows, to breed calves for

* I do not deny, that some of the professional breeders, of England, whose names we hear, and whose short horns we see, are occasionally exorbitant, and often unfair.

the purpose of his tenantry, and, through their prosperity, to augment, ultimately, his own gain.

The improved short horns must be an extraordinary race, if some dozens of marquises, barons, baronets, and scores of country gentlemen, with the distinguished Mr Curwen at their head, become "professional breeders for profit."

John Bull, although not so acute, in our estimation, as brother Jonathan, that extraordinary being, whom I have always considered the most efficient and useful of the race, is not quite so stupid and absurd as to be humbugged upon the matter of his boast, "old English roast beef," by the tricks of noblemen and country gentlemen, who sacrifice thousands for his gratification, who pay millions for public improvement, whose wealth, consequence, and pride rest upon the prosperity of their tenantry, and the value and extent of their land.

I am, dear sir, most truly, yours,

JOHN HARE POWELL.

Extract from a communication, made by his Excellency Levi Lincoln, governor of Massachusetts—president of the Worcester county Agricultural Society.

(*Memoirs Penn. Agricul. Society*, p. 14.)

"Upon the subject of Denton's progeny, I should fear to write to any one less observing and sanguine than yourself. With nineteen of them, of different grades and ages, in my possession, I can safely say, that my most confident anticipations have been entirely answered. I have now seven heifers in milk, four of them 3 years, and three 2 years old; and for richness in quality and abundance in quantity, they are not excelled by the very best cows of any age, of the native stock. A heifer of 3 years, with her second calf, has not been dry since she dropped her first, having given four quarts on the morning of her second calving.

"Next to the Merino sheep, I consider the introduction of the short horns, in the blood of Denton, as the richest acquisition to the country which agriculture has received. For the dairy and the stall I speak with the utmost confidence of their preeminence. From my three years old heifers I have calves of the most promising appearance, and greatly excelling any I have before seen. One of the heifers gives from 16 to 20 quarts of the richest milk, by the day, since calving; the other a little less, from the circumstance of having been in milk continually for more than a year; but her milk is in no degree inferior in quality. The last season she gave eleven quarts at a milking, with grass only and this not unfrequently. They keep as easily as the native stock, and are as hardy. I have this year a three-fourths heifer calf from a half blood of Denton by Admiral, the famous bull sent out by Sir Isaac Coffin last year, to the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, and two others by the celebrated bull "Calebs" on Denton's half blood. They are fine promising animals, although in no respect superior to the three-fourths of Denton. I have no knowledge of the properties of this stock for labour, never having altered but one of the males. I cannot, however, perceive any reason to doubt their value in this particular. Their form indicates

great power, and they have much quietness and docility."

From Charles A. Barnitz, Esq.

York, Penn. May 23d, 1825.

JOHN HARE POWEL, Esq.

DEAR SIR,—Knowing the great interest you feel in all things relating to our stock of cattle, it gives me pleasure to inform you of the flattering prospects I have in the increasing excellence of the Improved Durham Short Horns, which were obtained last spring. York-shire was nine months, and Hebe fifteen months old, when they were procured; I have now had them one year, and their improvement in size and beauty surpasses every thing of the kind that has been known in this county. We have a rich valley, highly cultivated, extending through York county, and almost every farmer has one or two choice cows of the native stock, which he considers of a superior kind; but from all that I have seen in my own examination, (and I have taken pains in the matter,) as well, from what I hear, they fall far short of Hebe in beauty, size, shape, and other points of value. Early last summer I obtained from a neighbouring farmer a beautiful heifer of the native stock, of the finest shape and promise, and of the same age with Hebe. I kept them together upon the same feed until new year, when the difference was so great, that allowing for a small original difference in size, Hebe appeared at least two years ahead in improvement. York-shire is an uncommonly fine animal, and although not two years old, has the weight and size of the best common bulls at five years old. The great breadth and perfect symmetry of his frame is most extraordinary; his skin is covered with a coat of hair almost as fine as fur, and his fine handling shows an elasticity, which in the course of another year will advance him to the first rank of fine animals.

Our farmers, who generally know the leading points of good stock, have formed the highest opinion of this breed, and all agree on the great importance of extending them as rapidly as possible.—The great difficulty of obtaining them, and the high prices they command, will for some years retard the progress of the full blood; but even the half blood, which almost every farmer may obtain, must make a sensible improvement in the course of two or three years.

The calves got by York-shire when he was only a year old, from common cows, indicate the great superiority of the breed in a remarkable degree. A heifer calf, got by him on a common cow, was lately sold for \$20, when common calves of the same age and best appearance, will not command five dollars.

I hope, my dear sir, your exertions to promote the improvement of our farm stock, may be rewarded as well in value as in what I know to be much more gratifying to you, the satisfaction of contributing so largely to the substantial wealth and comfort of your fellow citizens.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient serv't,

CHAS. A. BARNITZ.

Extract from the letter from Mr Harvey, a professed breeder of Hereford cattle, acknowledging "the superiority of Short Horns over all others, and that the Herefords stood second."

To the Editor of the British Farmers' Chronicle.

Edin., Aburgh, Dec. 21, 1824.

It having appeared in several papers that I

had the honour to gain three prizes at the late Smithfield cattle show, I beg you will have the goodness to contradict it; for I assure you, the superiority of the short-horned cattle over all others, was most conspicuous. The Herefords stood second, &c.

Signed,

ROB. C. HARVEY.

Extract from the "British Farmers' Chronicle," 27th December, 1824.

"SIR CHARLES MORGAN'S CATTLE SHOW.—This exhibition took place on the 21st inst. Notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather, the increasing importance of the meeting, and, on the present occasion, the intense curiosity which was universally entertained, to learn the result of the long pending contest for usefulness and excellence, between the Improved Short Horns and Herefords, promoted an assemblage of agriculturists more numerous than had been witnessed on any former occasion. Twice had this question been already contested; in the first year, favourably to the short horns; in the second, no decision had been made, and curiosity was raised to the highest pitch respecting this, the third.

"Premiums were awarded for the best bulls and heifers of the North Devon, Short Horn, Hereford and Glamorganshire breeds. A sweepstake for the best bull of any breed, intended to bring all the previous winners together, was most numerously contested, and was won by the Rev. H. Berry's improved short horn bull Wharfedale, sixteen months old, by Mr Bate's Enchanter and Mr Whitaker's Miranda, beating the field."

"The sweepstakes of ten guineas each, five subscribers, for the best yearling heifer, was won by Mr Champion's improved short horn heifer, aged 17 months, beating the Hereford heifer aged 20 months.

"Mr Champion's heifer measured in girth behind the fore legs 3 feet 7 inches; in length from the fore upper corner of the shoulder blade bone to the hindmost point of the rump, 5 feet. The given weight by this admeasurement, is 52 stones of 14 lbs. to the stone, (728 lbs.) Mr White's heifer measured in the same way, in girth 6 feet 1 inch; in length 5 feet; and by a similar calculation, her given weight was 45 stones, (630 lbs.) From the foregoing statement, it appears that Mr Champion's heifer nearly averaged 43 lbs. per month, and Mr White's heifer nearly 32 lbs. per month." Difference in favour of the short horn heifer more than one-third.

From E. Wolcott, Esq., a skillful practical farmer, who resides in the district wherein the Devons of imported blood are well known.

East Windsor, Conn., June 17, 1825.

Since my return from my very agreeable journey to the south, I have made particular inquiry respecting four remarkable oxen which have been fattened on this part of the country. The first, was the Connecticut ox, which was slaughtered in Boston in the year 1809. He was bred by Mr E. Wolcott, and fattened by Mr Aaron Bissell, both of this town. His colour was mostly white, with black or dark brown spots on his neck, shoulders and sides. He was a beautiful animal, and resembled more the Improved Short Horn breed than any ox I have ever seen. He was kept several months in Boston for exhibition, during which time he is supposed to have

lost considerably in weight. When killed, his round weight was 2183 lbs.

Mr Wolcott, who bred him, informs me that his grandsire was an imported bull, but he does not know of what breed. Since the period mentioned above, Col. Abel Chapin, of Springfield, Massachusetts, has bred and fattened three extraordinary oxen. I have not been able to ascertain their precise weights. Two of them were larger than the Connecticut ox, and neither of them of equal symmetry. All of these, as Col. Chapin informed me, descended from the bull imported by Mr Gore. These facts, I think, sir, go to show, that "the finest cattle" of New England have been derived from bulls of recent importation.

With regard to the cattle of our country called "native," I believe the best are to be found in the valleys of the New England rivers, and in the western parts of the state of New York. These have been familiar to me for many years. I have seen the imported Devons, both in Connecticut and Maryland, and have never had but one opinion of them, which is, that they are inferior to our native stock.

In January last, I journeyed to Vermont, and saw the descendants of the Holstein (Short Horns) cattle, imported by Wm. Jarvis, Esq. about fourteen years ago. Satisfied of the excellence of this stock, I purchased of Mr Jarvis a few heifers. In March, I travelled into Massachusetts, and saw the imported bulls Denton, Cretels, and Admiral, of the Improved Durham Short Horn breed, and many of their progeny.

Recently I have seen more of the same breed in your possession, and in Baltimore; and should think no lover of fine cattle could see them, without acknowledging their excellence.—How full I am persuaded of their superiority over any other breed of neat cattle, you may well know by the price I paid for a young male of pure blood.

With sentiments of much respect and esteem, am, sir, your most obed't humble serv't.

(Signed)

E. WOLCOTT.

JOHN HARE POWEL, Esq.,

Corres. Sec'y of the Penn. Agric. Soc'y.

Extract from a letter from one of the oldest breeders in England—Yorkshire, March 25, 1825.

"I have declined breeding &c. I have nothing left worth your notice. The best Short Horns are all true in their form, and well calculated for the yoke, their step being firm and good."

Improved Short Horns are of various sizes; weight is not always determined, by the height and circumference of the animal, especially when in a lean state. Compactness of form accompanied by length of the hind, and depth of the fore quarters, with the property of carrying flesh without, as well as fat, or "proof" within, causes both Improved Short Horns, and Improved Herefords, to arrive at great weights, although when in "store condition," they appear comparatively small.

Philadelphia county—Turnpike scales Gate No. 1, December 27, 1824.

Mr Powel's bull calf weighs this day when 10 months 12 days old	-	-	-	1022 lbs.
Cow 4 years old	-	-	-	1610 "
Virgna 6 years old	-	-	-	1309 "
Bull calf, De-fiance, weighs this day, (January 26.) when 6 mo. 20 days old,	-	-	-	665 "

Heifer, Coquette, 11½ months, - 798
 Cow 6 years old, - 1618

Dimensions given to prove that animals which are not large, weigh heavily when well formed:

Virginia, 6 years old:

From the root of the horns to the extreme end of the rump, - 6 ft. 2½ inch.
 From the top of the shoulder to the ground, - 4 ' 3 1-2 '
 From the bottom of the belly to the ground, - 1 ' 9 1-2 '

This cow is not larger than many of the native cows of Pennsylvania. Mr Curwen states, that his stock from which she is derived, are comparatively "diminutive;" yet when in merely store condition, she weighed 1309 lbs.

Defiance, 6 mo. 20 days old.

From the top of the shoulder to the ground, - 3 ft. 6 3-4 in
 From the brisket to the ground, 1 ' 8 1-4 '
 From the horns to the extreme end of the rump, - 5 ' 1 1-2 '
 From the shoulder to the root of the horns, - 1 ' 2 1-2 '
 Circumference immediately behind the fore legs, - 4 ' 10 '
 Diameter of bone under his knee, - 2 '

This calf had not been forced. It is not his mere weight, but the smallness of offal, and his weight in proportion to his size, which are worthy of remark. Skin, bone, and fat, are often found without the due proportion of flesh.

Lady, 3 years.

Across the hips, - 2 ft. 1 3-4 in.
 Across the end of the rump, - 1 ' 4 1-2 '
 From the root of the horns to the end of the rump, - 7 ' 4 3-4 '
 From the hip to the same point, 1 ' 9 1-4 '
 From the root of the horn to the shoulder, - 1 ' 9 '
 Diameter of the bone under the knee, 2 1-3 '

This is a very large cow of her age. Her weight has not been ascertained.

The other cows, whose weights are given had been reduced during the early part of the winter, in order that they might calve safely.—The foregoing weights and dimensions, were ascertained in my presence. I have traced the ages of the animals bred at Powelton, by reference to the Fold-Book. J. P. MILNOR.

Improved Short Horns are not "a stock entirely new;" some of them can be traced, without a flaw in the pedigree, by the names, to 1777. (See Herd Book p. 68.)

From a pamphlet entitled "Improved Short Horns, and their pretensions," by the Rev. Mr Berry, Liverpool, 1824.

To the banks of the river Tees, separating the counties of Durham and York, reference is to be had for an account of the originals of the Improved Short Horns. There, upwards of eighty years ago, existed a breed of cattle, (for a description of which the author is indebted to an old and celebrated breeder now living,) in colour resembling what is called the improved breed of the present day.

From all the information which can be collected, it appears that the breed of cattle thus described, was crossed with, and probably improved by importations from the continent.

Several spirited individuals at that early period, had devoted much attention to the improvement of the breed of cattle in the counties of

Durham and York, and amongst others, Sir William St. Quintin, of Scampston, imported cows and bulls from Holland. In due time the produce of these animals was more widely diffused and crossed with the best stocks of the country, which possessed the same characteristics, became distinguished as the Teeswater Short Horns, uniting in a wonderful degree good grazing and dairy qualities. (See Bailey's Survey of Durham.)

Thus much for the Teeswater cattle, the originals of the Improved Short Horns. From this breed Mr. Charles Colling selected his original stock.

The milking properties having been established by the instances given from Mr Whitaker's stock, it but remains to be shown, that as grazing stock, the Improved Short Horns are unequalled. But a very few cases shall be selected of the great number which could be adduced:

1822. An ox 4½ years old, four quarters weighed	1890 lbs.
Tallow,	350
	2240
1816. A steer 20 mo. old, four quarters, Tallow,	861 106
	967
1817. A steer 3 years, 3 mo. old, four qrs. Tallow,	1484 168
	1652
1822. A steer, 3 years old, four qrs. Tallow,	1498 210
	1708
" A steer, 2 years old, four qrs. Tallow,	1156 179
	1335

Sir Charles Morgan's 4 years old ox, by Furioso, four quarters weighed 2053 lbs.

Major Rudd, of Marton obtained the premium offered by the Cleveland Agricultural Society, in 1811, for the best steer under three years old, fed on vegetable food, meaning hay, grass, or roots. The weight of his four quarters, when 3 years and 13 days old, the time he was slaughtered, 1344 lbs.

A 6 years old ox, bred by Sir Rowland Wynne, slaughtered in 1808, weighed	2366 lbs.
Tallow,	375
	2741

Rufus, a bull bred by Mr Hutchinson, after serving in his fourth season the extraordinary number of 150 cows, was slaughtered, having been fed four months—his four quarters weighed	1,708 lbs.
Tallow,	163
	1,876

Mr. Champion's bull Aid-de-camp weighed alive, when 22 months old, 1851 lbs.
 Miss Points,* by Aid-de-camp, bred by Mr

* NOTE.—This heifer has been purchased by Mr Powel, and will cost \$700 by the time she gets here in November.—ED. AM. FARMER.

Champion, when 17 months old, if killed, her quarters would have weighed, according to the rule established at the Tredegar Show, 728 lbs.

MEAT BREAKFASTS.

It is too much the practice in London, and amongst the artisans of the country, to sit down after three hours' work in the morning to a cup of tea and a few slices of bread and butter;—and this partly accounts for the sickly, squalid countenances that are so frequently to be met with. Tea should never be taken as an article of food, but merely as a refreshing beverage; and meat should be always eaten for breakfast when people can afford it, except in a few cases of delicate habits, whose stomachs cannot digest it, until the latter part of the day. If a man have been indulging the night before, and feel dry in the mouth, and if he also have a wish for a cup of tea, it will be highly proper to take it; but then he should endeavour to engage his appetite to a small bit of ham, or rump steak, or an egg, if possible, and so furnish the stomach with something to employ its juices upon. Let it be ever so small, a bit of meat in the morning should be eaten by those who wish to be strong. And we firmly believe, that if men could return to the ancient mode of breakfasting, namely, beer, beef, and dried flesh, they would be a stouter race than the present *souchong* breed.—Tea is much better for an evening beverage than for morning, unless when the stomach is under the effects of too much exertion. Coffee, if it affect the bowels, is the best fluid for breakfast, but if it do not affect the bowels, it is the worst. This observation applies also to roasted grain.

In this season, while all animal, and almost all vegetable nature seems to pant beneath the heat, we hope that the labors of that serviceable slave to man, the horse, will be regarded in mercy. He suffers for our convenience and comfort—performs long and exhausting journeys, in feverish blood, and has no tongue to make us acquainted with the extent of his miseries.—The first intelligence which his master receives of his debility and exhaustion, is from the death of the poor animal; he drops down in his harness, and expires before relief can be given to his afflictions. To so faithful and uncomplaining a servant, to one who so cheerfully endures so much misery for our benefit, we are bound by a double tie to be merciful.—*Balt. Am.*

Caution.—A young woman, servant to Mr. J. Ward, New Road, Lincoln, whilst picking her ear with a pin, the head came off and lodged within it; and notwithstanding the best advice and means that could be obtained to dislodge it, the poor girl now lies in a most dangerous state, and in the greatest agony, and it is feared she will not recover. We hope this distressing occurrence will put people on their guard against a very common, but dangerous practice.—*English paper.*

On Sunday afternoon 3 bales of cotton were discovered to be on fire in a store in New-York, upon which some linseed oil had been accidentally spilt, which produced the combustion.

RURAL ECONOMY.

From *Cobbett's Ride in France.*

MODE OF CULTIVATING VINES IN FRANCE.

"I see there is very little variety in the mode of cultivating the vine in France, as far as I have gone through the country. In all the vineyards that I have seen, the vines are planted in rows. The rows are from three to four feet apart, and the vine, in the row, from two to three feet from each other. The vines seldom get up to above four or five feet high. They are cut down in the month of February, or thereabouts, very close. There is a little of the last year's wood left, but not many inches of it, to give new wood for the next season. When they begin to shoot in the Spring, there are stakes, of either round or split coppice wood, which are about 4 feet long, and an inch and a half in diameter, and one of these stakes is stuck into the ground near the stem of each vine. The stakes are intended to give a hold to the tendrils, by the means of which the vines climb up, and thus keep themselves clear from the ground.

"The neighborhood of Tours is a great place for vines, and for the making of fine wine. I went along with my landlord to-day to see his vineyard, which is at about half a league from the city. The vintage of the black grapes is not quite finished, there, and that of the white grapes is not begun. In this part of France they let the white grapes hang as long as possible, because they say, it makes the wine stronger and of better flavour. The snow is, they tell me, sometimes upon the ground before the grapes are gathered. I saw a great many acres of vineyard to-day. The vines look beautiful at this time, with all their leaves off, and loads of ripe grapes hanging upon them. The vines, which are planted in cuttings, or slips (just as gooseberries and currants are) of the last year's wood, begin to bear when about four or five years old. An acre of vineyard of the best sort of vines, in full bearing, is worth, at Tours, about 3000 francs; or 125*l.* of our money. This year, they say, the vines will yield from 10 to 12 barrels of 250 bottles each; or as was before observed, of about 80 English wine gallons each. Good wine may be bought at Tours, by the single bottle, for 10 sous, or 5*d.* English, the bottle. The barrel or *piece* of this year's wine will bring from 50 to 60 francs, at the place. But the wine of this year will not be of the best quality, on account of the grapes not having ripened quickly, which they should do to make very good wine. Some of the vines are very old: some of them forty, some fifty years old. The land round Tours is hilly, uncommonly good strong land, and stoney, which is just the character of the land to suit the vine. There is much rock in the hills, here, as at Loches; the wine makers have caves, hewed out of the rocks under the brows of the hills, in which to deposit the wine and to carry on the process of making it. Some of the vines in this part of the country are cultivated in the *espalier* fashion.—This is not however, generally the case, where there is any considerable quantity of vineyard together. The common way is, to stick one stake, about four feet high, up to each vine.—The stakes are pulled up at this time of the year when no longer wanted, and placed away in a stack, just as hoppers are in England. The

stakes are, as I said before, made of coppice wood, hazel, ash, and other kinds. They do not last above a couple of years; for, if used longer, they become rotten and are easily broken by the wind."

"There is a kind of grape, which I saw on some vines here, made use of to give colour to the red wine. When this grape is squeezed, the juice is of a fine dark color, a mixture of purple and red. It is made use of in giving a color to all red wine, which could not have the fine color that we see in it, but for the use of this sort of grape. The vintage of the white grapes begins, this year, at about this time, the 7th of November."

"The bunches of grapes are cut from the vines by means of a pair of scissors. They are then put into large baskets, which the gatherers carry to one side of the vineyard, and there the grapes are tipped into tubs, placed ready for their reception. The tubs, when filled, are carried home in a cart or waggon, and the grapes are then, while in the tub, pounded or bruised, by a stout and pretty heavy piece of wood, which is made use of by hand.—From the tubs, the grapes are thrown into a very large vat, as soon as they are sufficiently bruised. In this vat the pulp of the bruised grapes, and their juice altogether, remain for as much as a week or ten days covered over, as Boer is when set to work, in order to undergo the *fermentation* that is necessary. While this fermentation is going on, the pulp and juice in the vat rise up, just as bread does that is made of yeast. After rising up and frothing for some time, the head sinks as that of beer does; and then the fermentation is supposed to be nearly at an end. As soon as this sinking takes place, the juice that flows in the vat is drawn off, leaving the pulp, and the juice which that still retains, behind. The juice thus drawn off, is considered to make the best wine of the vintage. When this juice is drawn off, all that which remains in the vat is taken out and pressed in the wine press. The juice runs away from the press into a large tub sunk in the ground, from which it is emptied, directly, into the *piece*, or barrel. There is nothing at all mixed with the juice of the grape; and, from the time that it is first put into the barrel, it remains there, until it is drawn off, to bottle. The bung hole of the barrel, after receiving the juice, must be left open, covered only by a vine-leaf, for about ten days, in order that all fermentation may subside before the barrel be made close for good. This is the whole process of the vintage, as far as relates to the red wine. That of the white wine is somewhat different. The white grapes must be pressed directly after they have been bruised, and instead of fermenting in the vat, pulp and juice mixed altogether, like the red-wine the white wine must not be allowed to ferment till it has undergone all the pressing and separation of the pulp from the juice. It must be bruised, pressed, and put to ferment in the barrel, without there being any lapse of time between these different stages of the process. The reason for this is, that if the white wine were allowed to ferment, like the red, when its juice is filled with the pulp of the grapes and their stalks, the pulp of the stalks would spoil the colour of the wine; and the wine would not in fact be white wine at all.

SILK.

The public attention is called, in several places, to the planting of mulberry trees, for the supply of silk worms and the making of silk.—No doubt, this might be made a profitable business in many parts of the United States, and afford a valuable and pleasant employment to thousands of persons who now add nothing to the general wealth of the nation. The silk goods imported last year, were valued at 7,103,000 dollars, and those exported at 1,816,000—leaving 5,287,000 dollars for the consumption—a large part of which might be saved, and chiefly by the wholesome amusement of children in the country, a few weeks in the year.

Niles' Register.

TO DYERS.

Barwood, the most valuable of all the known dyes producing red appears to be but little known in this country. The colour it imparts is highly permanent, much more so than other red dyeing wood. Beautiful clarets are made on wool with this wood, and a small portion of copperas. It is used in all shades of brown, and in the making of dark bottle greens. With alum, it gives yellowish brown reds to wool of considerable durability. This colour may be saddened and varied, by employing solutions of iron or copper with it, either alone or conjointly with alum. The dark red which is commonly seen upon the British imitation of Bandana, or East India silk handkerchiefs, is commonly produced by the colouring matter of barwood, saddened by sulphate of iron. It is much employed for giving a dark ground for blues intended for mixtures, whereby much indigo is saved. This colour is put on the wool or cloth prior to dipping in the blue vat. From one to two pounds of barwood is used for twenty pounds of wool, in which the wool is boiled the usual time and saddened with four ounces of copperas to twenty pounds of barwood. Those who object to copperas, darken the wool with a little pearl-ash, which may be put in with the wool before boiling it. AN ENGLISH DYER.

To the Editor of the Centinel.

MACHINE FOR DRESSING HEMP.

Worcester, July 5th, 1825.

SIR,—I beg leave to drop a communication for your paper, which is of interesting importance and will terminate of vast consequence to our country; and desire your attention to the subject. In a late tour through the State of New-York, I fell in with a Machine (invented by Col. TIBBETTS of Ohio) for the dressing and cleaning of Hemp and Flax in an unrotted state, which makes a vast saving to the agriculturist from the ordinary way of rotting and dressing. On viewing closely this wonderful machine, I saw in a moment its great utility, by the examination of the importations of Hemp from Russia into our country, which has exceeded for ten years past, three and a half millions of dollars annually, besides the great saving of labor and stock. This great price of structure (if encouraged) will soon be the cause of distributing among the American planters the vast sum (annually) we now have to pay to Russia for an article so congenial to our climate, and which grows so luxuriantly on our (American) soil. The planters would not only feel their present

wants relieved by such a happy occurrence, but it would stimulate them to a further extension of their industry.

The machine consists of one hundred pairs of indented or fluted rollers from 2 to 8 feet long, (according to the size of the machine wanted,) said rollers are from 2 to 3 inches in diameter and placed in a circular form, operated by one large wheel playing into the same, revolving two revolutions per minute, which operates the fluted rollers from 90 to 100 revolutions in the same space of time. A machine of the large size will break $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons of unrotted straw, or straw hemp in twelve hours, which will produce three thousand pounds of clean fibre, far superior in color, beauty and strength, to the best Russian dressed hemp. The rope-makers of the neighbourhood have made ropes from each kind, and tried their strength by hanging weights to them until they broke to pieces, and on examining the weights, they found the *unrotted hemp* rope 20 per cent stronger than the *Russian*. The planter will not only be benefited by this extraordinary machine, but the navy and commercial part of the community; their ships must be clothed as well as the Agriculturist and Manufacturer; therefore the three great interests should go hand in hand for the encouragement of the growth of that important article of hemp upon the American soil.

The production of one acre of land of Unrotted Dressed Hemp

One acre of good land sowed thick with Hemp seed, say $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre if good seed, said a re will produce from 3 to 4 tons of stem, or straw hemp; say 3 tons of stem hemp run through the machine will yield 1 ton of clean hemp worth in all our markets in the United States, . . . \$175,00
Tried and proved.

Kentucky Statement of Dew-rotted Hemp per acre.

One acre of good land will produce from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 tons of stem hemp, say 3 tons; the 3 tons after being dew-rotted sufficiently for the hand brake, will not weigh more than $2\frac{1}{4}$ tons; here is a loss of 25 per cent. in the first process. The 45 hundreds remaining will yield from 9 to 12 pounds the hundred clean hemp, which is considered a great crop, say 12 pounds, make 540 pounds clean hemp, stained with dew-rot, not worth in market more than 90 to 100 dollars per ton, say 100 dollars per ton, . . . 27,00

Balance in favor of the unrotted dressed hemp through the Machine, . . . \$148,00

The foregoing statements are from actual experiments *tried and proved*, not only by a committee appointed by the Legislature of Ohio, to try the experiment, but by many Gentlemen from Kentucky and New-York, who have manifested their entire approbation, after experimental knowledge, of the great merits of said machine; it is impossible for me to express myself so fully, as the aforesaid committee and gentlemen from the states, as I made no experiments on the machine; I saw it in operation only while it was then going, it received 25 lengths of hemp per minute, which would nett in 12 hours 5000 pounds of clean hemp; this was a quick movement, and would not fall $\frac{1}{4}$ short from daily speed. The machines cost from 300 to 1000 dollars.

Respectfully, L. THOMPSON.

IMPROVED SHORT HORNS.

As a proof of the early maturity, and quick return of profit, of the Improved Short Horns, the five Fat Steers and Heifers exhibited at Mr Champion's annual Sale at Dlyth, on the 7th inst. have been sold by him to Mr John Hatfield of Southwell, for 33l. 10s. each; they are computed to average 74 stone, of (14 lbs.); the price being 9s. per stone, proves their superior quality and ripeness, at two years and three months' average. It may be the opinion of some, that these animals have been forced prematurely by high keeping; but we are assured, it is a fact well known to several gentlemen, that they have only been reared and fed in the usual manner, and that in the early part of last summer they were only in store condition.—*Farmer's Journal*.

GAS.

Sir W. Congreve, and other gentlemen, have returned from a mission to the Continent, where they were engaged in establishing the business of the Continental Gas Company. In Germany, Hanover, the Low Countries, and Holland, they have, we understand, engaged for lighting the most important towns. Thus it may be said, that, ere long, the Continent will be enlivened by the light of British genius.

SALT MINES.

The Mines of Weilska, in Poland, are most interesting. The imagination is confounded at the idea, of finding, after a descent of 350 steps, vast halls, (the hall of Klosky is 360 feet high, and 130 feet wide,) stabling for 30 horses, store-houses, offices for clerks, and three chapels; the whole of the fittings, altars, crucifixes, tables, desks, and seats worked in salt.

Excellent method of rearing calves, and of preserving the cream and a great part of the milk, during that time.

Put some water on the fire, nearly the quantity that the calf can drink; when it boils, throw into it one or two handfuls of oatmeal, and suffer the whole to boil for a minute. Then leave it to cool until new-milk warm; then mix with it one or two quarts of milk that has stood twelve hours, and has been skimmed; stir the whole and give it to the calf to drink. At first it is necessary to make the calf drink by presenting the fingers to it; but it soon learns to do without this help, and will grow incomparably faster than by the old method.

This method is not only a theoretical truth, but its success is confirmed by experience.—The economical advantages resulting from it are as follows. According to the old method, a calf intended for slaughter is made to suck for three weeks; and those intended for agriculture from six to eight weeks. Supposing the cow gives only a moderate quantity of milk, the value of it will amount, in three weeks, to nearly the value of the calf. If, on the contrary, we rear a calf according to this method, we consume during the three weeks only three quarts of oatmeal at most, and the skimmed milk—calves that have been brought up by this method have been always healthy and strong, and not subject to disease. They are not suffered to suck at all, but to have the pure milk of the mother to drink for the first four days; because

it has been observed, that the separation after four days is more painful to the mother than when the calf is taken from her soon after its birth.—*Am. Farmer*.

New method of clearing feathers from their animal oil.

Take for every gallon of clear water, a pound of quick lime; mix them well together, and when undissolved lime is precipitated in fine powder, pour off the clear lime water for use at the time it is wanted. Put the feathers to be cleaned in another tub, and add to them a sufficient quantity of the clear lime water to cover the feathers about 3 inches; when well immersed and stirred therein, the feathers when thoroughly moistened will sink down—and should remain in the lime water three or four days; after which the foul liquor should be separated from the feathers by laying them on a sieve.—The feathers should be afterwards well washed in clean water and dried on nets, the meshes being about the same fineness as those of cabbage nets.—The feathers must, from time to time, be shaken on the nets; and as they dry they will fall through the meshes, and are to be collected for use. The admission of air will be serviceable in the drying, and the whole process may be completed in about three weeks.—The feathers, after being thus prepared, will want nothing more than beating for use, either for beds, bolsters, pillows, or cushions.—*Ibid*.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1825.

FARMER'S CALENDAR.

SECRET FIELDS.—There are several modes of converting stubble to purposes useful to the cultivator:

1. You may mow, collect, and cart it into your yard, where, by the trampling of cattle, and by its being mixed with the other materials of the yard, it will be converted by the next spring into valuable manure.

2. You may deposit it in barns or stacks, and use it for litter and fodder. Judge Peters of Pennsylvania observed that "before the excellent practice of sowing clover on our wheat was introduced, I generally ploughed in the stubble to rot as a manure. But now I cut the clover and stubble; and have great store of fodder for the barn-yard cattle. What they do not eat, becomes manure. My fields are left in the best condition, for either feeding or mowing, the next season. I have heard objections to mowing the clover and stubble: as rendering the roots exposed to injury by droughts or frosts. But I am convinced by long experience, that, if the cutting be in proper time, there are no solid grounds for such objections.

3. Another mode of management is to plough in your stubble as soon as possible after harvest, for then it is in its best state. If it has been exposed some time it yields nearly all its fertilizing qualities to the sun, air, and moisture, and you might, with about as much advantage, plough in moonshine or your own shadow, as stubble that has stood for 6 or 8 weeks after harvest.

With ploughs of the common construction it is difficult to plough in stubble, on account of

the plough's clogging. But the work may be facilitated by passing a heavy roller over the field the same way which the plough is to go. Or if the rolling be neglected, a small roller annexed to the fore end of the plough beam, in the place of a foot, or even a foot itself, will help to clear the way for the coulter. The most effectual mode, however, for preventing a plough from clogging is what is called a "Plough Cleaner," invented by Mr Joseph Kersey, of Pennsylvania, of which we gave a drawing and description in the New England Farmer, vol. I. page 107. It consists of a piece of timber, pinned to the plough-beam, just before the coulter, with a staff or handle attached to its upper end, so placed as to come within reach of the ploughman, who by pulling the handle, turns the piece of timber on the pin, and causes the lower end to scrape the ground just before the coulter, and thus remove stubble, weeds, and other obstacles to smooth ploughing. But if the soil is stiff, stony, or presents other obstacles to turning the furrow slice fairly and completely over, it is not accounted good husbandry to plough in the stubble. In such soils it is almost impossible to cover the stubble with the plough so completely as to cause it to rot. It will often lie a long time in an unaltered state, and if cross ploughing is necessary, (as it generally will be in land of this description,) the stubble will be in such a state that no plough cleaner, nor other implement will enable the ploughman to make good work; and weeds will be apt to monopolize the soil, in spite of every effort of the cultivator.

The fourth mode of disposing of stubble after harvest, is *burning it on the land*. This has been often practised, and is highly recommended by English cultivators. In our first volume, page 413, we gave an article on this subject, which it may not be amiss to repeat for the benefit of recent subscribers. "Mr W. Curtis of Lynn, Norfolk, found very beneficial effects from burning the stubble of oats, which was left eighteen inches high for that purpose. On a field broken up from old pasture the same year, he afterwards sowed wheat and oats in succession on the same ground, the stubble of both which was burned in the same manner. The ashes, in every case were ploughed in, to a small depth, and the verges of the field mowed to prevent accidents. After the third crop of corn [gram] all of which was abundant and remarkably free from weeds, the field was laid down with clover and the ensuing crops proved infinitely finer than those before the ground was broken up.

Another piece of ground was cropped for three successive years in the same manner as the first, to which it was similar in every respect of soil, aspect, and previous management, but in which the stubble was ploughed in, instead of being burned; the produce of each crop on it, was much inferior to that of the first experiment, and the weeds increased so greatly, that in laying it down to grass, they quite overpowered the grass-seeds, so much so, that it was necessary to re-sow it; and ever after, while Mr Curtis held it, the grass and hay produced were coarse and full of weeds; and consequently inferior both in value and quantity to those of the other field, on which the stubble had been burned.

It may, perhaps, be well, in burning stubble field, not only to mow the verges or borders of the fields, and rake the proceeds inward towards

the centre of the fields, but to trace a furrow round the whole, and set the fire inside of the furrow. A calm afternoon towards sunset should be preferred, when the wind will not be apt to rise and cause damage by the fire.

In the 3d volume of *Memoirs of the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture*, page 214 is a paper by Judge Peters, on the "Salutary Effects of Fire on Soils," from which, as it goes to confirm the above theory of Mr Curtis we shall make some extracts.

"I have often experienced the great utility of FIRE in fertilizing land. I could give many instances, which have passed under my own observations; both recent and of a very old date. I can shew numerous spots in fields, on which large collections of weeds were burnt twenty years ago; which now exhibit, and have so done ever since the operation, a most extraordinary comparative fertility, in ground, the whole whereof has been well limed, and otherwise manured. Burning heaps of straw I have found efficient. Leaves, and other trash, from hedge rows, chips and brush have given fertility to barren spots; most evidently and durably. Altho' I have long been in the practice of devoting some of such materials to the compost heap; yet I am convinced that burning most of them on the ground, would produce equally good effects; and most probably, extend their influence longer and farther, than if rotted down.— If this idea should, even be thought whimsical, it is, at least, worthy of consideration and experiment. Having frequently turned the subject in my mind, I have not been able to account for it in a manner satisfactory to myself. The ashes of such light substances, soon spend their force. No ashes will so durably evidence fertilizing effects: be they even of wood, coal, or other solid material. It must, therefore, be some unaccountable result; produced on the soil, by the agency, of FIRE. And of this opinion I have long been."

Mr Peters quotes several British writers on agriculture to show the beneficial effects of fire upon lands; for which we have not room at present. He then proceeds as follows: "I have very often burnt brush, on patches intended for melons, under the idea that it would destroy the eggs or larva of insects, which would otherwise infest the vines. It always had the effect I wished. But I have observed a fertility in such spots, for years beyond those in their vicinity. I have burnt the stubble (too thick to plough in) on a wheat field generally; but have left some spots unburnt and ploughed in. The buck-wheat sown on the burnt stubble was strikingly superior. Clover, sown with the buck-wheat was by far the best, the next season on the burnt parts.

"It is in the power of every farmer, to turn to his advantage, the nuisances and pests on his farm. Very probably some lands will be more benefited than others by this operation. Every kind of manure does not operate alike in every soil. The experiment will cost little; and the materials for trying and extending it are every where to be found. A neat and managing successor to one slovenly and negligent, will be rewarded for his exertions, by burning on his fields the inconvencions left by his careless predecessor.

"I do not mean to say, that burning of land may not be carried too far. Extreme cases

prove nothing. Like wagers, they are often the *ne plus ultra* of controversy, when argument is deficient. A certain quantity of *lime* is salutary; but an over-charge is destructive. Some soils will bear, and require heavier liming than others. Soils differ in their capacities, textures and qualities, so as to be injured or ameliorated as much when FIRE is applied, as when any other manure or auxiliary is used. The use or abuse of FIRE must be discovered by experiment; as must any other operation in husbandry. And, certainly, the safest mode is to begin moderately, and increase or diminish, as experience dictates. I add, however, that I never yet saw an instance, the one hereafter mentioned excepted, where injury had been done in this way; although I have myself cleared much land, originally; and burned vast heaps of timber and brush both on new and worn lands.— Yet I have one decisive proof of the injury occasioned by overburning land, which may be deemed an extreme case. More than 60 years ago, the bricks whereof the walls of my house are composed, were burned in a kiln, the site of which is now in my garden. I have, in vain, endeavoured, at different periods, to recover the fertility of this small spot."

We have known beneficial effects produced by burning the withered grass (or *fuzge* as it is called) on mowing land early in the spring; and in all cases when the preceding crop has been grass of a rank and coarse kind, burning is to be recommended, as it not only causes the next crop to be finer and more abundant, but destroys the *stubs* or bottoms of the grass, which are often very much in the way of the scythe. It is a general opinion, however, among those of our acquaintance who have cleared lands from heavy timber, that what is called a *good burn*, may prove *bad* for the farmer, by burning his land *too much*. This never happens, however, unless the land is naturally dry as well as heavy timbered. But we believe, that the slight heat communicated by burning stubble cannot injure *any* soil. But if there is clover or other grass, or a green crop of weeds growing with the stubble, the cultivator, perhaps, cannot burn over his field if he would, and perhaps he should not burn it if he could. If the weeds are rank, and have gone to seed, it may be well to mow them together with the stubble, spread them, evenly, over the whole field, and when thoroughly dry set fire to them—taking care not to include barns, fences, &c. in the conflagration. Then he will destroy the seeds of the weeds, which may not be the case if they are carted to the barn-yard or compost bed. Some English cultivators spread straw over their fields, at the rate of about five tons to an acre, and then burn it; and think that in this way, they raise crops superior to those afforded by the usual quantity of about 25 tons of dung to an acre. And they attribute this effect to the warmth of the fire, and not to the ashes. They particularly recommend burning straw, in this manner, on land prepared for turnips. But it is to be recollected that our soil is dryer, and our summer's sun is hotter than in England; and whether the straw burning husbandry can be profitably adopted in this country can only be decided by accurate and repeated experiments, upon different soils, and under different circumstances. We think it might be well to try the experiment of burning stubble, when turnips or ruta бага are

raised as a second crop after English grain.—You will do something by getting the stubble out of the way by means of fire, and if your crop is likewise benefitted by the same process, the advantage of burning, as before directed, will be worth the attention of every yeoman, who hopes to thrive by his occupation.

TO OUR PATRONS.—Our subscribers are respectfully informed that by paying for the current volume of the Farmer within 60 days from the 29th of July, they will obtain the volume for \$2.50 instead of \$3.00, which is the price unless payment is made in advance. Those who are indebted for either of the preceding volumes, (particularly the very few who have not yet paid for even the first volume,) are earnestly desired to make payment as soon as convenient; as the expenses of the paper are necessarily large, and we have to look to the prompt payment of our friends to enable us to meet them. Gentlemen at a distance can forward their money by mail, *at our risk*. To avoid the inconvenience of sending change (by those who wish to pay in advance,) a three dollar bill can be enclosed, fifty cents of which shall be credited to the next volume.

Gentlemen who are assisting us in promoting the circulation of the Farmer, will accept our thanks for their assistance. A more extended patronage will enable us to improve the mechanical appearance of our paper,—to procure a larger number of foreign agricultural works,—and to give more engravings of valuable agricultural implements and machines; all which are desirable objects to ourselves as well as to our subscribers. And we take this occasion to say, that we shall always be happy to receive accurate drawings of any new utensils, which shall be of benefit to the Farming interest; and that we will procure the engravings for publication in the Farmer, free of expense to the inventor.

A copious index to the third volume will be published and forwarded to subscribers in the course of a week or ten days.

BED BUGS.—We have, heretofore, given a variety of recipes for the destruction of those abominable insects, all of which are probably more or less efficacious. But a gentleman of this city, who has tried all or most of them, says that a strong decoction of tobacco or tobacco juice, is by far the most powerful, and will produce the most lasting effects; that preparations of quicksilver, camphorated spirits, spirits of turpentine, red pepper, &c. &c. will merely puzzle the insects for a short time, but tobacco causes them to desert their haunts for a long time.—The leaves of tobacco, strewed under carpets, between straw and feather beds, &c. he says will keep them at a distance. And a strong extract, which may be had of tobaccoists, will be found the best antidote against them that can be obtained. We believe that there may be much truth in this representation, and doubt whether any creatures, save tobacco chewers and the insects called tobacco worms, can endure the juice of tobacco.

HOT WEATHER. Papers from all quarters speak in glowing terms of the intensity of the late visitations of high temperature, and the deadly consequences to men, women, children, horses,

fishes, &c. Such a series of very warm, and still warmer days; and nights in which a tegument of gossamer would prove a burthen too grievous to be borne, is not remembered nor recorded.—Moreover the country in this neighborhood is parched with drought. The leaves of Indian corn are curled like a manuscript of Hercules; and the ears seem half roasted, more or less, in the husk, and the puny potatoe appears in a fair way to be baked in the soil before it is dug. We are happy to learn, however, that the drought has not been general or at least universal. Timely and copious, but local showers, have favored some parts of the country, and in others some of the most important crops were gathered before the dry weather had injured them.

RHODE ISLAND COAL MINES.—We understand measures are in train for recommencing the working of the coal mines on Rhode Island. It has been well ascertained that the coals of these mines have been used with effect in several iron and other works. The want of success in formerly working these mines is attributed to the want of knowledge in mining and mineralogy in those who undertook to direct the operations.

Latest from Europe.—Paris papers to the 14th of June have been received, but contain nothing of much interest. The Paris Moniteur, in stating the benefits derived to France from Egypt declares that the cultivation of cotton in that country, though but recently introduced, has already prospered so much, that the finest American cottons scarcely compare with that with which France was supplied from Egypt.

The reports of the successes of the Greeks are confirmed, and "defeat, disaster, and dismay" are dealt out in double portions to their adversaries.

In India, the British have triumphed over the Burmese, and are extending their Empire in every direction.

We learn that at Reading, on Wednesday a woman of the name of Brown, about ninety years of age, having been in the woods picking berries, was returning home, when she fell within a few rods of her house, and expired immediately, supposed from the effects of the heat.—*Salem Reg.*

The Bath Inquirer says, the soil of Maine is less affected by drought than any other in New-England. We should suppose that near fresh water rivers and ponds, a vapor would rise and a dew fall that would irrigate the ground.

A stone Sign Post, 32 feet 6 inches long, and 14 inches in diameter, has been erected at Mr. Blake's Inn, Fairhaven.

It appears from an official statement just published that there are in England 256 Roman Catholic Chapels, 71 charity and other schools, and 348 officiating priests.

John Mann, Esq. now 82, has personally mowed his farm at Orford, N. H. the present year, and for 60 successive years.

Bundles of printing paper tied with tarred strings have been found stained thereby to the depth of 16 sheets.

It is calculated that 20,000 emigrants depart annually from Great Britain and Ireland for North America alone.

The Weather.—Boston continues remarkably healthy. People endure the hot weather better, and are judicious in the use of water. On Sunday afternoon there was a refreshing shower—but it is long since a heavy rain occurred.

The work on the Blackstone Canal has already commenced at Scott's Pond, in Smithfield. The basin, at the north side of the Cove, in this town, is commenced, and works preparatory for a vigorous prosecution of the enterprise are now constructing.—*Providence Pa.*

FOR SALE—several fine calves, both male and female, from the bull Admiral.

This noble animal is of the new Improved Durham Short Horned breed,—he was presented to the Agricultural Society of Massachusetts, at an expense of near seven hundred dollars by Sir Isaac Coffin who sent him from England for the purpose of improving the breed of cattle in his native state.

Pedigree of bull Admiral from John Wetherell Kirkby Maleroy 23th. May 1823. Is two years old, a beautiful roan, got by *North Star*—dam by *Comet* (who was sold in London for one thousand guineas) granddam by *Wellington*—great granddam by *Dunby*—*North Star* was by *Comet*—dam by *Baronet*—granddam by *Crippie*—great granddam by *Irishman*—great great granddam by *Hubback*.

The following is a specimen of the quantity of milk given by some cows of this breed belonging to I. Whitaker of Grantholme.

Yellow Rose at 3 yrs. old	4 galls.	2 qts.	twice a day
" " " " 4 yrs. old	4 " "	3 " "	" " "
Red Daisy " " " "	4 " "	0 " "	" " "
Magdalena " " " "	4 " "	4 and upwards	" " "
Wildair " " " "	4 " "	" " "	" " "
Western Lady " " " "	3 " "	2 " "	" " "
Venus " 16 yrs. old	3 " "	1 " "	" " "
Alfred " " " "	3 " "	0 " "	" " "
Adela, first calf " " " "	3 " "	0 " "	" " "
Yarm " " " "	3 " "	0 " "	" " "

Moss Rose, at all times a moving mountain of flesh; 2 gallons, all wive measure.

Reliance may be placed on the purity of the stock. The calves of Admiral have proved very fine, and are peculiarly calculated for the stall and dairy. For further particulars, inquire of E. HERSEY DERBY. Salem, July 25, 1825.

Yorkshire Cleveland Bay Horses.

A STALLION and MARE of this very superior breed, presented by Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin to the Massachusetts Society for promoting Agriculture, as announced some time ago, have arrived from England, and are in fine order. They are of a beautiful bay, with black mane, tail, and legs.—The Stallion is two years old (past) and the mare four years old (past).—This breed of horses is described in standard English works as excellent "for the carriage and road"—"of large size"—"uniting great activity with hardiness and strength,"—and as "superior to most other horses for work requiring much effort and despatch."

The object of the truly liberal donor is to benefit his native state (Massachusetts,) and the wish of the Trustees is to place these horses accordingly where they will be most serviceable, and secure the benefit of them to the public at a moderate expense for the use.

The undersigned Committee are authorized to contract with some person of respectability, resident on a farm to take charge of them for a period of two or more years, on liberal terms. Letters post paid will be attended to, or personal application may be made to

RICH. SULLIVAN, *Brookline*
or JOHN PRINCE, *Roxbury*.

N. B. The horses are at present kept by Mr Henry Larned at Brighton, near the residence of S. W. Pomeroy, Esq.

Printers of Newspapers within the state will oblige the Trustees by inserting the above.

Boston, July 22, 1825.

E PARSONS & CO. City Furniture warehouse, E. Union Street, near the Union Stone, keep constantly on hand for sale, a general assortment of furniture, chairs, looking glasses, feathers of all kinds, fire sets, brushes, bellows, &c. &c.

PATENT HOES—Notice is hereby given, that the subscribers are appointed the sole agents for vending *J. & A. Fale's Patent Hoes*, which are offered for sale at factory prices by A. D. WELD & J. FRENCH Jr. Boston, March 25, 1825. No. 713 Washington St.

Portable Corn Mill.

RECEIVED by the Topaz, and for sale at the Agricultural Establishment, 108 State Street, one of the London Company's Portable Corn Mills, well calculated for the use of the practical farmers, for the present dry season. July 29.

MISCELLANIES.

THE MAELSTROM WHIRLPOOL.

Letter from a gentleman in Washington to the Hon. A. B. WOODWARD, Judge of Middle Florida.

This wonderful phenomenon, that has excited the wonder and astonishment of the world, I have seen. There are few of my countrymen who have had the opportunity, in consequence of the situation of it being remote from any port of commerce. Its latitude and longitude I do not exactly recollect. It is situated between two islands, belonging to a group off the coast of Norway, called the Low-in-staff Islands, between Drontheim (being the most northern port of commerce) and the North Cape. I suppose the latitude to be about 69 north, but will not be certain.

I had occasion some years since, to navigate a ship from the North Cape to Drontheim, nearly all the way between the islands of rocks and the main. On inquiring of my Norway pilot, about the practicability of running near the whirlpool, he told me that with a good breeze it could be approached near enough for examination, without danger. I at once determined to satisfy myself. We began to near it about 10, A. M. in the month of September, with a fine leading wind N. West. Two good seamen were placed at the helm, the mate on the quarter deck, all hands at their stations for working ship, and the pilot standing on the bowsprit, between the night heads. I went on the main topsail yard, with a good glass. I had been seated but a few moments, when my ship entered the dish of the whirlpool; the velocity of the water altered her course three points towards the centre, although she was going eight knots through the water.—This alarmed me extremely; for a moment, I thought that destruction was inevitable. She, however, answered her helm sweetly, and we run along the edge, the waves foaming round us in every form, while she was dancing gaily over them. The sensations I experienced, are difficult to describe. Imagine to yourself an immense circle, running round, of a diameter of one and a half miles, the velocity increasing as it approximated towards the centre, and gradually changing its dark blue colour to white—foaming, rushing, tumbling, to its vortex; very much concave, as much so as the water in a tunnel when half run out; the noise too, hissing, roaring, dashing—all pressing on the mind at once, presented the most awful, grand, solemn sight, I ever experienced.

We were near it about 18 minutes, and in sight of it two hours. It is evidently a subterranean passage, that leads, the Lord knows where. From its magnitude, I should not doubt that instant destruction would be the fate of a dozen of our largest ships, were they drawn in at the same moment. The pilot says that several vessels have been sucked down, and that whales have also been destroyed. The first I think probable enough, but I rather doubt the latter.

I have thus, sir, given you a lame, but true account. If hereafter I can occupy a leisure hour in detailing scenes and circumstances within my own knowledge, in the course of twenty-two years' voyaging, I shall be happy, and shall be amply repaid by the consciousness that I have contributed to add one moment's pleasure to a gentleman I so highly respect and esteem.

Michigan Herald.

The Duke of Sussex, one of the Royal family of England, and president of the Society of Arts, speaking in commendation of Agriculture, (at the Holkham sheep-shearing) observed,

"Where industry prospers and is duly encouraged, the picture of humanity is delightful. Where the plough is honored before the spear, and where instead of swords we use sickles, it is a state of society not only good for this country, but for the world at large; and it is a sentiment which cannot but be reciprocated by the foreigners who attend this meeting; and this is one of the best effects of it: To harmonize the mutual good will of nations, and disarm at once their prejudices and their animosity. Among others, I notice here an American Gentleman, and it gives me an opportunity to remark, that as President of the Society of Arts, I have frequently met with some of the most useful and ingenious inventions, as coming from the people of that country, and have frequently given medals which were due to their merit. This I say with the more pleasure, because it is a sentiment most grateful to my feelings to encourage that friendship and good will between this country and that, which is the honor as well as the interest of both."

Smoking Tobacco.—The only thing that can be said in favour of smoking, chewing, and snuffing, is that it encourages the tobacco trade—but as a commercial nation we have no right to be our own consumers. It is a vile habit and leads to drinking. There may be comforts in it which I cannot discover, but to see a gentleman straddling in presence of a lady, taking from his pocket a blue paper and filling his mouth with a handful of tobacco shavings, making wry mouths and adjusting the same under his jaw, is at least shockingly disgusting. A cigar coolly smoked after dinner may be comfortable, but in the street it is vulgar and should be discontinued. Every puppy of a boy struts about with a cigar in his mouth, and the sooner such smokers are checked the better.—N. Y. Advocate.

Beauty, (says Steele) has been the delight and torment of the world ever since it began. The philosophers have felt its influence so sensibly, that almost every one of them has left us some saying or other, which intimates that *he too* well knew the power of it. Aristotle has told us, that a graceful person is a more powerful recommendation than the best letter that can be written in our favor. Plato desires the possessor of it to consider it as a mere gift of nature, and not any of our own. Socrates calls it a short-lived tyranny. Theophrastus a silent fraud, because it imposes upon us without the help of language. But I think Carneades spoke as much like a philosopher as any of them, though more like a lover, when he called it *Royalty without force!* It is not indeed to be denied, that there is something irresistible in a beautiful form; and the most severe will not pretend, that they do not feel an immediate prepossession in favor of the handsome.

Ben Bustle is one of the most busy men alive. A gaily or a borer is not more constantly on the move. He rises early; sits up late; hardly takes time to eat, and is never idle a moment. "Ah, a thriving fellow," says one, "a man so

industrious must necessarily prosper." No such thing. Ben, half the time does more harm than good. When driving plough, whip and ge-ho, his horses are kept upon a half trot; the ploughing is only half done, and his team is distressed so that they are unfit to work for a month after his crop is in; but then he boasts that he does more in one week than his neighbor Thornbury in two.

Bustling through the kitchen the other morning with the swill bucket, "I hate," said he "to see folks standing about like stumps: and he rushed along as if he heard the cry of fire; to show how the family should stir about; ran plump against Mrs Bustle, dashed the new coffee pot from her hand, and broke more than he could earn the whole day.

If on a journey he rides sixty-five miles a day, saves five hours and half a dollar, spoils a gelding worth twenty pounds.

If he cuts wood, it is always too long for the fireplace; scalds his mouth as he drinks his tea; cuts himself when he shaves; keeps his whole family in a nervous excitement that much business may be done; and would, were it not for his excellent, calm, placid wife, whose good temper and steady deportment counteract the ill effects of her husband's haste, go utterly to ruin. The truth is, Ben, don't work it right.

A pump for one of the Mexican Mining Companies, of one thousand feet in length, has recently been cast at a furnace near Cincinnati.—The bore is about four inches; and the pump was cast in one hundred detached pieces, of ten feet in length, each. This stupendous pump cost 6 cents per pound, and each piece weighing 1000 pounds, the aggregate cost was \$6000. It was taken to New-Orleans, by the steam boat Mississippi. From New-Orleans, it was intended to ship it to some Mexican port, whence it is to be carried in waggons about 300 miles into the interior. Finally it will be borne thirty miles up a steep and rugged mountain on the backs of the Indians, to its place of destination. The pump will be worked by steam.

Agents, to whom payment can be made in advance for the 4th volume.

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The FARMER is published every Friday, by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at \$2.50 per annum, in advance.

AGRICULTURE.

SHEEP.

The following remarks on native, Saxony, Electoral, and Spanish Leonesa Sheep, are from a very respectable correspondent, who is well acquainted with the subject and whose statements may be relied on.

MERINO SHEEP.—It must be extremely gratifying to every well wisher to his country's prosperity, to have observed for the last few years the emulous excitement among the agriculturists of the United States, to improve the breed of fine fleeced Sheep. The farmer now effectually feels his interest, and is convinced of truths which were anticipated some years since of the profits arising from producing the finest staple wool, when he realizes an immediate sale of wool from his Merino flock at 65 to 70 cents per pound, in lieu of 20 to 30 cents for the common wool. He likewise finds his profits over and above the common sheep not only in the price but in the abundance raised. It is well known, that a flock of native sheep well fed, rarely produce over 3 lbs. on an average as brought at present to market; whereas the most indifferently fed flocks of merinoes rarely produce less than 4 lbs. on an average. There are many agriculturists in the Northern States, more especially in Connecticut and Vermont, who annually receive in cash from \$1000 to \$2000 from their flocks of Merinoes, (which they have increased by perseverance against all the former prejudices in that part of the country, which existed) over and above what others have received from the same number of native sheep.

The fineness of staple can be still further improved, so as to command nearly double price, by selecting the finest fleeced sheep to breed from, which every one must be convinced of who has examined the flocks of many individuals in the northern states, who have attended to such selection, more especially a flock of Col. JACQUES, of Charlestown, Mass. Still greater improvement may be made by selecting some of the fine woolled sheep of Saxony, which wool commands in America and Europe nearly double price of the fine Spanish Leonesa, now worth, scoured, \$2, in comparison with Leonesa, \$1. This verifies arguments used ten years since, that sheep moved from a warm climate do not deteriorate but rather improved. It is well known the first stock of the Saxony sheep, were first introduced into Saxony from a selection from the Guadaloupe flock of Estramadura, Spain, in the year 1765, and on its improvement to the Electorate of Saxony.—*Balt. Patriot.*

NATURAL LIFE OF TREES.

There are various opinions respecting the full age or natural life of trees. The few following instances will show the length of time which trees have been known to exist. M. Galigne, and others, imagine that from 300 to 400 years is the natural life of the oak tree. An oak tree was felled in April, 1791, in the park of Sir John Rushout, Bart. at Northwick, near Stackley, in Worcestershire, judged to be about

300 years old. It was perfectly sound—contained 634 cubical feet of timber in the trunk, and the arms were estimated at 200 feet more. In Mr Gilpin's work on forest scenery, there is an account of oak trees in the new forest, which had marks of existence before the time of the conquest. The tree in the same forest against which the arrow of Sir Walter Tyrrel glanced, and killed King William Rufus, remains still a tree, though much mutilated. In Mr Robert Lov's "View of the Agriculture of Nottinghamshire," several trees are said to have been lately felled in Sherwood Forest, which were found to have cut in them I. R. or R. (Rex.) and some had a crown over the letters. Mr M. William, in his "Essay on the Dry rot," goes still farther—he says that many trees might be mentioned, in this and other countries, which bear sufficient testimony of their being far above 1000 years old; and he gives reasons for believing, that several trees now exist above 3000 years old.

STRONG BEER.

This is strictly an Englishman's drink, and by far the most wholesome of any fermented beverage which has ever been offered for sale. It is now becoming an important article in families and if the brewers could be encouraged by wholly interdicting the use of spirituous liquors, the moral condition of the whole nation would be meliorated. Never were the laboring people, in any country, more completely a community of drunkards, than in some sections of the United States. We have such an intolerable hatred to every thing approximating intemperance, that we almost lose our temper by simply writing the word. There was a time in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when rum and brandy were sold by the ounce by apothecaries, as a medicine—and a tea-spoonfull was considered a dose, by all the regular physicians. What would those sage and learned men, *viri graves et docti*, say, were they to see a man and his wife, in these days of dissipation, swallowing down two gills a piece, over a surloin of mutton, to facilitate digestion! Let labourers have strong beer—not too strong neither, and those who do nothing, would be infinitely better off to use it too. Beer strengthens the system; gives activity to the chylopoietick viscera; promotes the secretions, and ensures a clear mind. There is such a thing as abusing the use of this valuable article, but it will require an immensely longer period to produce mania a potu, by malt beer than by cognac or any other kind of spirit. We can form a very correct opinion of a man's importance in society by watching his movements at a bar-room. A discreet, sober, business man, calls for a simple glass of beer; the man who earns his daily bread by the sweat of his brow, pays four pence for a glass of rum, while his disconsolate wife is wearing herself into the grave to save as much at home; the cockney calls for a whole bottle of wine, and if he wishes to make an imposing appearance before his inferiours, takes a second of champaign; the common every day business man takes a dram at nine, eleven

and four, and the man of no business at all, drinks the whole time. Encourage the general use of beer, and drunkards will diminish, tipping will go out of fashion, and health and family happiness will abound where wretchedness and misery have long been predominant.—*Med. Intel.*

From the *Thomaston Register.*

THE CANADA THISTLE.

MR EDITOR,—The communication of a "Farmer" copied from the Worcester Spy into your paper of June 23th, is not the first instance of needless alarm on account of the Canada thistle. The truth is, this is a very harmless plant, no more deserving of legislative hostility than the dandelion, raspberry bush, or white clover. It never intrudes itself into enclosures that are well cultivated; for during the first six months after it springs from the seed, it is as easily destroyed as any other weed; and where the ground is well covered with grass, the seed is unable to take root and penetrate through the sward.—Since then it is only in places unimproved by man that this weed is found, why not allow nature these vacant spots in which to feed her feathered offspring with the seed, and furnish their habitations with the delicate down of the thistle? Man is the primary, but not the only care of nature. A thousand birds and insects, all capable of enjoyment, swarm in every place which he neglects; and for their accommodation, *who sithit, sown nor reap*, the seeds of various plants, as the thistle, dandelion, fitweed and many others are furnished with wings by which they find their way to every neglected spot, and grow, and bloom, and smile for them alone. Nor let it be imagined that the good of these is altogether indifferent to us. Besides the delight which their beauty and melody give to our senses, they serve to keep up the balance of power between the several tribes, and prevent any one from making too great encroachments on the rest. It is calculated from the actual observation of a single hour, that a pair of sparrows, during the time they have their young to feed, destroy every week no less than 3360 caterpillars; a service for which we cannot, in some seasons, be sufficiently grateful.

But not to dwell on these indirect advantages, the thistle itself is immediately serviceable to man. Its root affords a nutritive food for swine, and its stalks and leaves make as good fodder for cattle as many of the cultivated grasses. If cut in season and well made, there is no better hay for neat cattle and horses. Clover is inferior to it. The reader will object to it, that it is disagreeable stuff to handle; and very troublesome in tillage land among grain. This is indeed true; but the remedy is at hand. For in the first place, these plants may be entirely excluded by good cultivation; and when by neglect, they have been allowed to enter your fields, since they will not flourish till the ground is made rich, mellow and fit for laying down to grass, you may get rid of them in the following manner. Manure your land well, and sow it down with oats, clover, and herds grass. When

the oats are in the milk, cut them, thistle and all, dry and mow them up for fodder; taking care to use them early in the season, or the rats will get the start of you. Such of the thistles as are in blossom at the time of cutting, will have their stalks hollow; and the rain, retained in their stumps, stagnates in hot weather, ferments with the juices of the plant, and brings on decay and death. The younger shoots will continue to grow till the grass forms a sufficient sward to check them, when being mown in in blossom, they also perish; and by the time the ground needs ploughing again, provided there are no stumps or stone heaps to keep it loose and open, the thistles will entirely disappear. In this manner, like a quack's patient, this plant may be made to pay for its own destruction.—The practice of cutting and leaving the thistles on the ground is not good, as besides the loss of the fodder, their decay enriches and loosens the soil, prevents the sward from forming, and encourages the growth of the plant.

In pastures, particularly such as contain the decaying roots and stumps of trees, this vegetable often makes its appearance; but with proper management, it would be found to be beneficial rather than otherwise. As it draws its nourishment from a greater depth, it does not materially injure the growth of grass, and in case of need, may be made to supply its place. The horse will crop it without any assistance; but for cows it should be mown in the fore part of a fair day, and when wilted by the sun it will be devoured with greediness. This process will be sensibly felt in the dairy, and if persevered in, will eventually destroy the thistle; though a wise farmer will feel no impatience for such an event.

It is admitted that where swine are allowed to feed, the greediness of this animal for thistle roots but "nourishes the food it feeds on." But this is a real recommendation. For, when you suffer your swine to run on the highways, or in your own enclosures, you undoubtedly do it for the sake of the food they find there. Now what can be better adapted for this purpose, than a vegetable which yields this food not only above, but three feet under ground, and increases in exact proportion as it is sought for and made use of?

The thistle also flourishes on the highways where swine are not allowed to run, particularly on such places as receive the wash. But the perfect farmer will prevent this by annually gathering up this wash and converting it, in the hog-pen or cow-yard, into excellent manure. Or the poor man may cut them as before directed to increase the milk of his cow in summer, or lay them up for her support in the winter.

To conclude this prickly subject, let farmers be assured that the Canada thistle will not trouble lands that are well cultivated or swarded; that in occupying spots neglected by man, it serves to nourish innumerable small birds whose enjoyment is equally grateful to the God of nature with that of mankind to which they contribute; that when they wish the continuance of this plant for the purpose of feeding swine, they have only to turn them into it, to increase it to any extent; and when they wish to get rid of it, they need but convert it to a profitable use and it will soon disappear. Away then with vain fears and needless hostility! Cease to think of

legislating it out of the world, pickling it to death with salt, or mowing it with scythes whetted with blue-stone. On the contrary, use it like a friend; that is, make it entirely subservient to your own interest, and like other friends it must wholly forsake you, or dwindle into absolute insignificance in your presence. **NOTE.**

SHADE TREES.

The value attached to shade trees is by a great part of the community very improperly appreciated. The expense of setting them out and superintending their cultivation is comparatively nothing. Their positive worth, aside from any consideration attached to them as a luxury, can be estimated in no way more properly than by a reference to the increased price an estate with them will command over one without them. It may be said with safety, that the value of most farms would be raised ten or fifteen per cent by the addition of shade trees about the buildings and along the public road. They give the country an appearance of wealth, that nothing else can supply. The shade of the elm, the maple or the buttonwood, imparts an air of comfort and ease to the humblest cottage; while the most spacious and princely establishments without them appear covered with the most prison-like gloom.

A story is related of Xerxes that will very happily explain the notions we entertain of rich and beautiful shade trees. It is said he halted his immense army for three days on the banks of the Eurotas to admire an Elm. He paid it all the homage due to the gods, and to manifest in the highest degree possible his admiration and respect for a tree, to recline in whose shade he regarded the greatest privilege, the enthusiastic monarch watered its trunk, its roots, and the ground about it with the best and richest wines his camp could furnish. Having, as it were, made the tree fuddled with his devotional exercises, yet dissatisfied with the attentions he had bestowed upon it, he ordered the most costly jewels, the richest pearls, the most precious stones, and the whole regalia, with all the trappings and decorations of the Princes that followed in his train, to be suspended on the branches of the venerable Elm. The air around was filled with the scent of the most fragrant gums and aromatic herbs. He literally perfumed the whole of one of the Grecian States to give a full expression of his admiration for this venerable inhabitant of the beautiful banks of the romantic Eurotas. Gentle reader! be not dismayed. It is not meant by this that the same treatment ought to be observed to the Elm of modern days; but there is something in the taste of the Conqueror of the East that is not displeasing.—*National Egis.*

INGENUITY.

A Brussels Journal announces that among the productions of industry which will be sent from Western Flanders, to the exhibition at Haarlem, is a piece of cloth, which has in its breadth 1,200 threads, so fine that they cannot be discerned but by a magnifying glass. This piece was spun and woven by a brother and sister. There is also a spindle of thread, imperceptible through fineness, which is valued at 400 Dutch florins per pound.

HOW TO IDENTIFY SILVER.

Silver, in its native or virgin state, has a great external resemblance to tin, but may, on examination, be easily distinguished from that metal by its being much heavier, and by its remaining unaltered under the operation of fire, whereas tin burns entirely away under a continued heat. As ores of silver are frequently combined with other metals, it may be of use to furnish the inquirer with a test, by which he may ascertain both its presence and the quantity in which it is combined. For this purpose, let you put a few particles of the ore into a watch glass; add two or three drops of nitrous acid; then hold the glass over the flame of a candle till the ore is dissolved; after which dilute the solution with water, and stir it about with a bright copper wire. Whatever silver is present will immediately separate from the solution and attach itself to the wire. Or, instead of making use of the wire, add to the solution one drop of muriatic acid, or common salt, and the silver, if any be present, will be separated in a dense and dull white cloud.

Mechanics' Mag.

METALLIC CASTINGS.

Iron and metallic castings are stated to be very much improved, by subjecting the metal, when in the moulds, to pressure. This is done by making a part of the mould of such a form as to receive a piston, which, on the metal being introduced, is made to press on it with any required force. It is stated that castings obtained in this way are not only free from the imperfections generally incurred in the usual mode, but have a peculiar soundness of surface and closeness of texture, qualities of the utmost importance in ordnance, rolling cylinders, &c.

TO PREVENT HAIL STORMS.

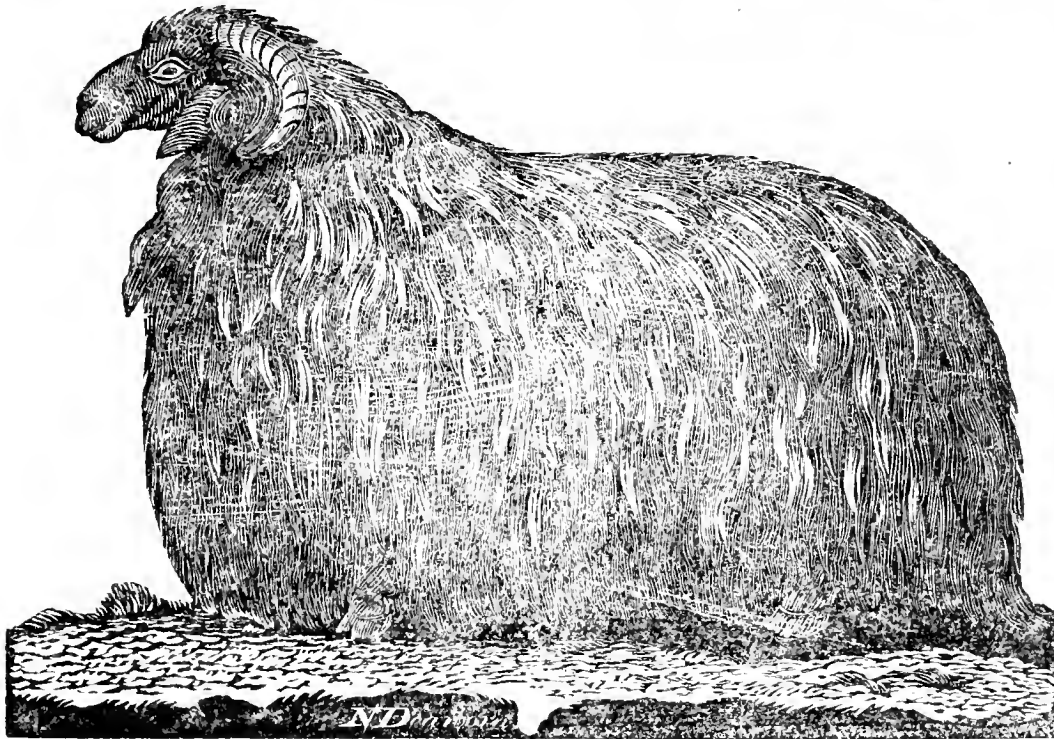
The London Courier gives the following piece of information:

A gentleman now on the Continent writes that the whole country in the neighborhood of Lausanne is undergoing a singular process, called *paragreling*. The paragrelles consist of poles of 40 feet high, placed 500 feet from each other, to which conductors are attached. Great ravages are frequently occasioned to the vineyards by hail storms; and it is asserted that these conductors, by depriving the hail clouds of their superabundant electricity, will cause their contents to descend either in snow or rain.

Easy method of curing the sea scurvy.

The root of the garden carrot abounds in nutritious saccharine juice, and is slightly aromatic. These are desirable properties against the scurvy. To experience the good effects of these properties, the roots must be eaten raw. There is nothing unpleasant in this; on the contrary, it is what the common people often do by choice. These roots would keep well during the longest voyage, packed up in casks, having the interstices filled with sand; each sailor might be allowed to eat one root every day, or every other day, according to the state of his health and the quantity of roots on board.

The late William Bred of Boston left a donation of \$2000 to Harvard College, which the corporation has voted to expend in the purchase of books.



THE CARAMANIAN OR CAMBLET WOOLED SHEEP,

Of which the above is an excellent representation, is on W. Shotwell's farm at Woodbridge New-Jersey, and was imported in the *Charles and Ellen*, Capt. Gerry, which arrived this spring from Smyrna; he is from Caranania, in Asia Minor, taken from on board a Turkish vessel bound to Constantneple, and presented to Capt. Gerry by the Greek Admiral Tombazo, who assured him that he was a native of the above place, and that he would be a great acquisition to improve the breeds in this country. Their wool is particularly adapted to the manufacture of Camblets, and their flesh is esteemed excellent and delicate. This animal has a broad tail and the natural colour of the wool is dark brown or snuff colour; the fleece, before shearing, dragged on the ground, (except under the belly,) so as completely to hide the feet, and weighed 21 lbs.; he is in prime condition and sound health, the size greater than any of the largest sheep of our country. The head is beautiful, the eye piercing and quick in motion; no fleece beyond the ears; the head appears to project out from the fleece, having the resemblance of the dark brown short fur of the deer's head; the horns are handsomely seated, and of the middle size.

John Brentnal, Esq. an English farmer of high standing, residing in Woodbridge, in a letter to William Shewell, of New York, dated 10th June 1825, says he took 21 lbs. of wool from him, that he would have produced from 4 to 5 lbs. more, had he not have been robbed; that there were several places of 5 or 6 inches square from which the wool had been taken; further, he is extremely gratified with the frame of the animal; that he is large and perfect, his limbs well proportioned, his skin extremely delicate and white, his strength great; and he has no hesitation in saying this very extraordinary animal will prove of much greater advantage to

our breeds of sheep than the Merino or any other hitherto introduced; as he is but three years old, he will undoubtedly increase in size and produce a still more abundant quantity of wool; observing that its superior size, the weight of the fleece, the length of the wool, and the quality of the flesh, cannot but be the best recommendation; and says to ascertain the quality of the flesh of a sheep is by the smell a person handling a buck of the Merino, English or American breeds, will find his hands extremely offensive, which was not the case in shearing this; on the contrary his fleece and flesh were perfectly sweet. He recommends shearing twice a year. The breed of this sheep must be exceedingly valuable in this country, and we should not be surprised if Mr Shotwell should receive orders for lambs for England. The hair is not as fine as the Cashmere goats, but it is thicker and in greater quantities.—*N. Y. Statesman.*

[BY THE EDITOR.]

The Season has assumed a new aspect since our last, and the weather is as favorable to the husbandman as he could wish. On Sunday last in the afternoon there were heavy showers in the northern and north eastern parts of this state. The *Newburyport Herald* says "for a few minutes we were completely enveloped in clouds, driven in sheets against our buildings by a perfect hurricane, and charged with hail and with thunder, which broke at short intervals with tremendous crashing—the services were commenced at the churches, but were suspended for a time, as nothing could arrest attention but the disturbance of the elements without. Several trees were torn up by the roots, but we heard no other damage; the body of the shower passed to the northward. A large quantity of rain fell, for the duration of the storm, but has failed to saturate the parched soil."

In West Newbury, according to the same pa-

per, "a most tremendous hail storm was experienced on Sunday last. It went in a vein not more than three quarters of a mile wide from W. N. W. to E. S. E. and in its course cut the leaves, and in many instances the ears from the corn stalks, stripped the fruit from the trees, and almost entirely destroyed the garden vegetables; the hail stones were as large as pigeon's eggs, and all conceivable shapes—bushels of them could have been collected from the ground after the storm."

In Boston we had no rain on Sunday till nearly dark when there was a light sprinkling.—Some rain fell in the night. On Monday forenoon, and evening we were favoured with showers, and on Tuesday with a considerable quantity of rain.

It should seem that the showers of Sunday were topical, and not very extensive. Whether the rains of Monday and Tuesday were spread over any considerable part of the country we have yet to be informed. The *Franklin Post*, published in Greenfield, Mass. dated Tuesday Aug. 2. states that "the earth is excessively parched with drought, and the roads are literally powder. No rain has fallen in this vicinity for more than two weeks. The herbage upon the hills is parched and burnt, and but for the forests, our mountains would exhibit the serenity and desolation of autumn. In the valleys which are better able to sustain the drought, its effects have not yet been so severely felt, but if the earth is not soon refreshed with copious showers, there is every reason to fear that the hopes of the husbandman, which have been so fair and promising, will be blasted. We have heard it reported, that some of our farmers have already begun to cut down their corn for the purpose of saving for fodder, what would otherwise be lost."

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A disease is prevalent among the horses of Georgetown, N. C. that proves very fatal. They are suddenly attacked with a stiffness in the legs; they then blunder about with their eyes staring, apparently perfectly blind, and, in a few minutes drop down and die.

Coffee.—Samples of Philadelphia Mocha Coffee, raised at the seat of Henry Pratt, Esq. have been examined and pronounced beautiful specimens of that favorite berry.

Cuba is the Turkey of Transatlantic politics, tottering to its fall, and kept from falling only by the struggle of those who contend for the right of catching her in her descent.—*London Courier.*

Silk Worms.—A writer in the *Village Record*, strongly recommends to the American people the growing of the mulberry tree, raising silk worms, and manufacturing silk—All which he amply proves can very easily be done and would be vastly profitable.

Immigrants.—About fifty weavers, millwrights, stone-cutters, substantial farmers and common laborers, arrived at Portsmouth, N. H. on Tuesday last from Ireland. The *Journal* adds, that about thirty of them had started for Boston and the remainder would proceed to the Chesapeake.

Soda Water.—During the late warm weather we have heard of many deaths by drinking cold water, and what was not generally supposed, one at least by muddy and water, with a piece of ice in it. Soda water is generally drunk very cold, but although numbers, at every hour of the day, had been indulging in the last three weeks, in this delightful beverage, the slightest injury was given to the system. By the contrary it almost instantaneously invigorates the frame, and gives a tone to the stomach.—*N. Y. paper.*

RURAL ECONOMY.

ON SALT AS A MANURE.

We once entertained a high opinion of salt as a manure, founded on the authority of eminent agriculturists, American as well as British. Subsequent inquiries, however, led us to doubt its utility, for that purpose; and in the *New England Farmer*, vol. 1. page 249, we expressed our apprehensions to that effect. Some able agriculturists, whom we have consulted, have also stated their disbelief in its efficacy as regards fertilizing the soils to which it is applied. Judge Burr of Albany, in answer to a request that he would favour the Editor with his opinion on this subject, remarked as follows. "I have often put to myself the question—If salt be beneficial to soil, why do we not see its salutary effects within the influence of sea winds and fogs? Are not these impregnated with saline particles? I have not been able to solve these questions." The following article from the "*Farmers' Journal*," (printed in London,) of May 23, 1825, if it does not settle the question, may prevent large expenditures in the application of salt as a manure until its value, when applied to that use is better ascertained.—Ed. N. E. FARMER.

New Cross, March 30, 1825.

"In your valuable Journal of the 21st inst *A Member of the Netherby Farm Society* requests information on the subject of Common Salt as a Manure. The inquiries of this gentleman appear to me important ones, for there has not, I believe, occurred a question in Agriculture or in Husbandry, which has so long rested on equivocal or doubtful grounds, as that of the use or value of common salt as a manure.

The repeal of the Salt duties having now placed common salt within the reach of farmers for the purpose of manure, and if this substance really possesses any value as an application to land, the fact should doubtless be made generally known, that every farmer who chooses may participate in the advantages of it; or, on the other hand, should salt be perfectly useless to land, or injurious to it in its effects, including sterility, no time should be lost in giving the reasonable caution before it be too late, or before the money is lost in the purchase of the salt, and the land made sterile by its application. These considerations induce me to submit to your correspondent and to your numerous readers, a short statement of the general results of my own experience in using salt as a manure; premising first, the different kinds of soil to which I applied salt as a manure; second, the different modes of applying it to the land; and third, the different kinds of crops to which it was applied.

A rich sandy loam, a rich clayey loam, a poor sandy soil, a strong clay, and a barren peat moss soil, were severally manured with salt. Each variety of soil was treated and cropped in the same way. On each of these soils salt was applied in various proportions, from five to sixty bushels per acre and upwards; these proved to be two extreme points; for five bushels per acre was productive of no apparent effect whatever, while sixty bushels produced absolute sterility.

To grass land, the salt was applied by scattering it over the surface with a shovel, in the manner of applying powdered caustic lime in its simple state. It was applied to the grass land in October, and also in March.

To the soils above-mentioned, in tillage, salt was applied as follows:—1st, simply by itself; 2nd, combined with lime; 3d, combined with spit manure; 4th, combined with long dung; 5th, combined with oil-cake dust.

The mode of application was also varied as follows:—1st, by scattering it on the surface simply, and also combined with manure, and ploughing it in previous to sowing the seed; 2nd, depositing it (in these different states) in the seed-bed along with the seed; in some instances broadcast, and in others in drills; and lastly, applied to the surface after the vegetation of the seed, or of the appearance of the plants above ground. Different proportions of salt and spit manure, long dung, and of clay, were also respectively mixed up in heaps, and suffered to remain for several months, in order to ascertain whether any or what change might be effected by salt in the process of decomposition, either as hastening or retarding its progress; similar heaps of these substances simply, or without salt, being placed side by side, for the purpose of obtaining comparative proofs. I may also add, that salt in solution of various degrees of strength at the proper season, was applied as a topical remedy for the rust disease of Wheat.

The grain or white straw crops manured with salt, were wheat, barley, oats, rye, and Indian corn; turnips, mangel wurtzel, carrots and potatoes, of bulbous and tuberous roots; peas and beans, of the leguminous or pulse crops; and flax of the oily-seed crops.

To give details of the result of all these trials, varied as they were in almost every way possible that appeared likely to throw light on the inquiry, would be, perhaps, tiresome to your readers; I will, therefore, here content myself with stating the general facts, and by the way mentioning, that "*Johnson's Essay on Soil*" contains a large mass of valuable information on the subject, and is in truth the best account of the value and properties of common salt as a manure that has yet appeared. The late Board of Agriculture (for there is now no British Board of Agriculture, though in reading advertisements sometimes, one is led to believe that a Board of Agriculture still or really exists in this country,) offered a large premium for the best account of experiments on the value of salt as a manure, but except in the valuable Essay above-mentioned, I believe no account of the information, conveyed to the Board on that occasion, has been given to the public;—but to proceed. The general result of the above trials, which were continued three years, proved that five bushels of salt per acre, under any circumstance of soil, mode of application, or kind of crop, as above-mentioned, had no sensible effect whatever on the growth of these different crops; and that when the quantity of salt applied reached to 60 bushels per acre, vegetation did not take place at all, but absolute sterility was the consequence; at harvest, when the crop should have been reaped, the seed was found in the soil in a sound and perfect state as when sown in the preceding winter. This quantity of salt, however, when mixed with spit manure, and dug in previous to sowing the seed, proved less injurious, as a few

seeds vegetated and grew. In the course of spring, this space of land, rendered barren by the application of 60 bushels of salt applied with the seed, was dug and sown with turnips; the seed vegetated some days later than that sown on the adjoining land, to which no salt had been applied; but the turnip-fly made its appearance on the salted and unsalted land at the same time, and was equally successful in its ravages on both crops. In every other trial, salt proved of no use whatever in preventing the turnip-fly, or in checking its destructive progress. The next following spring the land was sown with perennial red clover; and comparing the vegetation of this seed, and the progress of the plants, on the previous sterile land, with those sown on unsalted land adjoining, the progress of the plants on each land was so uniform and equal, as to prove that the sterile effect of the salt had disappeared.

The various modes of applying salt above-mentioned, and the various kinds of crops submitted to its influence, all tended to confirm the opinion, or rather prove it to be a fact, that salt retards the vegetation of seed, and if applied in too great a quantity, destroys vegetation altogether; and that salt renders manure, properly so called, less active and less beneficial to the plants; and also, that the sterile effect of salt to the soil is not lasting.

The only benefit accruing to tillage land from the application of salt, was apparent in the instance of the rich clayey loam and rich sandy soil; here the straw was light and the sample fine; the produce from the same soils without salt, consisted chiefly of rank straw, with a light but yielded sample of corn. The fact was, that the soil was too rich and highly manured to grow corn, and the salt in this instance so far reduced its over-fertile state, as to render it suitable for the production of grain. Farmers, however, I believe, have seldom reason to require a remedy for over richness of soil.

Salt, when mixed with clay, rendered it more damp and tenacious; when mixed with spit manure, and with long dung for four months, not any difference whatever could be perceived in the progress of the decomposition in the spit manure, or in the fermentation of the long dung, compared to similar heaps respectively made up without salt, for the purpose of comparison.

Beans and flax seemed to feel the sterile effects of salt more than any other of the crops above named. A smaller quantity than 60 bushels of salt per acre, sown with the seed, rendered the soil barren, as retarded the vegetation of beans and flax. Carrots hardly seemed to feel its effects after the vegetation of the seed; the fact is, that this root penetrates deep, and soon passes beyond the reach or influence of the salt when applied with the seed, or to the surface of the land.

When salt was applied to grass land at the rate of five bushels per acre, no effect whatever was perceptible; but when applied at the rate of from 60 to 100 bushels per acre, the grass was speedily destroyed, and did not again recover for that season, nor indeed until fresh grass seed had been sown and a top dressing of manure.

The rust disease of wheat generally makes its appearance just about the period when the wheat comes into flower. Solutions of salt of various degrees of strength were applied to the

crop previous to any appearance of the disease, and also after the symptoms became confirmed. A very weak solution had no effect whatever, and a solution strong enough to destroy the fungus or rust, destroyed also the plant of wheat itself.

I fear I have already intruded too long on your valuable columns; but in conclusion, I wish to remind your intelligent readers what common salt really is;—common salt, in a state of perfect purity, consists of soda still, magnesia and 50, and water of crystallization $\frac{1}{10}$; but then common salt, such as we buy it in for culinary purposes, is never pure, but combined with various proportions of muriate of magnesia, sulphate of magnesia, and sulphate of lime; the first mentioned substance is very deliquescent, and attracts moisture from every thing near it; hence the appearance of land where common salt has been applied; after rain, it appears dark-coloured and damp; during dry sun-shine, white and powdery. A consideration of the nature of the neutral salts and of the vegetable economy, might have led us *a priori* to the conclusion which the actual experience of salt, applied as a manure, has demonstrated.

I am, sir, your obedient humble servant, S.

ACIDS.

In summer, at which season the blood is very much disposed to purascency, it is advisable to increase the proportion of vegetable food, and to make use of acids, such as vinegar, lemons, oranges, and the like, provided that they do not disagree with the stomach and bowels, which is the case in those constitutions, where too much acid is generated in the stomach. This may frequently be known by feeling the sensation of hunger in a painful degree. In such constitutions cold provisions as well as cold drink, are often preferable to hot.—*Med. Intelligencer.*

RECIPES FOR THE LADIES.

Composition Cake.—One pound of flour, one of sugar, half a pound of butter, seven eggs, half a pint of cream, and a gill of brandy.

Tea Cake.—Three cups of sugar, three eggs, one cup of butter, one cup of milk, a small lump of pearlsh, and make it not quite as stiff as pound cake.

Loaf Cake.—Five pounds of flour, two of sugar, three quarters of a pound of lard, and the same quantity of butter, one pint of yeast, eight eggs, one quart of milk; roll the sugar in the flour; add the raisins and spice after the first rising.

Pint Cake.—One pint of dough, one tea-cup of sugar, one of butter, three eggs, one tea spoon full of pearlsh, with raisins and spices.

Soft Gingerbread.—Six tea cups of flour, three of molasses, one of cream, one of butter, one table spoon full of ginger, and one of pearlsh.

Wafers.—One pound of flour, quarter of a pound of butter, two eggs beat, one glass of wine and a nutmeg.

Jumbles.—Three pounds of flour, two of sugar, one of butter, eight eggs, with a little caraway seed; add a little milk if the eggs are not sufficient.

Soft Cakes in little pans.—One and a half pound of butter rubbed into two pounds of flour, add one wine glass of wine, one of rose water, two of yeast, nutmeg, cinnamon and currants.

Diet Bread.—One pound of flour, one of sugar, nine eggs, leaving out some of the whites, a little mace and rose water.

Wonders.—Two pounds of flour, three quarters of a pound of sugar, half a pound of butter, nine eggs, a little mace and rose water.

A light Cake to bake in cups.—One and a half pounds of sugar, half a pound of butter rubbed into two pounds of flour, one glass of wine, one of rose water, eight eggs and half a nutmeg.

Sponge Cake.—Five eggs, half a pound of sugar, and a quarter of a pound of flour.

Another.—One pound of sugar, nine eggs, the weight of four eggs of flour; beat the yolks and whites separate; mix the sugar and eggs together before you add the flour; a little nutmeg.

Another.—Five eggs, three cups of flour, two of sugar and a little cinnamon.

Pound Cake.—Three eggs, nine spoonfulls of butter, three of sugar, and three handfulls of flour.

Dough Cake.—Two coffee cups of dough, two of sugar, one and a half of butter, eight eggs, two tea spoons full of pearlsh, wine and plums; add very little flour.

Cream Cake.—Four cups of flour, three of sugar, one of butter, one of cream, five eggs, one tea spoonful of pearlsh; rub the butter and sugar together, then add the rest.

Strewsbury Cake.—One pound of flour, three quarters of a pound of sugar, three quarters of a pound of butter, four eggs, one nutmeg, one gill of brandy.

Clove Cake.—Three pounds of flour, one of butter, one of sugar, three eggs, two spoonfulls of cloves—mix it with molasses.

Cake.—One tea cup of butter, two of sugar, three of flour, and four of eggs.

Cookies.—One tea cup of butter, one of sugar, one egg, and flour.

To boil Ham.—It should be boiled in a large quantity of water, and that for a long time—one quarter of an hour for each pound—the rind to be taken off when warm. The ham is most palatable when cold, and should be sent to the table with eggs, horse-radish and mustard. This affords a cheap repast at any time of day.

Bread Pudding.—One pound of soft bread or biscuit, soaked in one quart of milk, run through a sieve or colander; add seven eggs, three quarters of a pound of sugar, one quarter of a pound of butter, nutmeg, cinnamon, one gill of rose water, one pound raisins, half a pint of milk; bake three quarters of an hour, middling hot oven.

Rice Pudding.—Half pint of rice, six ounces of sugar, two quarts of milk, salt, butter, and allspice, put cold into a hot oven, bake two and a half hours.

Indian Pudding.—Three pints of scalded milk, seven spoonfulls of fine Indian meal, stir well together while hot, let it stand until cooled, add four eggs, half pound of butter, spices and sugar—bake four hours.

METHEGLIN.

This delightful beverage is made in the following manner: Put so much new honey into spring water, that when the honey is dissolved, an egg will not sink to the bottom. Boil the liquor for an hour. When cool, barrel it up, adding a spoonful of yeast to ferment it. Some add ginger half an ounce to a barrel, and as much cloves and mace; but I have it very good

without any spices. One hundred weight of honey will make a barrel of metheglin as strong as good wine. I once had a barrel made with 90 weight of honey. After fermenting and fining, it was an excellent liquor; some part of which I kept bottled several years; it loses the honey taste by age, and grows lighter colored; but on the whole it does not improve by age; like some liquors.—*Deane's N. E. Farmer.*

IRRIGATION.

The salutary effects of a constant supply of pure water flowing over grass land, fell under our observation a few days since. To convey boards from a sawmill to a pond below, a sluice of considerable length had been built. This was of plank and rested along upon blocks of wood. Between the sluice and the stream was a strip of land, varying from two to eight rods in width, descending to the stream. The sluice was not perfectly tight, and as the water which fell from it ran down the declivity, the strip of land was constantly moistened by it. Before this sluice was placed there the land was barren, as is still evinced by the land directly above it. Soon after it was cut off from the other part of the field it was observed to improve in its appearance: And although it has received no advantage from culture, it having neither been ploughed nor dressed for ten years, it has gradually improved until now it is astonishingly productive. In that place the grass starts earlier, and is sooner ripe, than in any other place about. It is also much larger than in the best cultivated parts of the same field; the second cutting here being equal to the first in other parts. The water is taken from the mill-pond, and its situation in the sluice renders any benefit from the wash of the land impossible. It falls upon the ground as pure as any river water. The owner has experienced so encouraging a result from this accidental experiment that he is now turning his attention to this mode of improving his land. By a ditch, which has cost but little labour, he is throwing a constant supply of water over the most of ten acres. This is the second year of this general irrigation; and at a great distance, even in this fruitful season, the parts which receive the artificial supply of water, may be clearly distinguished from those which do not. This subject demands the attention of farmers, and we hope that those who can turn a stream of water so as to extend the experiment, will not forget what we have stated as facts.—*Penobscot Gazette.*

BATHING, SWIMMING, &c.

At this season of the year, there is nothing, unless it be guarding against an improper exposure to the solar rays, that is more conducive to health than *bathing*; nor is there anything more pleasant to those who can swim, nor more healthy, besides being oftentimes a necessary and useful accomplishment, if we may be permitted to use the expression, than *swimming*. The President's laudable example, who is, from what we have heard, perhaps one of the best swimmers in the District, and none more healthy, should be generally followed.

Mr Adams' son John, we are told, is an excellent swimmer; he swam this morning from the Tyber to the Potomack bridge and back, about three-quarters of a mile.

Setting aside the healthiness of the exercise there is no feeling which gives so much inward satisfaction as for one human being to be able to extend a hand to save a fellow mortal when in danger; and a young man cannot be said to have completed an AMERICAN education until he is enabled to do every humane act.—Wash. city Gazette.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1825.

FARMER'S CALENDAR.

COMPOSTS.—The hot and dry season is the proper time for obtaining mud from ponds, and weeds from rivers, ditches, drains &c. These substances should be made into a mass, or compost with a proper quantity of mould; and if you can afford a little quick lime so much the better. It has been said by some agriculturists that the farmer, who understands his own interest, very rarely uses dung without making it into a compost with other suitable substances; and in that way he not only manures his land, but, in the course of a few years, makes it to become what he wishes it to be. Thus if he intends his compost for a soil which is heavy and stiff, he makes his compost bed with light and sandy earth, as rich as he can procure. If the field, for which he intends his compost, is a light loam, he mixed his compost materials with clay or marl mud, &c. which may give solidity to the soil at the same time they furnish food to the plants. The following rules for forming composts are from the excellent work of John Young, Esq. entitled "The Letters of Agricola on the Principles of Vegetation."

"The simplest of all composts is a mixture of barn yard dung, and surface mould taken from a field under regular culture. The proportions between the ingredients are determined by no regular laws, and consequently great liberty is allowable to the operator. I have known some instances, where two carts of dung were used for one of earth; others where they were blended in equal quantities; and it is not unfrequent to compound two of earth with one of dung.—In fact, such is the uncertainty in the composition, that almost every farmer adopts a mode peculiar to himself, and with equal success. No man need therefore follow implicitly the rules which are laid down in this department of rural economy, but may vary and multiply his experiments, according to the suggestions of fancy and the dictates of convenience.

"One cart load of soil to two of stable dung is the least proportion which he should ever attempt to combine, and, perhaps, if the two were mixed equally, he would be compensated for his labor and expense.

"The whole art of composting, is to arrange the materials in alternate layers,—to shake up the litter and dung with a hay fork that it may lie loosely,—to cover the top and the sides with earth,—and to give it a sloping direction that it may cast off excessive moisture. Its height should never exceed four feet or four and a half; and its breadth should be such, that a man on either side, may be enabled to fling the ingredients into the centre, without trampling on the heap; for compression, in all cases retards the putrefactive process. If the mass, after being compounded, is long in generating heat, urine,

salt water, or even fresh water, poured on the top slowly, that it may ooze downward, will bring it on with rapidity. On the other hand, should the process advance with too great violence, which can be known by keeping a stick in the middle, and drawing it out occasionally for trial, the fermentation must be restrained by turning over the dung hill, and mixing anew the ingredients. This will not only put a stop to the mischief, but facilitate a second fermentation; and as fresh particles of earth will be bro't into contact with the decomposing matter, the whole will be enriched and impregnated with the fertilizing principles.—These general views are applicable to every species of compost.

"Simple earth, although excellent for bottoming and strewing over the pit dug near the barn, is of all materials the most unprofitable in compost dughills. Its superiority in the farm yard rests on this obvious circumstance, that it is employed to absorb the urine, and repress fermentation; but in composting, fermentation is courted as the grand agent in preparing the nutritious food; and the whole economy of the plan is to give full scope and action to this mighty despoiler of vegetable and animal remains.

"A matted sward, thickly entangled with roots, or mud dragged from the bottom of hogs or ditches, and replete with aquatic plants, are preferable on this account, that, besides bringing earth to the composition, they supply a large quantity of vegetable matter. Whenever the soil must be carted to the heap, it is better to lay out the expense in transporting these enriching materials; because they will not only equally absorb and retain the evaporating gases, but greatly augment the quantum of manure."

Sir John Sinclair says that in making composts it has been ascertained by a number of experiments, that two barrels of unslacked lime are sufficient for each cubic yard of earth of a medium quality, and as 80 cubic yards of earth are sufficient to manure an acre, 160 barrels of unslacked lime is the quantity required. To obtain this quantity of each, it is the practice of some farmers to plough the head-ridges at both ends of the field, ten inches deep, and to collect one half of this, which can be often spared, without any loss, as the head ridges are generally too high, in consequence of the earth accumulated in the course of years, from the plough being cleared every time it turns. It has been calculated, that where a head-ridge is 18 feet broad, 72 feet of it in length, ploughed ten inches deep, will produce 40 cubic yards of earth, and consequently the two head-ridges will produce 80 cubic yards of compost for the field to be manured.

"Composts are frequently made of various materials, as several sorts of earth, lime, old mortar and plaster, green vegetables, before they run to seed, soft chalk, tanner's bark, sawdust, soap ashes, dung, &c. It is recommended, that instead of being laid in regular layers, they should be mixed as much as possible, in forming the heap. A fermentation is soon excited, and the oftener the heap is turned, so much the more will fermentation be promoted.

"A mode of making compost was suggested by the late Lord Meadowbank, of which peat is the basis. It was not unusual in various parts of Scotland, to bed cattle, and even sheep, with peat, for the purpose of increasing the quantity of manure; but Lord Meadowbank was the first

individual in this country who investigated the properties of that species of manure, and explained them upon scientific principles. The result is that one ton of dung will ferment three tons of peat, or moss earth. This is a most valuable discovery, and must, if duly attended to, greatly enrich many hitherto neglected districts. The great advantage of this compost is, that it has nothing but inert vegetable matter to act upon, whereas, when lime is mixed with rich earth, it may have the effect of dissipating the gaseous matters it contains, and of rendering it proportionably less valuable.

2. Composts are peculiarly well calculated for grass lands, and ought to supersede the offensive, and wasteful practice of laying putrescent matter on the surface of the soil, by which a very large proportion of its most valuable component parts is lost in the atmosphere. They are likewise of great use to moorish lands, augmenting their staple, and adding to them a number of valuable and enriching substances. In regard to sandy or clayey soils, composts, principally consisting of articles different from their general nature respectively, will improve their texture and convert them into loams.

3. The effects of composts are highly satisfactory. In regard to grass lands, experience has shown, that they at once improve their quality, and check for years, the progress of moss or even unprofitable grasses. In thin moorish soils, composts properly and repeatedly applied, alter the nature of the soil; it becomes more fertile, retains its moisture better, and does not suffer by the summer's drought, which would otherwise burn up the crops. The effects of the Meadowbank composts are still more extraordinary; a farmer in Roxburghshire, having raised as good turnips, and as productive crops of wheat, after fallow, on good soils manured with this compost, as from dung.

"It is a circumstance not to be omitted, that lime will operate in compost, upon lands that had been exhausted by the over frequent, or too abundant application of lime or marl, even when it had not succeeded when used by itself. This is a strong recommendation of such mixed manure, as land may be thus cultivated to advantage, that would otherwise remain unproductive."

The only objection to making composts in this country is, that they require too much labour. But we doubt whether there are many processes in agriculture, in which labour is more profitably applied. The good effects of composts made of materials suitable to the soil for which they are intended, are not confined, like those of barn yard manure, to two or three of the crops next succeeding their application, but by altering and amending the texture of the soil, as intimated in the beginning of this article, they give a permanent, increased value to the land.

The Farmer's Magazine, an agricultural work printed in Scotland, vol. 2, page 37, gives the following account of the successful manufacture and application of compost:

"A farmer in Jedburgh possessed a piece of wet ground in the corner of a field which he wished to improve. It had long lain in grass, and produced, every season, a luxuriant crop of coarse hay. In the end of the summer of 1811 when the crop was ready for cutting, he employed a person to pare the whole, which was easily done, as the ground was then dry. After

paring, he collected the surface together, and having previously provided a quantity of stable dung, he mixed them in alternate layers, about five or six carts of parings for each of dung. He allowed them to remain till the ensuing spring, when he turned the whole, and found that the vegetable substance in the turf was mostly decayed, and changed into fine dung;—and the small quantity of earth had mostly disappeared. He turned it a second time before June, and applied it to his turps, and found that it added much to their luxuriance.”

It is a common practice in this country, and not uncommon in Great Britain, to prepare compost in or near the borders of the fields in which they are to be used; and the beds are made so shallow that they may be stirred and turned over from the bottom with the plough, and thus a great saving of manual labour is effected.

Summer Heat of Northern Latitudes.—Some people have expressed surprise, that in the late hot weather, the thermometer should have stood higher in Boston than in New York. But there is nothing remarkable nor indeed uncommon in this fact. The summer heat of northern climates is often, at times greater than that of places many hundreds of miles farther south. Although the mean temperature of the temperate zone is much less than that of the torrid zone, yet hotter as well as colder days occur in the former than in the latter. Thermometrical observations in Europe show that the heat is often much more intense, on the same days and hours, in Bergen than at Rome,—at Moscow than in Naples. And we have no doubt that simultaneous observations would prove that the meridian heat of many days, during the summer solstice, is several degrees higher in Quebec than in New Orleans, and in New England generally than in Georgia. Gentlemen from the West Indies have observed that they never experienced in any of those islands, weather so warm as that which they have endured the present summer in Boston.—And there is nothing unaccountable,—nothing which need puzzle a philosopher in this. The days in summer are longer, and the nights shorter in proportion in Northern than in Southern latitudes; and though the sun's rays fall less directly on the earth in high latitudes than in those nearer to the equator, yet they continue for so much larger a proportion of the twenty-four hours, that their effect is, on the whole, greater; the earth and air become warmer, vegetation more rapid, and the effects of solar heat less tolerable to man and beast.

There are many other causes, which have such influence on temperature that latitude alone, by no means, gives an infallible criterion, either of the mean or occasional heat of any country. Some of these, as enumerated in Mr Kirwan's treatise entitled “An Estimate of the temperature of different latitudes,” are as follows:

“1. Elevation diminishes the mean temperature of places. If this elevation be moderate, or at the rate of six feet per mile from the nearest sea, then for every 200 feet of elevation, allow $\frac{1}{4}$ of a degree for the diminution of the mean annual temperature.

“2. Next to elevation, distance from the standard [namely] ocean seems to have the most considerable effect upon the mean annual tem-

perature. Mr K. attributes the effect of distance from the standard ocean, to the unequal capacities of land and water for heat; but Mr Dalton of Manchester, observes that this alone appears inadequate to the effects, and he concludes, after some ingenious reasoning, that in the temperate zones, the western coasts of all continents and large islands, will have a higher mean temperature than the eastern coasts under the same parallel, and will particularly have more moderate winters.

“3. All countries lying to the windward of high mountains and extensive forests, are warmer than those lying to the leeward, in the same latitude.

Countries that lie southward of any sea, are warmer than those that have the sea south of them. Islands participate most of the temperature of the sea, and are therefore not subject to the extremes of heat and cold so much as continents.”

The “windward of mountains,” &c. in New-England is, generally, the western and north-western sides; for in the interior of the country the prevailing winds are from the north and west. These become chilled in passing over what are called the “heights of land” for instance, those between Merrimack and Connecticut Rivers; between the latter and North river, and Lake Champlain &c. and places on the eastern side of those heights or ridges, are considerably warmer than other places of the same latitude and altitude on the western sides. The same will, we believe, apply to the Alleghany mountains, and all other eminences which stretch between, and run parallel with the rivers, which find their outlets on the Atlantic coast. Something, however, depends on the nature of the soil, and its productions. Sandy soils are subject to frosts as well as droughts, are colder in winter and hotter in summer in similar situations, than stiff, loam or clay soils, and pine or hemlock woods are colder in winter, and warmer in summer than those of oak, maple beech, &c.

Sir John Sinclair, says, (Code of Agriculture p. 35, 36 Hartford Ed) “It may be remarked, that land lying in the same latitude, other circumstances being nearly similar, is always more valuable in proportion to the comparative lowness of its situation. In the higher districts the quality even of the herbage is less succulent and nourishing, and the re-production slower, when in grass; while the grain is less plump, runs more to straw, is less perfectly ripened, and the harvest is also later.

“It has been estimated, that sixty yards of elevation in the land, are equal to a degree of latitude; or in other words that sixty yards, perpendicularly higher, are in respect of climate equal to a degree more north.” High lands are, however, less subject to suffer by drought, than low lands, and produce some vegetables, particularly potatoes, in greater perfection and abundance.

It is said that such is the increase of the sattuinet manufactory in Hudson that about one hundred weavers are wanted to carry on the business. This branch of manufactures, like that of coarse cottons, bids fair to place itself above the reach of foreign competition from similar articles of importation.

Mr. Charles Lucien Bonaparte has published in Philadelphia, the first volume of his Supplement to Wilson's American Ornithology, in a style of magnificence said to exceed say's.

Several new and elegant Houses of Public Worship, are now building in Boston, viz. a Congregational church in Purchase street, a Congregational meeting house in Hanover street, of stone—another Congregational meeting house in Pitts-street—a third in Federal Street, to be called the Federal Street Baptist Church—and a fourth at the bottom of Summer-street, corner of Sea-street for the denomination of Free Will Baptists.

City Finances.—The annual report of receipts and expenditures, printed by order of the City Council, is in course of distribution among the inhabitants. By the report it appears the expenditures of the city during the year ending 30th May, 1825, amounted to \$556,434 60, and the receipts during the period to \$607,004; leaving in the treasury a balance unexpended of \$51,655 40.

The expenditures of the current year are estimated at \$330,000; to be defrayed by a tax of \$200,000, and the remainder, \$130,000, to be derived from rents, and other sources of revenue to the city.

It appears from the report that the expenditures on account of the new (Faneuil Hall,) Market amount to \$390,722 60. To meet this expenditure the committee have in cash, notes &c. \$731,126 76. This leaves a balance of \$150,599 14 as the actual cost of the market improvement. But for this balance, the city has a wharf estate for which \$100,000 has been offered, and the revenue from the stalls, cellars, &c. when completed, of a new and elegant Market-house, which will probably exceed the sum of \$20,000 annually.

Effects of the Heat.—The New-York Daily Advertiser says—“A respectable gentleman called at the office yesterday, and stated, that on Friday he purchased a basket of eggs in market, which were placed in one of his pantries; that during the hottest part of the following day, one of the eggs nearest the top, opened, and a chicken hopped out, which may be seen at his house, No. 143 Fulton-street.”

A share in the Dismal Swamp land Company, originally owned by General Washington and which cost \$1000, has been sold to Judge Washington at auction for \$12,100.

Mobile has been unusually healthy thus far this season, and the month of June was never more healthy than the past.

FOR SALE—several fine calves, both male and female, from the bull Admiral.

This noble animal is of the new Improved Durham Short Horned breed,—he was presented to the Agricultural Society of Massachusetts, at an expense of near seven hundred dollars by Sir Isaac Coffin who sent him from England for the purpose of improving the breed of cattle in his native state.

Pedigree of bull Admiral from John Wetherell Kirkby Valero 28th, May 1823. Is two years old, a beautiful roan, got by North Star—dam by Comet (who was sold in London for one thousand guineas) granddam by Wellington—great granddam by Danby—North Star was by Comet—dam by Baronet—granddam by Cripple—great granddam by Irishman—great great granddam by Hubback.

The following is a specimen of the quantity of milk given by some cows of this breed belonging to L. Whitaker of Greenholme.

Yellow Rose at 3 yrs. old	4 galls. 2 qts. twice a day
“ “ “ 4 yrs. old	4 “ 3 “ “ “
Red Daisy “ “ “ 4 “	4 “ 0 “ “ “
Magdalena “ “ “ 4 and upwards	4 “ “ “ “
Wildair “ “ “ 4 “	4 “ “ “ “
Western Lady “ “ “ 3 “	2 “ “ “ “
Venus “ 16 yrs. old	3 “ 1 “ “ “
Alfrede “ “ “ 3 “	0 “ “ “ “
Adela, first calf “ “	3 “ 0 “ “ “
Yarn “ “ “ 3 “	0 “ “ “ “

Moss Rose, at all times a moving mountain of flesh, 2 gallons, all wine measure.

Reliance may be placed on the purity of the stock. The calves of Admiral have proved very fine, and are peculiarly calculated for the stall and dairy. For further particulars, inquire of E. HERSEY DERBY, Salem, July 25, 1825.

MISCELLANIES.

EPITAPH ON A PLOUGHMAN.

Here lies, with years and toil borne down,
A swain, his labours done.
With sheaves his monument we'll crown,
The trophies that he won.

Gen. Riego.—At the late celebration of independence at Richmond, a gentleman being called upon for a sentiment, gave the following:

The immortal memory of Gen. Riego,—

He fell devoted, but undying;
The very gale his name seemed sighing;
The waters murmured of his name,
The woods are peopled with his fame.
And the lone pillar, sad and gray,
Claims kindred with his sacred clay,
His spirit wraps the dusky mountain,
His memory sparkles o'er the fountain,
The meanest rill, the mightiest river,
Rolls mingling with his fame for ever!

Romantic Story.—There is a cavern in the island of Hoonga, one of the Tonga islands, in the South Pacific Ocean, which can only be entered by diving into the sea, and has no other light than what is reflected from the bottom of the water. A young chief discovered it accidentally while diving after turtle, and the use which he made of his discovery will probably be sung in more than one European language, so beautifully is it adapted for a tale in verse.

There was a tyrannical governor at Yavaoo, against whom one of the chiefs formed a plan of insurrection; it was betrayed, and the chief, with all his family and kin, was ordered to be destroyed. He had a beautiful daughter betrothed to a chief of high rank, and she was included in the sentence. The youth who had found the cavern, and had kept the secret to himself, loved this damsel; he told her the danger in time, and persuaded her to trust herself to him. They got into a canoe; the place of her retreat was described to her on the way to it,—these women swim like mermaids,—she dived after him, and rose in the cavern; in the widest part it is about fifty feet, and its medium height is guessed at the same, the roof hung with stalactites.

Here he brought her the choicest food, the finest clothing, mats for her head, and sandal wood oil to perfume herself; here he visited her as often as was consistent with prudence; and here as may be imagined, this Tonga Leander wooed and won the maid, whom, to make the interest complete, he had long loved in secret: when he had no hope. Meantime he prepared with all his dependants, male and female, to emigrate in secret to the Fiji islands.

The intention was so well concealed, that they embarked in safety, and his people asked him, at the point of their departure, if he would not take with him a Tonga wife; accordingly, to their great astonishment, having steered close to a rock, he desired them to wait while he went into the sea to fetch her, jumped overboard, and just as they were beginning to be seriously alarmed at his long disappearance, he rose with his mistress from the water. This story is not deficient in that which all such stories should have to be perfectly ghastly,—a fortunate conclusion. The party landed at the Fijis till the opportunity returned to Yavaoo, where they en-

joyed a long and happy life. This is related as an authentic tradition.—*Quart. Review.*

Jerked Beef.—Capt. Hall in his Journal of travels gives the following account of the manner of preparing jerked beef in South America:

Three men who had been employed in cutting up the bullock, now commenced an operation, peculiar, I believe, to South America, namely, the preparation of what is called by us jerked beef, a term probably derived from the local name charque. The men seated themselves on low stools in the different cells, and began cutting each of the detached portions of meat into long strips, or ribbands, uniform in size from end to end, some of them cut from the large pieces being several yards in length and about two inches in width. To perform this operation neatly, requires considerable expertness. The piece of meat is held in the left hand and at each cut is hitched round so as to offer a new place to the knife, and in this way the strip of meat seems to unwind itself, like a broad tape from a ball, till at last nothing remains.—We tried to perform this ourselves, but continually cut the strip across before it had attained any length. When the whole has been cut in this manner, it is allowed to hang under cover for a certain time, during which it acquires a black colour, and owing to the heat and dryness of the air, speedily loses much of its moisture. The strips are afterwards exposed to the sun till thoroughly dried, and then being made up into great bales, strongly tied round with a network of thongs, become the jerked beef of commerce.

Anger.—The passion of anger ruffles the mind, distorts the countenance, hurries on the circulation of the blood, and disorders the whole vital and animal functions. It often occasions fevers; and other acute diseases, and sometimes even sudden death. This passion is peculiarly hurtful to the delicate, and those of weak nerves.—I have known such persons frequently lose their lives, by a violent fit of anger; and would advise them to guard against the excess of this passion, with the utmost care.

It is not in bred always in our power to prevent being angry; but we may surely avoid harboring resentment in our heart. Resentment preys upon the mind, and occasions the most obstinate chronic disorders, which gradually waste the constitution. Nothing shows true greatness of mind more than to forgive injuries; it promotes the peace of society, and greatly conduces to our own ease, health, and felicity.

Such as value health should avoid violent gusts of anger, as they would the most deadly poison. Neither ought they to indulge resentment, but to endeavour at all times to keep their mind calm and serene. Nothing tends so much to the health of the body, as a constant tranquility of mind.—*Buchan's Domestic Medicine.*

Anecdote.—Rose, the private and confidential Secretary of Louis XIV. had married his daughter to Mr Rottall, President of the Parliament.—The husband was constantly complaining to him of the temper and disposition of his daughter.—“You are right,” said Rose, “she is an impudent jade, and if I hear more complaints of her I will disinherit her.” The husband made no more complaints of his wife.

Merry Tales.—A preacher in pulpit which preached the word of God, among other matters spoke of menes soules, and said that the soule was so subtyll that a thousande soules might dancc on the space of the nayle of a mannes tynger. Among which audyence there was a mery conceyted fellow of small devocyon that answered and sayde thus: Mayster Doctour, if a thousande soules may dancc on a mannes nayle, I praye you then where shall the pyper stande?

Comfortable Farm Houses.—An experiment has lately been made in this county in erecting buildings with the small round stone which is found in the fields in some parts of the country, and it is thought they will answer a valuable purpose. To a farmer who has them, the expense of collecting them is next to nothing, and the land is the better for having them taken from its surface. An artist from England, who has the skill of preparing a kind of cement, which becomes nearly as hard and solid as stone, has erected a few buildings in this way, and their apparent strength and solidity has induced others to follow the example, and he is now engaged in building for those with whom he has contracted. The expense, it is said, does not exceed that of an ordinary frame house of similar dimensions, and they have the advantage of being cooler in summer, warmer in winter, and from the nature of the materials, must be much more durable.—*Monroe Rep.*

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

Professor Raimon, at Washington, has obtained a patent for a new mode of raising stock (funds) for Roads, Canals, Manufactories, &c. It is called the Dividual Invention.

The National Road from Ohio to Missouri was commenced on the 1st of July—and Commissioners are laying out the road through and from Missouri to Mexico. The Ohio Grand Canal and the Great Road were commenced the same day.

It has been proposed to establish a new College at Geneva, N. Y. in which degrees were to be conferred without the Pupils having studied the dead languages.

Arrangements have been commenced with a view to making Canals at the falls near Haverhill, Ms. to carry mills.

A young gentleman of Mount Vernon, Chester county, Pennsylvania, has invented a “Spinning Mule” for Cotton which promises great advantages in the manufacture of that staple of our Southern States.

Mr Owen, the founder of the Harmony Community, is gone to England, and will probably bring out a new Colony.

The last accounts from the Greeks announce that they have gained a splendid Naval Victory. We hope all the reports in their favour will prove true, and all others unfounded. But the intelligence comes through so many media, that the public scarcely know what to rely on.

RECEIVED by the Topaz, and for sale at the Agricultural Establishment, 103 State Street, one of the London Company's Portable Corn Mills, well calculated for the use of the practical farmers, for the present dry season. July 29.

PARSONS & CO. City Furniture Warehouse, 101 Union Street, near the Union Stone, keep constantly on hand for sale, a general assortment of furniture, chairs, looking glasses, mats of all kinds, fire sets, brushes, bellows, &c. &c.

The FARMER is published every Friday, by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at \$2.50 per annum, in advance.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at the corner of Congress and Lindall Streets, (six doors from the Post Office) Boston.—THOMAS G. FISSNEN, Editor.

VOL. IV.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1825.

No. 3.

RURAL ECONOMY.

PREPARED FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Russian Method of Preserving Peas green through the Winter.

Put into a kettle of hot water any quantity of fresh shelled green peas; and after just letting them boil up pour them into a colander. When the liquor has drained off, pour them into a large thick cloth, cover them with another, make them quite dry, and set them once or twice in a cool oven to harden a little; after which put them into paper bags, and hang them up in the kitchen for use. To prepare them when wanted, they are first to be soaked well for an hour or more, and then put into warm water and boiled with a few sprigs of mint, otherwise a little butter.

METHOD OF KEEPING GREEN PEAS AND FRENCH BEANS.

Into a middling sized stewpan, filled with young green peas, put 2 or 3 table spoonfuls of sugar, and place the pan over a brisk charcoal fire. As soon as the peas begin to feel the heat, stir them two or three times; and when they yield water, pour them out on a dish to drain off the water that comes from them. When drained, spread them out on paper in an airy room where the sun does not come; and that they may dry the more quickly, turn them frequently. It is necessary for their keeping that they should not retain any moisture; if they do they will soon grow mouldy.

French beans may be managed the same way, and thus they will keep till the next season as well favoured as when first gathered.

Sonioni's Bibliothecque Physico-Econom.

To keep Green Peas.—Shell, and put them into a kettle of water when it boils; give them two or three warms only, and pour them into a colendar. When the water drains off turn them on a dresser covered with cloth, and pour them on another cloth to dry perfectly. Then bottle them in wide mouthed bottles, leaving only room to pour clarified mutton suet on them an inch thick, and for the cork. Rosin it down, and keep it in a cellar or in the earth. When they are to be used boil them till tender, with a bit of butter, a spoonful of sugar, and a bit of mint.

Domestic Encyclopedia.

Probably green corn might be pre-erved by either of the above methods, and thus the prudent house keeper may be provided with that palatable and nutritious substance at any and all times of the year.

Cure for the Bowel Complaint.—Take a quantity of alder berries when perfectly ripe, press out the juice, set it over a slow fire, add as much brown sugar as will make it palatable; let it simmer till it becomes a thin syrup, and then add one third brandy, and cork it up for use.—One wine glass is a dose for a grown person, and in the same proportion for children. It may be given three or four times a day without the smallest risk.

To prepare fruit for Children, a far more wholesome way than in Pies and Puddings.—Put apples sliced, or plums, currants, gooseberries, &c. into a stone jar, and sprinkle as much loaf sugar as necessary among them; set the jar on a hot hearth, or in a sauce pan of water, and let it remain till the fruit is perfectly done.

To make good Coffee out of Rye.—The rye is to be well cleaned, and then boiled till it is soft; but care is to be taken that it does not burst.—It is afterwards to be dried in the sun; or in an oven, and then burnt like coffee, and when ground it is fit for use. It may be infused and boiled the usual way; but if coffee equal to Mocha is required, half of this powder, mixed with half its weight of real coffee, gives a beverage fit for the Grand Turk, or to be served at the Coffee Hamblin of the Palais Royale.—*The Chymist.*

For making Cream Cheese.—Take new milk and if that should not be enough for the quantity of cheese you wish, take the preceding meal's milk: mix it all together, and as much boiling water as will make it milk warm, then put in the runnet and let it stand half an hour after it comes; then take it out with small hoops, with cloths in them, changing them three times a day with wet cloths, robbing them with a little fine salt; after laying 24 hours in that state, put them on dry cloths, still turning them three or four times a day.—*American Farmer.*

Effects of Temperance.—We find, from the Registers of the Society of Friends, or Quakers, that as a consequence of their temperance, one half of those that are born live to the age of 75 years, whereas Dr Price tells us, that of the general population of London, half that are born live only 23 years!—Among the Quakers, 1 in 10 arrives to 80 years of age; of the general population of London, only 1 in 40. Never did a more powerful argument support the practice of temperance and virtue.

Best method of cleaning fine block tin covers, patent pewter &c.—Where the polish is gone off, let the articles be first rubbed over the outside with a little sweet oil on a piece of soft linnen cloth, then clean it off with dry pure whiting, quite free from sand, on linnen cloths, which will make them look as well as when new. The inside should be rubbed with rags moistened in wet whiting but without a drop of oil. Always wiping these articles dry, when brought from trade, and keeping them from steam or other damp, greatly diminishes the trouble of cleaning them.

Remedy for hoven Sheep and Cattle.—A writer for the American Farmer in speaking of sheep which were hoven in consequence of having eaten too freely of clover, says "the remedy which I applied was simply to tar a piece of rope and tie it in their mouth, and success uniformly attended the application. I am not able to state scientifically how the cure was effected, but sup-

pose, that the disease is owing to wind in the paunch, and the tar occasions eructations, by which the wind is discharged and the animal relieved.

"I have known the same remedy applied to horned cattle with like success. In fact I never knew it fail.

"When horned cattle are attacked, I have seen them relieved by making a hole with a knife or other sharp pointed instrument, in the side of the animal, and into the paunch, so as to let the air escape in that way. I have known this operation performed successfully, but we never, on our farm, did any thing more in such cases than merely to apply the tarred rope.

"In turning cattle or sheep into clover early in the spring, care should be taken if the clover is rank, that they should not be turned in while there is much dew or wet on the clover, as when in that state it has a much greater tendency to wad and injure them. They should also be driven about continually for 15 or 20 minutes after being turned in, to prevent their eating too greedily, and thus injure themselves."

To Preserve the Teeth.—It is said that washing the mouth every morning with common salt water will preserve the teeth and gums, sweeten the breath, and answer every purpose of the more costly dentifrices, which genteel people are in the habit of using.

Whooping Cough.—A plaster of Gum Galbanum, applied to the chest cures this complaint.—*Medical Adviser.*

To prevent fleas infesting rooms or beds.—Take a few branches of pennyroyal and hang it up in the room, lay it on or near the bed; or carry a few sprigs in the pocket, and the flea will never make its appearance.—*Ibid.*

Bugs and fleas.—Sprinkle or wash the rooms and bed-rooms with common salt water, and those troublesome insects will generally disappear.

VEGETABLES IN ENGLAND.

The Quarterly Review says that gardens appear to have been first formed in England in the early part of the 15th century. Common cabbage was first introduced from the Netherlands in 1562. In the days of Milton, old men remembered when turnips, carrots, early peas and rape were great rarities, being imported from Holland. Cherries and hops were first planted in the reign of Henry the Eighth; artichokes and currants made their appearance in the time of Elizabeth. Potatoes were first known in England about the year 1586; for more than a century they furnished a luxury only for the tables of the wealthy; in the reign of James the First the price of potatoes was one shilling the pound.

TEA IN BRAZIL.

A few years since, some hundreds of Chinese, and a number of tea plants, were imported into

Brazil from China; and in 1820 the plan had so far succeeded that the number of plants amounted to 6000: but it was found that although the leaves had been prepared precisely in the Chinese manner, the infusion had a rough and earthy taste, without any of the fine flavor of the tea of China. By this time the Chinese had become lame-sick; some had died and others left the garden and repaired to the town, and thus ended the tea project in Brazil. The Quarterly Review says the attempt to raise tea can never succeed where the price of labor exceeds two pence or three pence a day.

ABSTRACTS FROM THE NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF
MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

Cucumbers.—In the last No. of the Journal are reported two cases of convulsions and delirium, produced by eating raw cucumbers with the green rind on, one of which terminated fatally. The symptoms were similar to those of a person suffering under the effects of some narcotic poison, of not a very active nature.

Tumor.—A daughter of C. Baldwin, Esq. of Chelmsford, died in June, 1824, in consequence of a swelling on her shoulder, occasioned by a fall upon the ice while pumping a pitcher of water, in March, 1823. The tumor measured 33 inches round the largest part, and weighed 21 pounds.

Cholera Morbus.—For the last seven years, the cholera morbus has been extending its ravages over the south of Asia. After scourging India three or four years, it extended in 1820 through Sima and China, and visited the islands in the Indian Ocean. In 1821 it made its appearance in Persia, Arabia, and the eastern part of Turkey. In a few weeks of hot weather 60,000 persons died in Muscat and its environs, and in a few months 123,000 of the Wheehabites perished. In Bassora and its neighborhood 18,000 died, in Schiraz 16,000, in Bender-Abusher 14,000, in Jedd 7000, and in Bagdad 5000—It attacked the Persian army in the neighborhood of Bagdad and destroyed 2000. In 1822 and 1823 the cholera extended in a northern direction to the Caspian Sea and the Russian province of Sharvan, and to the west it reached the Mediterranean, visiting Aleppo, Laodicea, &c. The Arabs call this disease El-Houwa, i. e. the Storm; it is also called the India plague.

A case of remarkable costiveness is reported by Dr. Woodward, of Connecticut. "From April to September nothing whatever passed the bowels, a period of exactly 138 days!" The patient recovered.

Several cases of successful amputation at the hip joint have been recorded within few months. *Massachusetts Gazette.*

COWS.

KEEP no more cows than you can keep well— one cow well fed will produce as much milk as two indifferently treated, and more butter, and if the cow be wintered badly, she will rarely recover, during the succeeding summer, so as to become profitable to the feeder. Cows should, by all means, be housed in extreme weather, and particularly those which give milk, or a failure in the quantity of milk will be experienced. Wherefore, instead of keeping twenty cows

poorly fed, and but half of them stabled, sell ten, and give the remaining ten feed to the amount equal to what the twenty originally had; procure constant stabling for them, and you will find that you will receive quite as much milk and butter in return, as was derived from the former mode of treating 20. Sweet potatoes, carrots, pumpkins, and ground oats, are unquestionably among the best articles of food for milch cattle; they occasion the milk and butter to assume a fine flavour and colour, as well as increase of quantity.—*Trenton Emporium.*

Composition for preserving all kinds of wood, the roofs of houses &c. from Fire and Water.—Take one part of fine sand, two parts of wood ashes, three parts of slacked lime, ground up with linseed oil and laid on with a painter's brush. Air slacked lime will answer the purpose. The ingredients ought to be ground together on a stone, like paints, after passing through a fine sieve.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

Essence of soap for shaving.—Take a pound and a half of fine white soap, in thin slices, and add thereto two ounces of salt of tartar; mix them together and put this mixture into one quart of spirits of wine, in a bottle which will hold double the quantity of the ingredients; tie a bladder over the mouth of the bottle, and prick a pin through the bladder; set it to digest in a gentle heat, and shake the contents from time to time, taking care to take out the pin at such times, to allow passage for the air from within; when the soap is dissolved, filter the liquor through paper to free it from impurities; then scent it with a little bergamot or essence of lemon. It will have the appearance of fine oil, and a small quantity will lather with water, like soap, and is much superior in use, for washing or shaving.

To cure the colic in horses.—A correspondent of the American Farmer says, in substance, that linseed oil, administered in the quantity of from half a pint to a pint, in proportion to the violence of the symptoms, is a never failing remedy for colic in horses. Salts, he says, are sometimes efficacious, but often fail in cases of colic.

From the American Farmer.

WHITE FLINT WHEAT.

Auburn, Cayuga Co., July 20, 1825.

MR SKINNER.

As there has been much said in your useful paper as to the origin of the white flint wheat, perhaps it might be of use to say something as to its qualities. It is a fact, that those who have raised it the longest, are most in favour of it. The season with us has been remarkably good for all kinds of wheat; yet the white flint wheat surpasses all other kinds. The proper time to test its peculiar excellence is in unfavourable seasons for wheat, as it is a hardier plant and has peculiar qualities to withstand a hard winter, and the ravages of the fly in the spring and summer. The only objection I ever heard any one make to it was, that it was hard to thresh; but we that have raised it some time, consider it a favourable circumstance, as we can harvest our other grain, and let the flint stand eight or ten days after it is ripe, and experience no injury by its shelling or growing in the field. The rust nev-

er strikes it, nor does it shrink by falling down; and it answers well to sow again after wheat. I last September collected a quantity of the white flint for seed, and sent to different parts of this state, and to Vermont, where they had raised but little wheat for many years, on account of the insects and the winters. I have heard from most of the places where I sent wheat, and the information is, that the white flint wheat excels all other kinds, and bids fair to be a sure crop, where the cultivation of wheat had been almost totally given up. I have selected and sold to Robert Sinclair, of your city, (Baltimore,) 500 bushels of excellent clean seed, where the farmers of your state can be supplied—and to them I can cheerfully recommend it.

Yours, respectfully, IRA HOPKINS.

[We should suppose that it would now be easy to obtain a knowledge of the peculiar qualities of this wheat, as tested by our own soil and climate, so much having been sowed last year in this state and Virginia. Yet no one in this state, though publicly invited, has written even a line, to state matters of fact and observation in regard to it. In the company of practical farmers, the other day, who had all cultivated this wheat, we heard it maintained by some, that General Coeke was right in identifying it with the lawler wheat—and by others, that there was an obvious difference. When men of experience thus disagree upon subjects susceptible of being decided by actual inspection and comparison, it does not any longer follow that "seeing is believing," and there can be no longer any want of room for discussion in matters of agricultural fact, more than in metaphysics. As to the asserted solidity of the stalk, those which we have seen were hollow as other wheat.] ED. AM. FAR.

ON THE SAGACITY AND USEFULNESS OF
SPANISH SHEPHERD'S DOGS.

Powellton, 1824.

DEAR SIR,—One of the most serious obstacles, to the improvement of sheep by the introduction of costly individuals, is the difficulty of guarding them against the attacks of their natural enemies, the various races of sporting and cur dogs.

The first importations of Merino sheep, were accompanied by some of the large, and powerful dogs of Spain, possessing all the valuable characteristics of the English Shepherd's dog, with sagacity, fidelity, and strength, peculiar to themselves. The important uses, to which they are applied, render them the objects of great care among husbandmen, on the continent of Europe. In some countries, where the boundaries of different proprietors, are often designated, but by a stone or small ditch, they are stationed as faithful sentinels, to guard the flocks from attack, and to confine them to their proper grounds. Their ferocity when roused by an intruder, their attachment to their own flock, and devotion to their master, would, in the uncultivated parts of America, make them an acquisition of infinite value, by affording a defence against wolves, which they readily kill, and vagrant cur dogs, by which our flocks are often destroyed.

The force of their instinctive attachment to sheep, and their resolution in attacking every dog, which passes near to their charge, have been forcibly evinced upon my farm.

A blundering laborer carefully confined, with all my flock in the fold, one of my dogs from a Spanish bitch by an imported blood hound.—He lay perfectly quiet, until distodged by an old ewe, although his sire was so ferocious towards all animals, as to make it necessary that he should be killed. In other instances he shows the savage temper of the blood hound—even towards the man by whom he is fed.

I am aware, that in England, dogs are not now much used upon enclosed lands—the more quiet races of sheep having been so generally introduced, as to make the services of the little animal, which in Great Britain had been generally employed, merely in keeping together the flocks not sufficiently important, to compensate for the disquiet occasioned by his restlessness and noise. As much difference exists between his habits and those of the grave shepherd's dog of Spain, as in the temper of the heavy English mastiff, and that of a fretful cur.

I am, very respectfully, yours,
JOHN HARE POWEL.

JONATHAN ROBERTS, ESQ.

President of the Pennsylvania Agri-
cultural Society.

Extract from *Parkinson on Live Stock.*

The sheep-dog is so essentially necessary and useful to the shepherd and the drover, that it merits a place in this treatise. Various kinds of dogs are made use of for shepherding, as almost any dog may be taught to serve this useful purpose; but there is one particular breed which seems naturally the best adapted, viz. a rough sort, with very long soft hair, and distinguished by being without tails. Their colour is black or blue, with a white ring round the neck, a bald face, and the belly and feet white. These dogs, although they appear similar, as to color and make, vary in size, and seem the one to suit the shepherd, the other the drover. The dog of the largest size stands as high as a sheep; thus, when his teeth are broken in a proper manner, he can take a sheep by the ear, and, from his weight and strength, hold it without injury: this the smaller sized dog could not do; but he seems nimbler, possessed of a more fiery spirit, and not so liable to tire; however, in folding pasture sheep, he appears to be too busy and to chase the sheep more than is necessary: the former, therefore, is most proper for the shepherd.

The county of Dorset lays claim to this breed of dogs; and they are certainly to be found more generally in that county than in any other; but they are most frequently seen in Smithfield, attending the London drovers. The hair of these dogs is a necessary protection against the severity of the weather, as they have to lie by the fold side during many cold days while the shepherd is dressing the flock. There is also a small sheep dog, long in the body, and short in the leg, with strong hair upon him; some of this breed are red, some are black, generally having white about the neck and face: they are to be found in Westmoreland and Cumberland. These dogs are so wonderfully sagacious, that it is well authenticated they know the brands of the sheep, and will select their master's sheep from others, on parts of the mountains inaccessible to man. For this service, they are better formed than the breed before mentioned; as a large dog, on those rocky mountains, would be

liable to fall down the precipices, not being so sure-footed as those smaller short-legged dogs.

In some parts of Lincolnshire, there is a strong large dog, larger than either of those before described, somewhat like a sort which is termed the house-dog: some of these dogs are possessed of wonderful sagacity. The shepherd who superintended my flock at Skegness, and had the care of upwards of 4000 sheep during the summer, in above 40 pastures, had one of this breed; the dog's name was Ball. About twelve o'clock in the day the shepherd, or one of his sons, would say, "Ball, it is time to go to shepherd;" on which the dog would set off, and regularly visit every pasture, to see if there were any sheep overcast, a circumstance that, from their long wool and broad backs, frequently happens in hot weather.

The dog would in his round, on some days, have perhaps forty sheep or upwards to help up, which he accomplished by putting his nose under the head, and raising the fore parts, until the sheep could rise.

In the county of Huntingdon, a very good method is practised, of putting two posts at a proper distance one from the other, with a rail across, the height of a sheep, so that he may at pleasure rub his back: which is a great means of preventing sheep being over-cast, as it arises from an itching on the back, and their attempting to roll, to rub the part. When sheep get overcast, it sometimes occasions almost immediate death; and where there are many crows and ravens, they will peck the eyes of the sheep out; but I have known a sheep lie over-cast forty-eight hours, without injury.

I saw another striking instance of sagacity in the sheep-dog. A man had about sixty sheep bringing through Doncaster, he walking before them and they regularly followed him. Seeing this, the people thought the man dealt in magic; but he had a dog, which the sheep knew was behind: the dog was not observed, as he went by the side of the walls, along the flag pavement, among the people; and as the sheep proceeded slowly, he crept into the passages and entries, and was not seen to notice either sheep or shepherd. I could mention many similar circumstances, showing the great use of these dogs, when well broke and properly managed.

Some men have an utter objection to the shepherd's dog; my father had. He contended that those dogs chased the sheep unnecessarily about, and heated them, thereby causing them to take the scab. From his reasoning I imbibed the same prejudice; but when I was in Ireland, where the pastures were large, and the sheep wild, I began to see they would be useful. When I returned to England, I bought a large Lincolnshire dog, and two whelps of the rough Dorset kind; after these dogs had been made use of for a short time, instead of the sheep being wilder, they became perfectly submissive to the dogs: unless the dogs were there, they would not come near the fold; but the instant the dogs appeared, they regularly walked in with all the composure imaginable. We had 1500 sheep during the summer, and one shepherd, attended by the large dog, managed them with seemingly little to do: in the time of harvest he worked the greatest part of the day; and while moving the turnip fold, the dog kept the sheep back, so that the shepherd could shift the hurdles alone.—Now this man would not

have been able to shepherd our flock without the assistance of one or two boys, and then not with half the ease or so well. I am, therefore, clearly of opinion, that, on a large farm, where the pastures are spacious, a good dog is at least equal to one man.

The profit arising to the shepherd from these dogs is also great. The dog is generally shorn at the time of sheep shearing, and of the hair a hat is commonly made: and the breed is now so sought after, that the whelps are frequently sold for a guinea, or upwards each.

[Gen. Lafayette has kindly proffered to the Editor of the American Farmer, a pair of the best shepherd's dogs to be had in France.]

PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS.

It is pleasing to see a number of those vehicles of information springing up in the British North American Provinces.

There have been established for some time past:—At St. John's Newfoundland, 1; Charlotte, Prince Edward's Island, 1; Halifax, 5; St. Andrews, N. B. 1; St. John, N. B. 3; Fredericton, 1; Quebec, 4; Three Rivers, (interrupted at present) 1; Montreal, 8; Stanstead, 1; Brockville, U. C. 1; Kingston, 2; York, 3; Niagara, 2; total, 31.

Part of the inhabitants of the frontiers of New Brunswick, of Lower Canada, and a great part of those of Upper Canada, subscribe to the periodical Journals printed in the adjacent American territory, the circulation of which journals is very extensive in some parts of Upper Canada, owing to their low price and the facility of circulation.

The new periodical publications established or about to be established, are:—The "Philanthropist," a new-paper, Halifax, Nova Scotia; The "Mercury," Miramichi, New Brunswick; The "Bibliothèque Canadienne," Montreal;—The "Abeille Encyclopedique," Quebec; The "Canadian Freeman," York, U. C.

Of these publications six are in the French language, two of them in a Magazine shape; thirty four in the English language, one of which is a Quarterly Review, and another a Magazine.

The population supplied with periodical intelligence and reading, by the abovementioned publications, is about one million of souls, of which more than one half habitually use the French language.

Brickmaking.—It is stated in the *Pittsfield Sun*, as a great day's work, that eight laborers, with one team of oxen and a pair of horses, made on the 8th inst. at Lun-shorough, 20,756 bricks.

While economy is the order of the day, it may not be amiss to point out an item of which it is believed a general ignorance prevails. It is well known to philosophers that when water commences to boil in the open air no additional fire can make it any hotter. A contrary opinion prevails, and those employed in cooking victuals, in order to accelerate the operation, think that they cannot make the fire too intense. The fuel added for this purpose is, in fact, not only a wanton waste, but by causing a violent ebullition, it forces from the victuals, with the steam its finest flavour. How much fuel in families might be saved if, in cooking, no more were used than to keep the water that is used just at the boiling point, and it is certain the victuals would be the better for it.

PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING AGRICULTURE.

Stated Meeting, July 19, 1825.—The President, Judge Peters, in the chair. The following communications were read:

1. A letter from Roberts Vaux, accompanying one from Wm. M. Carteret, a youth of 15 years, resident in Southwark, who during the intervals of school hours, employed himself this season, in attending to the raising of silk worms. Specimens of the silk produced, were shewn.—The society, desirous to encourage the production of silk in the United States, and to evince their approbation of the useful tendency of Mr Carteret's occupation of his leisure hours, unanimously resolved to award him five dollars.—The letters were also directed to be published.

2. A continuation of Dr Mease's paper on the diseases and accidents to which farmers are often, or particularly subject. Concussions of the brain, strokes on the head, sprains, sore lips, inflamed eyes, chilblains, whitlows, burns and scalds, bites of snakes, stings of insects, bites of mad animals, hydrophobia, swallowing stones of fruits, particularly cherries, from an absurd notion of their promoting digestion, breathing the noxious air of wells, diseases from putrescent vegetables in cellars, or near a house, those from clearing wet land before draining it, and from cuts and scratches on the hands in skinning dead farm stock, were treated of, and approved remedies suggested; with the means of prevention given in such cases as admit of their use.

From the American Farmer.

FRENCH MODE OF SHOING HORSES.

Each nation of Europe has its own peculiar mode of shoeing horses. In America, we follow the English method, which is very different from the French. The national antipathies of the French and English prevent, in a certain degree, the adoption of each other's improvements. An English physician will pertinaciously adhere to the use of emetics because the French prefer cathartics: on one side of the channel the horses have long tails, while on the other they are docked close to the rump: and an Englishman would no sooner part with his prejudices in favour of his own mode of shoeing horses, to adopt the French practice, than he would part with his light pumps and his cough, to thrust his feet into the wooden sabots of a Norman peasant. If we in America have national prejudices, (and who are without them?) I trust they are neither so unreasonable nor so violent as to make us quite blind to the merit of other nations' improvements.

A French shoe is shaped nearly as the hoof of the horse is naturally worn when left unshod. An English shoe is generally flat, straight, and runs to a point at the toe. It would seem that a little reflection on the form of the foot, and the powers and actions of the horse, would indicate the proper mode of shoeing. When a moving horse rises upon his toe to deliver the weight of his body and transfer the exertions of his muscular force to another foot, reason suggests to us that he would tread more firmly and steadily upon a broad surface, supporting as well the sides as the extremity of his foot, than upon a narrow, trembling point; that he would not be so liable to sprains and in-

juries in his limbs; that he would move with a clear unflinching step, and travel in ease and safety. But the question has been solved by a protracted, and to the animal, a suffering experience, which a rational theory should have long since settled. An English gentleman who had travelled extensively on the continent, and made horses a subject of particular observation, said, that he had seen more lamed horses between Harwich and London, than he had met with in a tour over all France, and this he rightly attributed to the different modes in which they are shod.

I had no difficulty, after turning the subject over in my mind, in believing that the French mode at least deserved trial. The immediate advantage which I proposed to myself was to cure the stumbling of a horse which I then occasionally rode. I was satisfied with the experiment, and found, on trial, other advantages which I had not anticipated, and have now no expectation that I shall, when it can be done, have my horses shod in any other than the French mode. But, the smith raised some objections to the plan. It was, he said, about five minutes' more work to fit a set of shoes; that new shoes would be more seldom called for, these not being liable to be worn through at the toes; that the nails would not be drawn by straining on a hard road, nor loosened by striking the toes against stones and runners, and that, on the whole, he deemed the innovation not for the good of the trade.

In the hope that this item of French knowledge may be acceptable and perhaps useful to a portion of the American public, I offer it to Mr. Skinner for his invaluable journal.

CALVIN JONES.

Wake Forest, May 21, 1825.

[We intend in a future number of the *New England Farmer* to give a more particular description of the French System of shoeing horses, together with some improvements made on that system by Mr Godwin, veterinary surgeon to George IV. and member of the Royal College of Surgeons.

ED. OF N. E. FARMER.]

From the Boston Medical Intelligencer.

HEALTH OF JULY.

It is truly wonderful that the health of all classes of people has been so good the past month, when we take into consideration the extreme heat of the atmosphere: but it demonstrates the truth of our prognostications in the health report of June, in which it was remarked that high temperature is not so unfavorable to health, as when the weather is variable.—Although the sun has long been shining with intense brilliancy, and the fields are becoming parched for the want of dews and showers, gentle breezes are now beginning to spring up—the lofty forest trees are bowing in the air—the clouds are rolling through the sky, and those who boast of being weatherwise, are prophesying weather which will produce something like a sickness in the months of autumn.

During the month of July there has been no prevailing type of fever, no particular affections of the digestive organs, either among children or adults, and comparatively but very few deaths, even in the dense population of our cities—excepting from accidents, the improvident use of

cold water, and the abuse of ardent spirits. Such periods of uninterrupted health, however, cannot be expected to continue long in a country like this, where winds blow every way and every where.—As fruits become plenty, children become victims of diseases of the bowels—but not so frequently in consequence of using it too liberally, as from being permitted to indulge their appetites with it when in a crude state:—ripe fruit seldom injures any body; it was made for man, and a kind Providence has bestowed it upon us at that peculiar season, when, in fact, it is not only necessary, but when it is in its greatest perfection; and those who use it freely—if only ripened well—will generally enjoy the best health. Eastern nations have no such erroneous notions about fruit, as have crept into the pericraniums of our mothers and nurses; nor is there any evidence of its injurious effects on the health of individuals of any grade, in the West Indies, where the inhabitants could not subsist without it.

Apples, pears, peaches, melons, &c. should be served up on the table, every day, while they are good, and whenever, in our climate they are no longer suitable, and would prove detrimental to health, by interrupting the ordinary functions of the system, nature invariably admonishes us of the danger, not only by lessening the abundance, but also by the diseases which are resulting from a continued use of them at improper times.—People are governed in this enlightened age, by art and arbitrary customs, rather than by that sage philosophy which results from reason and experience. It is ridiculous as well as provoking, in the estimation of those physicians who have a comprehensive view of the structure, habits, and constitution of original beings,—and who have examined the machinery of man with a microscopic eye, and studied the diseases to which each portion of his beautiful and complicated fabric is liable, to hear those grave observations on ails and food, which have originated in ignorance, and which have been propagated from generation to generation, without truth and without judgment.

Acid drinks and acid fruits, the present and the ensuing months, are the real sanatives of health, and no prejudice should prevent their use. These should not be denied to children, when their appetite craves and their nature require that, which nature ordained for their consumption.—*Eat or be eaten* is one of the first laws of animal life;—eat those things which were designed for food—but be temperate; and health will be promoted, strength will be accumulated, and a long and comfortable life may reasonably be anticipated.

Pulmonary consumption, that insidious disease, which is continually sweeping from existence the fairest flowers of earth, those interesting objects of our care, those solaces of man in weal and woe—women—and often in the very morning of their days, when youth and beauty heighten all their innate charms, has often had an origin in some false management in diet. Women of delicate constitutions should habituate themselves to a variety of edibles; they should try to live on almost every thing which has a place in cookery and suits their stomach, and its tone, however delicate, will soon acquire new and vigorous powers. Pain in the side, the invariable concomitant of some irregularities in the *prima via*, will oftener yield to a generous

and nutritious mode of living, than to boluses and powders.—To be well, eat well, and almost any thing which relishes the best—but still remember *temperance*.

From the Quarterly Review.

AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT.

The most important, and one of the most extensive of all branches of national industry is agriculture. Whilst it affords the chief means of subsistence to all, it finds employment for a greater number of persons than any other occupation. It is, however, from its nature, less susceptible of rapid improvement than any other pursuit. The great principle, by the application of which the wealth and comfort of mankind have been advanced, is the division of labor. But as the labors of agriculture are not simultaneous, this principle is capable of application to them only in a very limited degree.—The same hand which at one season uses the reaping-hook or the scythe, must at another wield the flail, or exercise the spade or the hoe; hence, none acquire that very superior degree of expertness which might be obtained by constant adherence to the same description of operations.

The uses of various kinds of machinery to abridge labor, have been but little applied, and seem little applicable to the business of farming; the most important of those, which have been tried, the threshing mills, will scarcely repay the expense of their construction, unless they can be worked by water-power; drill ploughs and sowing machines have hitherto been used to a very limited extent, and in many districts of the kingdom are wholly unknown in practice. The winnowing machine, indeed, forms an exception to the general rule, for by performing its work in all states of the weather in our variable climate, it has forced itself into almost universal adoption.

The great body of agriculturists are less open to the influence of improvement than any other class of the community. They are indeed singularly averse to innovations, and view every change that is suggested with alarm or with contempt. This was manifested in England on the introduction of the turnip husbandry, about fifty or sixty years ago; at a much later period, on the first cultivation of the ruta-baga, or Swedish turnip; and is still experienced wherever the mangel-wurzel is first attempted to be raised. The same spirit prevails amongst our agricultural laborers, and makes it very difficult to assist their operations by any alteration of their old habits, or improvement in their implements of work. Thus the Hainault short scythe and crook enable the workmen habituated to its use to reap nearly three times as much wheat in a day as can be done with our English reaping-hook, and Sir George Rose at his own expense brought over some Flemish reapers to instruct our workmen in the use of them. The effort was of no avail, and we believe the practice, so far from spreading, is not now followed even on the spot where the attempt was made.

Although, however, from its nature, the pace of agriculture is necessarily slow, yet in England we have advanced at a rate which may be denominated rapid when it is compared with that of our neighbors.

GARDINER LYCEUM.

The annual examination of the Students of this Institution, took place on Monday and Tuesday of last week—of the first and second classes, on the former day, in presence of the Trustees, and of the third or eldest class, on the latter day, before the Trustees and Visitors, and a respectable audience of citizens and ladies from this and the neighbouring towns. The proficiency manifested by the scholars in their several pursuits, affords continued encouragement to the friends of the Lyceum, of its utility and success. One Class have now gone forth, bearing the evidence of "time well spent," and prepared by their attainments, mental cultivation and industrious habits, to engage in the business of life, with fair prospects of usefulness. In addition to the attainment of knowledge of practical use, one object of the Lyceum is to give to the mind a firmness and power of comprehension, without which all its operations are uncertain and conjectural.

There is probably no part of education so little attended to in general, as the control and discipline of the intellectual powers, while at the same time there is none of more importance, or upon which the character and success of the student so closely depend. The arrangement of studies at the Lyceum is well adapted to give engagement to the mind and to require that exercise of thought which qualifies it for higher subjects, and more enlarged conceptions. It was obvious from the examination of all the students, that this important object has not been neglected in the course of instruction which they have received.

After the examination of the Third Class had closed, each of the young gentlemen read a dissertation upon subjects connected with the design of the Institution, which, although well written, exhibited fewer of the attainments of rhetoric, than of accurate sentiments and maturity of judgment. The following was the order of their delivery:

Dissertation on Internal Improvements.

By GEO. L. ROBINSON.

On the food of Plants. By RUFUS M. GAY.

On the character of Berthollet. By A. G. DAVIS.

On the resources of Maine. By WM. BRIDGE.

On Rail-Ways. By JOHN A. BRADSTREET.

At the close of these performances, Mr HALE, the Principal of the Lyceum, dismissed the Class from his farther care and instruction, in a well written and interesting Address—replete with affectionate advice, and with powerful motives to industry, and good morals.

Among the Visitors, present, were the Governor of the State, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives—the former of whom has given repeated instances of his attention to the interests of the Lyceum and the cause of learning in the State. Under his administration, this Institution has been founded, has received the public patronage, and has now given its "first fruits," to the community, with a well founded promise of adding much to the sum of science and learning in our country.

Two Professorships have recently been established at the Lyceum. One of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, the other of Agriculture and Natural History, and have been placed under the care of gentlemen well qualified to discharge their duties.

At the late meeting of the Visitors, CHARLES S. DAVIS, Esq. of Portland, and H. W. FULLER, Esq. of Augusta, were chosen to supply vacancies existing in that Board.

The continued munificence which has been extended toward this Institution by the gentleman who so largely contributed to its establishment,—the public patronage,—the attention and favor shown to it, by intelligent and prominent individuals in various parts of the State,—the good order prevailing among the students, and the evidence which they afford of advancement in knowledge, conspire to render its prospects of usefulness highly flattering, and to encourage the youth of this State to avail themselves of its advantages.—*Eastern Chronicle*.

WILD RICE.

Mr. Darby, the geographer, says the most valuable vegetable production of Michigan and N. W. Territories is the wild rice. (*Zizania aquatica*.) It grows abundantly in the marshes, ponds, lakes, and rivers of these territories, and exists upon other streams and lakes in a greater or less quantity from Louisiana to the Arctic circle. It vegetates spontaneously; the appearance is more beautiful than that of wheat; and the grain is sweet and nutritious. A western writer describes it as "growing 6 or 7 feet above the water, where the water is from 1 to 7 feet deep, the stalk resembling the reed-cane of Kentucky, and the branches those of oats." Some Indian tribes live almost entirely upon this vegetable.—In the narrative of Major Long's Expedition to the source of St. Peter's river, it is stated that the Chippewas chiefly subsist upon the wild rice, and the manner in which they obtain it is thus described: "They go in canoes, two men in each canoe armed with long poles, into the rivers or lakes where it grows; one of the men with his pole turns down into the canoe the plat from one side and the other thrashed it until all the grain is separated from the stem.—The same operation is performed on the other side; after which they remove the canoe to another place and continue until they have obtained a supply. They often collect with ease from 20 to 30 bushels per day." The grain is subsequently dried, trampled under feet to separate the hull, and winnowed by stirring in it wooden platters exposed to a gentle wind.

It is possible that this wild rice will grow in the marshes, ponds and rivers of New England. We hope the experiment will be made.—*Judd*.

DISEASES AND INSECTS WHICH ATTACK PASTEL.

Pastel is subject to but few diseases. It is one of the most hardy plants, and well calculated to withstand the intertemperature of the seasons.—The only disease, within our knowledge, which is injurious to it, is that which covers the leaves with spots or yellow pustules. There are no means of checking the progress of this disease, but by gathering the leaves, which should be done without delay; otherwise a great part of them will be unfit for dyeing. This is done, notwithstanding they may not have come to maturity.

Grasshoppers, caterpillars, a species of spider, snails, and May bugs, attack and destroy more or less of the leaves of pastel. As many of these insects should be destroyed as possible; their ravages are sometimes so great, as to render it necessary to re-plant the fields.

Before we speak of the crop, and the mode of preparing the leaves of pastel, we will describe the method of procuring the best seed, the kinds of crops which may succeed each other in the course of cultivation; and lastly, we will consider this plant as an object of fodder for cattle.

Manner of procuring the Seed.—A certain number of plants should be reserved for seed. If there should be among them any roots of *bastard pastel*, they should be carefully eradicated, so that when the seed is gathered, it should be of the first quality. The method which is generally followed, but which is not the best, consists in preserving those plants for seed which have been cut the first year, as many times as possible. These plants shoot anew, and in the following spring and summer, produce the stalk on which the seed grows; but enfeebled by the preceding cuttings, their vegetation is not so active, and as the seed is diminished in quantity and quality, it is best to reserve the necessary plants for seed, without cutting them at all, or, at most, not more than twice, and then only the most inferior leaves should be cut.

The seed is ripe in June; [probably later in this climate;] at that time they are externally of a dark blue color, and yellow inside, and begin to fall from the stalk, which is from three and a half to six feet high.

The seed is gathered by hand, or the stalks cut with a sickle, and left for a short time upon the ground, until they are sufficiently dry, when the seed is threshed out with a flail, winnowed and preserved like other seed in a dry place.—Half an acre will furnish sufficient seed to sow twenty acres.—*Dearborn's Treatise.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1825.

INFORMATION REQUESTED.—A gentleman wishes to be informed if the sort of Pear entitled *Long tailed Muscat of Autumn*, is to be found in this country, and what are its properties? Any information on this subject addressed to the Editor of the New England Farmer, will be thankfully received, and communicated through the medium of this paper.

GARDNER LYCLUM.—The following is a synopsis of the course of studies at this flourishing Institution. An account of its late examination will be found in a preceding page of this day's paper:

First year.—Ingersoll's Grammar, and Readings; Bezout's Arithmetic; Worcester's Geography; Legendre's Geometry, and Algebra.

Second year.—Trigonometry, Heights and Distances, and Surveying, from the Cambridge course of Mathematics; Blair's Rhetoric; Cutting's Chemistry; Edinb's Philosophy; Davy's Agricultural Chemistry; Projection and Navigation, from the Cambridge course, &c.

Third year.—Edinb finished, if not before; Smellie's Philosophy of Natural History, by Dr Ware; Conversations on Political Economy; Spheric Geometry and Trigonometry; Applications of Spheric Trigonometry, contained in the Cambridge course; Application of Algebra to Geometry; Federalist; Stewart's Philosophy of the Mind, &c. During the three years, occasional recitations from Scripture History; Paley's

Natural Theology and Evidences of Christianity, Compositions and Declamations.

An experimental Farm is attached to the Institution. Those scholars who are designed for any particular pursuit, have increased opportunities to acquire instruction in it. None are admitted under 14 years, and three years are considered necessary to complete the course of studies.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FARMERS' PROSPECTS.—A letter from an obliging correspondent in Woodstock, Vt. to the Editor of the New England Farmer, under date of August 2, 1825, states that "the prospects of the farmer are very flattering in this section of the country. I think there was never such an abundance of English Hay cut in the county of Windsor, in one season, as in this. English Grain is very good; and Corn now looks well, though it begins to need rain."

A letter from a gentleman in Tiverton, R. I. to the Editor, says,—“the weather, generally speaking, has been uncommonly fine with us this season; vegetation never looked more promising; and, judging from present appearances, the labours of the farmer will be rewarded with an abundant harvest.”

We have received similar accounts from different parts of the Union, which prove that, notwithstanding the late severe warm weather, the prospects of the farmer—generally speaking—were seldom better.

The liberal and patriotic offer of the gentleman who has subscribed to the following article merits the attention, and will receive the thanks not only of those who cultivate fruit trees, but of the whole community.—Fruit of a good quality is as easily cultivated as that which is bad or indifferent, and is not only more saleable, and more palatable but more *wholesome*. Fine fruit, considered as an article of diet and regimen, is of more importance than is generally supposed. Good ripe pears and apples, particularly those which have been prepared by cooking, or the action of fire, are better antidotes against fevers, and the diseases called the *complaints of the season*, than all the pills and potions of an apothecary's shop. We might enlarge on this topic but believe that the proffered donations of Mr PERKINS will be duly appreciated without any comments on their value.

Boston, August 8, 1825.

T. G. FESSENDEN, Esq.

Editor of the New England Farmer.

SIR—Having received, last year, from the Horticultural Society of London, through their Secretary, Mr Sabine, and from other sources, which may be considered as good, some new varieties of pears and plums, from which I have propagated, by grafting, a sufficient number of scions to admit of a pretty general distribution of buds to such gentlemen as are in the practice of cultivating fruits,—I beg leave through the medium of your paper to give notice that I shall be at home at my estate in Brookline from seven until nine o'clock A. M. on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of next week, that is on the 16th 17th and 18th inst—for the purpose of delivering buds of the following new and rare varieties of pears and plums, as of any other fruits in my possession, to any gentlemen who may

think proper to call themselves, or to send their gardeners, with a note from their employers, mentioning the sorts they are desirous of obtaining for their gardens. As my business avocations will not permit me to remain at home after nine o'clock, gentlemen will please to attend to the hours prescribed, and thereby avoid disappointment to themselves, or useless labor to their gardeners.

I will with pleasure also furnish them with a few plants of the Downton, Roseberry, and flat and round hautbois strawberries, which have been propagated from plants sent me also by the Horticultural Society of London. The three first are, I believe, new in this country.—Below I subjoin a list of the fruits, and remain

Respectfully your obt^s serv^t,
SAMUEL G. PERKINS.

Pears.	Florella,
Beurre d'hiver,	Cassimont,
Beurre Royale,	Gudenpoint,
Bourgemestre,	Doyenne Gris,
Scotch Bannock,	Bergamotte Penticoste,
Double de Guerre,	Beurre d'Aremberg,
Dumbarton,	Calbasse Rose,
Gracieuse,	Sylvanges,
Grand Bretagne d'Aut-	Charles d'Antriche,
Honey, [tomme,	Plums.
Princesse d'Orange,	Brecette,
Passe Colmar,	Quetche d'Italie,
Saint Ghilian,	Strawberries.
Passe Madeleine,	Downton,
Vicar,	Roseberry,
Vierge,	Round & flat Hautbois.

MR PRINCE'S SEEDS.—A respected correspondent at Harvard, Mass. in a letter to the Editor of the New England Farmer, has the following remarks upon the comparative value of the American and foreign seeds:

“I have made a very fair experiment this year upon some Mangel Wurtzel seed procured at your office last spring, and raised by JOHN PRINCE, Esq. of Roxbury, compared with the English which was from two different sources; the result was altogether in favour of the *American seed*.”

STATE OF AGRICULTURE IN RHODE ISLAND.

The following remarks on the present state of agriculture in some parts of Rhode Island, are from the pen of an enterprising and intelligent gentleman in that state, and were lately addressed to the Editor of the New England Farmer:

“Our farmers, generally, are very much attached to the system of agriculture which they have received from their ancestors. Although they will admit that some improvements may be made upon their present mode of practice, yet placing but little confidence in newspaper communications, generally, and overrating the time and expense necessary for making experiments, they choose to move on in the old beaten path, rejecting the assistance which science affords to the liberal and well informed farmer.

“We must become acquainted with the nature and composition of the soil, and the chemical properties of different manuring substances, before we can till our lands to the best advantage. Some lands are best fitted for corn, some for grass, and some for other vegetables; and to select a soil congenial to the growth of the

plant, and to apply a manure agreeable to the nature of the plant and soil, requires the knowledge of the chemist, in conjunction with the labors of the farmer.

As all men are not chemists, and but few farmers are willing to engage in this work, the plan of your paper seems to be exactly suited to the present state of things; where for a small sum every farmer may become acquainted with the labours and discoveries of scientific men in the very department in which they are so deeply interested. Indeed we have but few intelligent men among the cultivators of our soil. It is certainly very desirable that your valuable paper should have a more extensive circulation; for it cannot fail to cause the attention of agricultural men by exciting inquiry, and encouraging them in promoting the best interests of our country.

I planted a small bed of wheat in my garden (the seed of which you gave me) about the middle of May. It came up in about ten days and grew very well, many of the leaves measuring nearly a foot in length, but as they had their colour I have not gathered any. Had it been planted early in the spring, I have no doubt, it would have ripened sufficiently long ere this. I distributed several parcels of the seed in different parts of the town, which were planted in different soils; and as far as I have heard they are doing well. I believe the land in this place would bear woad in abundance; and the expediency of introducing the cultivation of it on an extensive scale, must depend upon the expense of preparing it, and the price it bears in the market.

P. G. S.

TO MAKE ITALIAN CHEESE.

A pint of cream, a teacup of white wine, juice of two lemons, a teacup full of isinglass; sweeten it to your taste, mix the ingredients with the cream, put it into a cold basin or what other shape you please, and turn it out the next day. The isinglass must be boiled, strained, and put into the other things when cool.

N. B. An ounce of isinglass in two cups of water boiled till it comes to one.

TO PREVENT CHIMNIES FROM TAKING FIRE.

The parging mortar (so called by masons) for plastering the inside of chimneys, mixed as it generally is with lime, sand and horse manure, made into mortar; let there be a pickle made of salt and water nearly as strong as that you use with meat, and the mortar wet with it instead of pure water—salt sand and sea-water, where it can be had, will answer the same end to mix with the lime and horse manure. Chimneys plastered with this composition, on every damp or rain, will grow moist, and the soot will fall off without any inconvenience. This may be relied on, and the expense is so trifling, no one should hesitate to do it, for it can do no harm at all events, and it may save houses and towns.

New and important Invention.—Messrs. Ebenezer and John Prentiss of this town, have invented a machine for mowing, by which a man and a boy with a horse, will cut as much grass as six of the best mowers, and as smooth. The machine was lately tested in presence of several gentlemen; and we understand more than

realized the expectations of the inventors. It performs equally well on uneven or even ground.
N. London Gazette.

Mr Abner Stearns Jr. an ingenious mechanic of Winchester, N. H. has invented a new improved jack wheel and spindle, suitable to attach to two or three runs of mill stones on one horizontal wheel.

New Metal.—A new metallic composition has lately been invented by Dr. G. J. G. an able chymist in Saxony, the properties of which closely resemble those of silver. It is malleable, is not subject to rust, and is not liable to become tarnished. This composition has already been made use of in the manufacture of candlesticks, spurs, &c. and will in all probability (according to some of the foreign scientific journals) be converted into a substitute for plated goods.

The Great Ship.—The Canadian Courant states that upwards of 300 men are now engaged in loading this enormous vessel, and ten horses are employed in raising the logs with the assistance of pulley and tackle from the ship's side.

Hayti.—France has formally acknowledged the independence of the republic of Hayti, and the government of Hayti, in consideration of this acknowledgment, has agreed to pay a large sum to the French colonists, who formerly possessed estates in that island. This is the first Christian nation of colored people that has ever been recognized as independent.

Emancipation.—The gentleman who lately emancipated 33 slaves is Mr. David Minge, of Charles City county, Va. The value of these slaves at present prices is \$26,000, and Mr. M. expended about \$300 in chartering a vessel to convey them to Hayti, and in purchasing provisions, articles of husbandry, &c. He also distributed to them as they were about to go on board above 600 dollars, intending that each individual should receive seven dollars.

Another gentleman near Richmond has lately emancipated 60 slaves and made provision for their removal and support.

A lady in Bourbon county, Ky. lately deceased, provided by will for the emancipation of her slaves, 40 in number.

The London Journeymen Tailors have entered into an alliance offensive and defensive against the ladies—all hands have turned out, and refused to touch thimble, gosse, or bodkin, until the masters refrain from giving any portion of their work to females.

Singular accident.—A short time since, a young lady in Swansey, while engaged in a factory, had the misfortune of being completely scalped. Her hair caught in some of the machinery, by which she was raised suddenly from the floor to the height of two or three feet, when the skin on the back of her neck was instantly rent, and stripped over her head quite to her forehead, taking off all her hair, and leaving her skull entirely exposed and bare. The operation was so quick that she did not realize any pain till some time after the accident happened; nor has the pain at any time since been so excruciating as might have been expected.—She is in a fair way of recovery, and will probably be soon restored to her usual state of health.—N. Bed. pa.

It is proposed in Connecticut to raise a Monument to the memory of Col. Ledyard and his companions, who were inhumanly slain on Groton Heights, by the troops of Arnold, in 1781.

Bunker Hill Men.—The number of old soldiers who have furnished evidence to the Adjutant General that they were in the battle of Bunker-Hill, is 141. The bounty of the State was never better bestowed than on these worthies.

It is mentioned, that Col. SWETT is preparing for a new edition of his Historical Sketch of the battle of Bunker-hill.—Cent.

At a public dinner given to DEWITT CLINTON, in Ohio, he was complimented by Gov. MORROW, in the following neat toast:—

Our Guest, Gov. CLINTON.—He will need no monument but his works; his marble is in his country's hills; the engraving, its Canals; the waters he has taught to flow will perpetuate the verdure of his memory.

Internal Improvements.—The United States Engineers under Mr. VAILL have finished their surveys of a portion of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and proceeded to Pittsburg. They have examined two routes, one of which will require 100 more locks than the other.—Each lock is estimated to cost \$16,000. Each mile of the Canal 5000.

From Columbia.—Letters from Bogota to 27th June, give the official particulars of a battle at Villiche, and the death of the Spanish General OLBETA, of wounds received in it. Callao continued closely invested; and an American vessel had been captured in attempting to evade the blockade.

Messrs GOODWIN & SONS, Hartford, Con are appointed agents for the New England Farmer; and are authorized to receive subscriptions, moneys, &c. on our behalf.

FOR SALE—several fine calves, both male and female, from the bull Admiral.

This noble animal is of the new improved Durham Short Horned breed.—He was presented to the Agricultural Society of Massachusetts, at an expense of near seven hundred dollars by Sir Isaac Coffin who sent him from England for the purpose of improving the breed of cattle in his native state.

Pedigree of bull Admiral from John Wetherell Kirkby of Malery 28th. May 1823. Is two years old, a beautiful roan, got by *North Star*—dam by *Comet* (who was sold in London for one thousand guineas) granddam by *Wellington*—great granddam by *Lanby*—*North Star* was by *Comet*—dam by *Baronet*—granddam by *Crippie*—great granddam by *Irishman*—great great granddam by *Hubback*.

The following is a specimen of the quantity of milk given by some cows of this breed belonging to I. Whitaker of Greenholme.

Yellow Rose at 3 yrs. old	4 galls. 2 qts. twice a day
" " 4 yrs. old	4 " 3 " " "
Red Daisy " " 4 " 0 " " "	
Magdalena " " 4 and upwards	" " " "
Wildair " " 4 " " " "	
Western Lady " " 3 " 2 " " "	
Venus " 16 yrs. old	3 " 1 " " "
Alfred " " 3 " 0 " " "	
Adela, first calf " " 3 " 0 " " "	
Yarm " " 3 " 0 " " "	

Moss Rose, at all times a moving mountain of flesh, 2 gallons, all wine measure.

Reliance may be placed on the purity of the stock. The calves of Admiral have proved very fine, and are peculiarly calculated for the stall and dairy. For further particulars, inquire of E. HERSEY DERBY. Salem, July 25. 1825.

MEMOIRS of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society; with selections from the most approved authors, adapted to the use of the practical Farmers of the United States; 1824. Illustrated with several copperplate engravings of animals and numerous cuts of machines and agricultural implements.—For sale by CUMMINGS, HILLIARD & CO. Price \$1.25. No. 134 Washington street.

FOR SALE, a very fine Milch Cow, not five years old, that has given the present season on grass feed alone, eighteen quarts of milk a day. She is a fine looking animal, in perfect health, and is not offered for sale for any fault. Inquire at this office.

E. PARSONS & CO. City Furniture warehouse, Union Street, near the Union Stone, keep constantly on hand for sale, a general assortment of furniture, chairs, looking glasses, feathers of all kinds, fire sets, brushes, bellows, &c. &c.

RECEIVED by the Topaz, and for sale at the Agricultural Establishment, 108 State Street, one of the London Company's Portable Corn Mills, well calculated for the use of the practical farmers, for the present dry season. July 29.

TWO PRINTERS—For sale, a font of Pica, but little worn. Inquiry may be made of the Publisher of the Farmer; or a line may be dropped to B. H. Boston.

MISCELLANIES.

ARTICLES ABRIDGED FROM THE LONDON LITERARY GAZETTE.

Egypt.—The viceroy of Egypt meets with many obstacles in his attempts to introduce the cotton manufacture; in consequence of the heat, the thread breaks, the wood of the machinery splits, and the dust impedes the wheels. His salt-petre manufactory yields annually 150 tons of nitre; the evaporation is performed in the sun in basins. A colony of Syrians settled at Zabazik, have planted a million of mulberry trees, to cultivate silk, but not much silk, has yet been produced.

Literary curiosity.—The king of Oude, in India, has himself composed a splendid work, in 7 volumes, the title of which in English is—*The Seven Seas; a Dictionary and Grammar of the Persian Language.* By the King of Oude, father of the victorious, the adorer of the faith, the schach of the age, the conqueror of the faith, the lion, the Padischah.—The king has given several copies to the East India Company to be distributed in Europe. The work was printed at Lucknow. The volumes are 15 inches long, and 11 broad. On every page are the king's arms—two lions, two fish, a throne and crown, a star, and waves of the sea.

Invention.—A patent has been granted to Mr James Cook, of Birmingham, for improvements in making locks for guns, pistols, &c. Instead of the usual main spring, the hammer is projected forward in a right line by means of a worm spring, and all the operative parts of the lock are contained within the diameter of the barrel. The appearance of the gun is simply that of an ordinary cane with a buck-horn head, and a plug ferrule in the bottom or muzzle.

The Buffalo in France.—The French are endeavoring to naturalize the American bison or buffalo, and intend to employ it in agricultural labor. They have at Paris a male and female from North America, and a calf a few weeks old.

Rewards and Medals.—On the 30th of May, the honors and rewards adjudged by the Society of Arts were distributed at the king's theatre, London. A medal and fifty guineas were awarded to Mr J. Roberts for his apparatus to enable persons to breathe in air loaded with smoke.—The apparatus consists of a head-covering, whence descends a tube, like an elephant's trunk towards the ground; the person thus accoutred breathes the air from the lower strata, which is not heated or laden with noxious vapors like the upper strata, and can in consequence act where he could not otherwise live.—A gold medal was awarded for a portable rope ladder; a medal and five guineas for cloth made of New Zealand flax; fourteen premiums amounting to 57 guineas for the making of bonnets of British materials, in imitation of leghorn; fifty guineas to a Trinidad planter for his plantation of clove trees; twenty guineas for raising seed from the American grass used in making fine plat. Many other rewards were given in Agriculture, Mechanics, Manufactures, Polite Arts, &c.

Aerolite.—M. Humboldt lately presented to the Academy of Sciences in Paris a fragment of a mass of meteoric iron, which fell from the air, near Bogota in Colombia. The entire mass weighed 3200 pounds.—*Hamp. Gazette.*

Hours of Meals.—The modern hours of eating have reached an excess that is perfectly ridiculous. In winter the fashionable world have two or more hours of candle light before dinner, and in summer they are all at table during the pleasant part of the day; and all this to get a long morning; for idle people, to whom one would suppose the shortest morning would be too long. All exercises and amusements were formerly in day light; light being intended for action, and darkness for rest. This principle was once almost universally adhered to, though the moderns have now got into a contrary practice. The proverb says

“He that would thrive,
Must rise by five;
He that has thriven
May lie till seven.”

In the fourteenth century, the shops in Paris were opened at four in the morning; at present a shop keeper is scarcely awake at seven. The King of France used then to dine at eight in the morning, and retire to the bed chamber at eight in the evening; an hour at which most of our public amusements are but just begun. The Spaniards still adhere to their ancient customs; their kings, to this day, dine precisely at noon, and sup no less precisely at nine in the evening.

During the reign of Henry VIII. fashionable people in England breakfasted at seven in the morning, and dined at ten in the forenoon. In Elizabeth's time the nobility, gentry, and students, dined at eleven in the forenoon, and supped between five and six in the afternoon. In the reign of Charles II. four in the afternoon was the appointed hour for acting plays. At present even dinner is three or four hours later. In a tavern bill from a landlord in “the city of Chester,” copied from an old work on the Manners and Customs of the fifteenth century, by Edward Muller, is the following meal for breakfast at six o'clock in the morning:—“Breakfast provisions for Sir Godfrey Walton, the Good Ladie Walton, and their fair daughter Gabriel; 3 pounds of saved Salmon; 2 pounds of boiled mutton and onions; 3 slices of pork; 6 red herring; 6 pounds of leavened bread; 1 choppin of mead; 5 choppin of streng be r.”

The king of Yeman, the greatest prince of Arabia Felix, dines at nine in the morning, sups at five in the afternoon, and goes to rest at eleven. The Asiatic Turks dine early, generally at eleven in the summer, and in the winter even sooner. Their suppers are taken about six in the summer, and five in the winter, which consists of nearly the same dishes as the dinner. The Tanisians are very early risers, their religion obliging them to attend public devotion by day-break; after which they follow their respective employments till the afternoon prayers, when business ceases; and the shops are shut up. The natives of Hindostan have only two principal meals; one in the morning before the sun shines with meridian fervour, the other in the evening when its immediate influence is gone; the intermediate one between the meals, at least the middle part of the day, is generally spent in sleep, the intense heat rendering those hours wholly unfit for motion.

The old Romans, we find, in the early and virtuous ages of the commonwealth, made their chief meal after night. The French, (except those that copy after the English manners) and the Italians always make supper their principal

meal. The Indians (who perhaps, live the most agreeably to nature of any people in the world) eat flesh but once in four and twenty hours, and that is in the evening, after the fatigue of fishing, hunting, or marching are over. The Spaniards, who have not yet adopted the French and Italian custom of making their chief meal at night, are nevertheless unanimous in the practice of sleeping an hour or two every day after dinner. This last practice seems to be of great antiquity, for we read that many ancient nations used to recline upon beds or cushions, and to lean upon each other at their entertainments. This posture in eating was practised by the Greeks, Romans, and Persians, nor was it uncommon among the Jews.

Hence it is, many writers have contended that “sleep is always natural after eating,” and quote as common to all the brute animals we are acquainted with, but what seems to prove above all things, that rest and sleep are necessary after eating, is that digestion has been proved to be carried on chiefly by fermentation, to which rest, every body knows, is so essentially necessary, that it cannot take place without it. Nevertheless, such as make supper their principal meal, should recollect the old adage,

After dinner sit awhile;
After supper walk a mile.

Which from its antiquity, as well as from its being delivered in rhyme, comes armed with the strength of Samson; but if we appeal once more to the brute animals, they will still furnish us with arguments in favour of this practice, and every analogy borrowed from them deserves to be attended to, as they have never yet subjected their instincts to the tyranny of fashion.

The following hitherto unpublished anecdote may be relied on as authentic:—A gentleman residing in one of the provinces of France, was under the necessity of hastily quitting his paternal estate during the Revolution. Just prior to leaving it however, he prudently concealed his money and other valuables to a very considerable amount, in a place known only to himself. He then left the country, and resided in England for many years, during which he was much straitened in his circumstances. On the fall of Bonaparte in 1815, he returned to France, and, by dint of entreaties and solicitation among his few remaining friends in that country, he succeeded in raising a sum of money sufficient to purchase his former estate, (which had been confiscated) on the promise of returning it within a given period. As soon as the purchase was complete, he got a carpenter and invited his friends to accompany him to the house the period of repayment having expired. When they got to a certain room he ordered the man to remove some plank from the floor which he pointed out, which, being done, the treasure he had secreted many years before was found undisturbed, from which he instantly repaid his friends, equally to their astonishment and satisfaction.

An Irishman and a Yankee met at a tavern and there was but one bed for them. On retiring, the Yankee said he did not care which side of the bed he took.—“Then,” said Pat, “you may take the under side.”

The Farmer is published every Friday, by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at \$2.50 per annum, in advance.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at the corner of Congress and Lindall Streets, (Six doors from the Post Office) Boston.—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. IV.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1825.

No. 4.

RURAL ECONOMY.

From the American Farmer.

Directions for making sweet, clear Cider, that shall retain its fine vinous flavour, and keep good for a long time in casks, like wine.

It is of importance in making cider, that the mill, the press, and all the materials be sweet and clean, and the straw clear from must. To make good cider, fruit should be ripe, (but not rotten) and when the apples are ground, if the juice is left in the pumice twenty-four hours, the cider will be richer, softer, and higher coloured; if fruit is all of the same kind, it is generally thought that the cider will be better; as the fermentation will certainly be more regular, which is of importance. The gathering and grinding of the apples, the pressing out of the juice, is a mere manual labour, performed with very little skill in the operation; but here the great art of making good cider commences; for as soon as the juice is pressed out, nature begins to work a wonderful change in it. The juice of fruit, if left to itself, will undergo three distinct fermentations, all of which change the quality and nature of this fluid. The first is the vinous; the second the acid, which makes it hard and prepares it for vinegar by the third it becomes putrid. The first fermentation is the only one the juice of apples should undergo, to make good cider. It is this operation that separates the juice from the filth, and leaves it a clear, sweet, vinous liquor. To preserve it in this state is the grand secret; this is done by fumigating it with sulphur, which checks any further fermentation, and preserves it in its fine vinous state. It is to be wished that all cider makers would make a trial of this method; it is attended with no expense, and but little trouble, and will have the desired effect.

I would recommend that the juice as it comes from the press, be placed in open headed casks or vats: in this situation it is most likely to undergo a proper fermentation, and the person attending may with correctness ascertain when this fermentation ceases; this is of great importance, and must be particularly attended to. The fermentation is attended with a hissing noise, bubbles rising to the surface and there forming a soft spongy crust over the liquor. When this crust begins to crack, and white froth appears in the cracks level with the surface of the head, the fermentation is about stopping. At this time the liquor is in a fine, genuine, clear state, and must be drawn off immediately into clean casks: and this is the time to fumigate it with sulphur. To do this, take a strip of canvass or rag about two inches broad and twelve long; dip this into melted sulphur, and when a few pails of worked cider are put into the cask, set this match on fire and hold it in the cask, till it is consumed, then bung the cask and shake it, that the liquor may incorporate with and retain the fumes; after this fill the cask and bung it up. The cider should be racked off again the latter part of February or first of March; and if not as clear as you wish it, put in isinglass to fine it, and stir it well; then put the cask in a cool place,

where it will not be disturbed, for the fining to settle. Cider prepared in this manner will keep sweet for years.

It is certainly of great importance to the people of America to cultivate the fruit that is natural to the soil of their country, and to make the most of the fruit which the soil produces; especially, when its produce is an article of value and of great consumption in this country.

A LOVER OF GOOD CIDER.

From the N. Y. Statesman.

SUMACH.

I observe, from an extract in your paper, that a Mr Foley, of Louisiana, is desirous of having some information relative to the shrub called sumach. It is an article which has come under my notice for many years, as a dealer and as a dyer. The consumption of sumach in this country is already considerable, and is much increasing—it is used by the dyer, and for tanning of leather; and Turkey leather is all tanned with this shrub.

I am not prepared to give information on the proper time of gathering the shrub, nor have I been able to collect any instruction relative to it from works published on the subject. I should presume, however, that the proper time would be when the annual shoots arrive at their full degree of foliage. I should deem the most important fact to the cultivator to be the obtaining of the right species, for the varieties are numerous, and among them only one appears to be cultivated on the European continent for the use of the dyer and tanner. When the right kind has been obtained, and the shoots gathered and well dried, it will be necessary, in order to give to it the European value, that it should be ground to a fine powder.

There are several species of sumach in this country. The rhus coriaria, or elm-leaved; the rhus glabrum, called scarlet sumach, from the colour of its acid berries—the rhus tybinum, called Virginia sumach—the rhus copallinum, or the lenticular-leaved sumach, &c.

The rhus cotinus, or Venice sumach, is also an important article in dyeing. It is commonly called young fustic, the stem and trunk of the shrub, and the root, are bought and employed for dyeing an orange yellow. The leaves and stalk, when bruised, have an aromatic but pungent and acid scent.

The sumach called Sicily and Malaga, is the most sought after, and produces the greatest price. It looks much yellower when ground than the American, and works more powerfully. It is the rhus coriaria, which grows naturally in Syria, Palestine, Spain and Portugal, as well as in this country, yet the American is very inferior to that obtained from Spain and Sicily. It is altogether probable that the deficiency in the American sumach arises from their gathering from the wrong species, from the mode of cultivating it, from the quality of the land, or from having been grown in too northerly a climate. I should consider that Louisiana would be admirably calculated for raising it. It is diligently cultivated in Spain and Portugal. The shoots

are cut down to the root every year, then dried, that they may be ground to powder in a mill.

As the cultivation of sumach is become important from its great consumption, I have taken some pains to collect the following botanic description, that no mistake may be made by our patriotic cultivators.

Coriaria—elm-leaved sumach—leaves pinnate; leaflets oval, bluntly serrated, downy beneath; their common stalk winged in the upper part; flowering in July, and retaining its dense, branched, ample, upright clusters, of deep red, rough, coriaceous berries, even till winter, after the leaves are fallen. The tree is of a dwarf bushy habit, with spreading, ascending, round, downy branches, of a soft spongy texture.—Leaves from eight inches to a foot long, of about five pair of leaflets, with an odd one; pair, downy and veiny beneath. Flowers greenish, each with a large hoary germen, which becomes a globular, crimson, hair berry, the size of an elder berry. The taste of this fruit is very acid and astringent. HOPSON.

WIND CHURN.

The editor of an Ithaca paper has discovered in the course of his rambles a *wind churn*. Two pair of lofty wings are expanded to the breeze and by their revolutions turn a crank, to which is attached a rod; to the end of this rod a lever is joined, and to this lever the dasher of a common churn. The owner declared to him that not a day, with the exception of the Sabbath, was suffered to pass by, in which this invisible agent did not perform its daily task.

This is certainly a valuable improvement in domestic economy, as the business of churning by hand is one of the most troublesome and tedious duties of housewifery.

WORCESTER CATTLE SHOW.

The Committee of Arrangements for the Cattle Show and Exhibition of Manufactured Articles, &c. in Worcester, on the 12th day of October next, have much pleasure in being able to state, that, by information from various quarters, the Exhibition and Show of this year, will be very interesting, both from the character and number of strangers who will be present, and from the increased number and quality of the Stocks and Goods to be exhibited.

The Ladies of the County will greatly increase the interest of the Exhibition, by a more general display of the product of their labour and skill.

Suitable places of safe deposit will be provided for all Articles exhibited for Premium or Show.—And suitable Pens will be put up for the Cattle—a Public Address will be delivered, by a member of the Society.

Arrangements are made with Mr Stockwell for a public Dinner, to be prepared, and served up in his best style, at the moderate price of seventy-five cents each, including wine and liquor at the table.—Arrangements are also made with the Keepers of Public Houses in Worcester, that entertainment at their houses, on that

day, will be furnished for Man and Beast on reasonable terms. Further Arrangements will be published hereafter.

Worcester, Aug. 5, 1825.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1825.

FARMER'S CALENDAR.

RYE.—If you have land of suitable quality, on which you are desirous to raise a profitable crop, with but little trouble and expense, you cannot do better than to sow it with winter rye. Soils of a sandy or gravelly nature are recommended for this grain. Rye is not only a proper crop for land of this description, but it answers a valuable purpose on a soil which is too rich to produce wheat. In Russia (we are told by a communication to the British Board of Agriculture) the produce from boggy lands, drained and sowed, with rye, is upwards of forty bushels to one bushel sowed; and they generally use a much smaller quantity of seed in sowing such lands, than is necessary in sowing a soil not so rich. Mr L. Hommedieu, in a paper contained in "Transactions of the N. York Agricultural Society," observed, in substance, that a neighbour of his manured twenty square rods of poor, gravelly, dry soil, with four thousand menhaden fish, and sowed it with rye, at the rate of one bushel to the acre. In the spring it was twice successively eaten off, close to the ground, by sheep breaking in, after it had acquired a height of nine inches the first time, and six inches the latter. These croppings, however, only served to make it grow thicker and stronger than before; and when harvested, it produced sixteen bushels, or at the rate of one hundred and twenty-eight bushels to the acre; giving to the owner, according to the calculation of Mr Hommedieu, at the rate of eighty-five dollars the acre of clear profit. Mr Hommedieu says that this account, (which seems almost beyond the bounds of possibility) was attested to by many credible witnesses.

From the middle of August to the middle of September is said by most agriculturists to be the best time for sowing rye. In the Memoirs of the New York Board of Agriculture, vol. I. page 82, it is said, "Rye should be sowed the last week in August or the first week in September, at the rate of about thirty-six quarts per acre, some say forty-eight quarts. But if it is not sowed at that time, it ought to be delayed until late in November, so that it may not come up till spring." A poor soil requires earlier sowing than a rich one. If it is sowed early and the land is in good tilth, one bushel of seed to the acre will be sufficient, according to the *Farmer's Assistant*. For late fall sowing, or spring sowing, from a bushel and an half to two bushels to an acre will prove the proper quantity. Other things equal, the poorer the soil, the more seed will be required.

There are two advantages to be anticipated from early sowing of this grain. First, by sowing it early you may provide green feed for sheep late in the fall, and early in the spring; and secondly, by early sowing, and feeding in the fall, the roots of the grain take such firm and extensive hold of the soil that they are less liable to be thrown out of the ground by the

frosts of autumn, winter and spring, and the plants will be more likely to escape being what is called *winter killed*; which, generally speaking, means being killed by late frosts in autumn, and early frosts in spring.

A writer in the *American Farmer*, vol. I, page 173, says, "the great and the only secret in regard to insuring a good crop of rye is EARLY sowing. From the middle of August to the middle of September I have always found to be the best time for sowing Rye. From three pecks to a bushel per acre is amply sufficient for seed. Early sown rye is much heavier than that which is sown later; and farther it affords excellent pastures both in fall and spring, nor does pasturing injure the crop; in many cases it is a real benefit—particularly when eaten down by sheep. Clover also succeeds much better after rye than after wheat."

In England, it is common to sow rye for the purpose of making green fodder for cattle and sheep, particularly the latter in the spring. "*Bonivester's Husbandry*" an English work of merit says "when rye is sown for sheep-feed, it is proper to allow three bushels to the acre, for where the blade halm or stalk form the primary object, a much larger proportion of seed is requisite than when the crop is meant for harvesting."

POTATOES RENEWED FROM SEED.—It has long been a subject of complaint that our best sorts of potatoes have degenerated, and those which were formerly much admired are now scarcely to be found in market. Some sorts of this most useful of all edible articles, although they retain the same names by which they were known 20 or 30 years ago, are so changed for the worse in appearance and quality, that their best friends will hardly acknowledge them; and have become so waxy and so watry, and so much impregnated with a sort of indescribable tobacco-like tang that even pigs of any pretensions to taste, unless very hungry, will turn up their noses at them.

The causes of this lamentable deterioration of one of the best products of the garden or field are 1st. The custom of some slovenly and in-gardly cultivators of planting poor little good-for-nothing potatoes for seed. The rule of Dr. Cooper, (laid down in the last Philadelphia Edition of *Willich's Domestic Encyclopedia*) will apply as well to raising potatoes as domestic animals; "choose those animals or vegetables to propagate, from what possess the qualities you wish to propagate in the greatest perfection." If you wish to obtain a crop of potatoes of the size of pistol bullets, and the flavour of *assafetida*, you will select such potatoes for seed, and as long as like produces its like your wish will be gratified. But if you had rather raise large, fine, fair and farinaceous tubers (as the learned call them) which the Boston cockneys will snatch at as soon as they appear in market, you will plant seed potatoes of good size and the best quality. 2d. Every species of plant, which is propagated by slips, cuttings, roots, buds, &c. will in process of time degenerate, and at length become not worth cultivating. This deterioration may be delayed, but cannot be wholly prevented, as regards the potatoe, for instance, by planting none but the finest roots. But, with every degree of caution of this kind it will at length become necessary to obtain new varieties from the balls or apples of the potatoe. So sensible are European cultiva-

tors of this fact, that they think it indispensable to renew their potatoes from the seed, at least once in fourteen years. But, we doubt whether more than one in a million of our farmers ever think of, or at least practise such a thing. Hence, with all our patriotism, and good honest yankee partialities, we are obliged to give the preference and the higher price in market to English, Irish and Nova Scotia potatoes.

We will now proceed to the application of our foregoing premonitory lecture. It is now, or will be by and by, time to gather potatoe balls or potatoe apples for seed. The following from *Dr. Cooper's New England Farmer* points out the mode of proceeding which may be adopted for this purpose:

"Take the apples in the beginning of October [or whenever they are ripe] before the frost has hurt them; hang them up by the foot stalks in a dry closet, where they will not freeze; let them hang till March or April; then wash the apples, wash the seeds from the pulp, and dry them in a sunny window. Sow the seeds in a bed, about the first of May. When the plants are four or five inches high, transplant them into ground well prepared, one or two plants in a hill. They will produce full grown apples, and some of the roots will be as large as hen's eggs. But if the seeds were sown in autumn, some of them would come up in the following spring. Nothing is more common than their appearance in fields, where potatoes have been raised the preceding year."

The process stated in "*Monk's Agricultural Dictionary*," an English work, is similar to that mentioned by Dr. Deane, excepting that it is recommended in that work to hang the apples of the potatoes, in a warm room till Christmas. Then wash out the seeds, spread and dry them in paper, and preserve them from damps till spring."

Potatoes, thus obtained, will produce roots of the full size the second season after sowing, when their qualities may be more fully ascertained than they could well be the first season. They will be found to vary very much from the kinds, from which the apples were gathered. It will be expedient to plant but one potatoe, of the regenerated sorts in a hill, that you may keep each variety separate. Then, by keeping the produce of each hill by itself, and boiling one or two of each you may ascertain which is best for the table; and by observing the quantity of produce in each hill, you may form a pretty good estimate relative to the productiveness of each sort. In that way you may introduce new varieties of potatoes, and supply yourself and neighbours, and eventually the market, with potatoes of a quality much superior to any of the worn out and degenerate kind, which are now to be found. The subject is of importance, and the man who will introduce new and improved sorts of potatoes, will deserve but little less of his country, than he who improves our breeds of domestic animals.

PRESERVE YOUR SHEEP FROM THE GAD-FLY.—

There exists, in some parts of the country, a species of fly, which naturalists call *astrus ovis*, of the same genus with that which deposits eggs in the hair of horses, and causes bots. This fly attacks sheep, from about the middle of August to the middle of September, deposits its eggs in

the nostrils of the animals, and causes those worms, which so frequently destroys them. The Mechanic's Gazette recommends as a preventive, "covering the nostrils of sheep with a list of ganzy substance, through which the animal can breathe, and keeping it in its place by some adhesive substance." We doubt, however, the practicability of "keeping it in its place" by any "adhesive substance." Another preventive which sheep owners tell us is effectual, is to keep the noses of the sheep constantly smirched with tar, from about the middle of August to the latter end of September. If the sheep swallow some of the tar so much the better, as it prevents or cures the rot, and confirms their health.

If the fly has performed its mischievous function, and the seeds of the disorder are already sown, you may make use of the following:

"Take half a pound of good Scotch snuff, pour two quarts of boiling water on it, stir it and let it stand till cold, inject about a table spoonful of this liquid and sediment up each nostril of the sheep with a syringe. This must be repeated three or four times at proper intervals, from the middle of October to the first of January; the grubs are then small and are much easier destroyed than afterwards, and have not injured the sheep as they will, if deferred until later. Half an ounce of assafetida, pounded in a little water, and added to the snuff, will make it more effectual. The owner of the sheep need not be alarmed when the operation is performed, to see the sheep very drunk and apparently in the agonies of death, as they will in a few minutes recover. I never knew any bad effects to follow. Dry snuff may be blown up the nose with a quill, and have a good effect; but it is a tedious dirty job. I have tried vinegar and blue die with but little or no success."

Instead of "Scotch snuff," a decoction of tobacco will answer the purpose. A Gentleman who owns a large flock of sheep, informs us that he had used it with perfect success. Spirits of turpentine have been injected into the nostrils of sheep, as a remedy for worms; but that substance appears to possess one material disadvantage, which should preclude its use for that purpose, viz. when thrown into the nostrils it kills the sheep as well as the worms.

MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.—In another column of this paper will be found an article under the above head, which merits the attention of those persons whose talents, wealth and influence enable them to effect improvements in society. Institutions similar to that anticipated in the article alluded to, have been established in Europe and America, their utility tested by experience, and their advantages are unquestioned and unquestionable. Indeed it is obvious to common sense, as well as demonstrable by correct reasoning, that an education particularly adapted to the station and probable pursuits of the pupil through life is to be preferred

to that mental culture which teaches every thing but what is necessary for him to understand. It is quite time that farmers and mechanics should have the means of acquiring knowledge adapted to their vocations through the media of public Seminaries, as well as Divines, Physicians and Lawyers.

A meeting has been held in London to consider the propriety of establishing Agricultural Schools in Ireland; and two were agreed upon, at Connaught and Munster.

CURRENT WINE.—We learn that the Messrs. KERRICKS of Newton, have melted down between 7 and 8000 pounds of Sugar, and manufactured upwards of 3000 gallons of Currant Wine, the present season, notwithstanding their vintage was considerably shortened by the drought.

RAPID GROWTH OF NEW-YORK.

A late Albany paper contains an account of the increase of business and the continually augmenting revenue from their canals, which must be gratifying to every liberal and patriotic mind. From this account it appears that from five to seven hundred travellers, on business or pleasure, daily arrive at and depart from Albany, the mediums of conveyance comprising fifty regular stages, a number of hackney coaches, ten steam-boats, and an immense number of canal boats, &c.—the sum of \$63,832.00 has already been received by the collector at Albany, for tolls, between the 10th of April and the 1st of August 1825, being very nearly equal to the whole amount received last season, viz. \$67,231.00—2,687 boats have departed from that place, during the same time, lacking but fifteen of the number that departed during the whole of last season.—The whole amount of tolls received last year from the Canals was \$294,516.12; and it may be reasonably calculated that at least \$500,000 will have been secured at the close of this season.—These facts speak volumes in favour of internal improvements.

A new Recipe for preserving Cucumbers.—Place them in a tub, and pour upon them fresh water, boiling hot—pour the water off when cold—and repeat the process of scalding. After the water is cold, and poured off the second time, pour upon them boiling vinegar—and let the whole remain for after use; when the cucumbers will be found firm, crispy, and of the finest green.

Trade of Boston.—The amount of duties arising on foreign importations, during the two first quarters of the present year, is estimated at two millions, one hundred and eighty thousand, two hundred and thirty-eight dollars; exceeding the amount of the two first quarters of the year 1824, about \$150,000.

A number of the citizens of Haverhill have held a meeting and voted to employ a skilful engineer to survey the Merrimack, in the vicinity of Flowerhill, with a view of ascertaining the facilities afforded for manufacturing sites.

The election for representatives to Congress from Worcester county, has resulted in the choice of John Davis, Esq.

The Salem Iron Factory Company has declared an annual dividend of 10 per cent.

Florida.—The present flourishing condition of the territory of Florida, presents a striking and gratifying contrast with its insignificance when under the sway of Spanish power; and affords another proof—if another were wanted, of the superiority of liberal institutions over those of a despotic character, for promoting the welfare and prosperity of a country. Previous to the cession of Florida to the United States its population amounted to scarcely 15,000, and its political existence was a perfect blank, and so would probably have forever remained under its oppressive rulers. Now on the contrary, from an astonishing rapidity of growth, its inhabitants are numbered at 50,000, and it will probably be a candidate at the next session of Congress for admission into the Union as an independent state.—While thus increasing in population, it has enjoyed a corresponding improvement in all the useful arts.

A Vermont paper says, such is the increase of the demand for Pig Iron, manufactured at Swanton from the ore which abounds in that quarter, that a ton which was sold the last year for \$30, now readily commands \$75. The extent of the mineral region is about 150 miles long, by 60 wide.

The baggage, and the gold-headed cane, presented by the heirs of General Washington to General Lafayette have been regained from the steam-boat in which they were sunk, and hopes are entertained that the General's trunk of valuable papers will also be found.

The sales of the publick property at Sacketts Harbour, produced, it is said, about 50,000 dollars.

The gentleman employed in examining and surveying Connecticut river have in the course of their survey downward, passed Springfield. The Springfield Republican says, they represent the river as being susceptible of improvement so as to admit of steam boat navigation as far as Barret, in Vermont, about two hundred miles above the tide water, and at a moderate expense. In this distance, the fall in the river is ascertained to be only 450 feet.

The Dover, (N. H.) Republican, mentions, that Mr. Israel Tibbets, of Malbury, in that State, was weighed in that town a few days since, and his weight found to be 435 lbs.!

A company from Tennessee and Kentucky, have obtained, through Mr. Leftwich, of the Mexican Government, a grant of 6 or 8 000,000 acres of land in Texas, adjoining Louisiana, designed for the settlement of 800 families.

The New-York Advocate considers the good health of that City, this season, under the extreme heat of the weather and the filth of the streets, a proof that the yellow fever is not of domestic origin.

Ontario county, New-York, contained only 1,081 inhabitants in 1790. It has since been divided into 7 counties, and their aggregated population in 1820, was 221,327!

Mr. Vaughan, the new British Minister, has arrived in the Chesapeake, in the British frigate *Phaeton*.

Consolation.—An article from Madrid confirms the announcement that the Queen of Spain would shortly make an addition to the Royal Family; and that the Courtiers console the King on the prospect, that if his Majesty was losing subjects abroad, he was rapidly increasing them at home.

Canal.—We understand that the U. S. Engineers, appointed for that purpose, have nearly completed the survey of the route of the contemplated Canal at Sandwich from Buttermilk to Sandwich Bay.

Phi Beta Kappa.—At the approaching anniversary, the Oration will be by the Rev. Mr. Frothingham, of this city; and the Poem by Mr. Barlow, of the class of 1824.

MEMOIRS of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society; with selections from the most approved authors, adapted to the use of the practical Farmers of the United States; 1824. Illustrated with several copper-plate engravings of animals and numerous cuts of machines and agricultural implements.—For sale by

Price \$1.25.

CUMMINGS, HILLHARD & CO.
No. 134 Washington street.

ADDRESS

Delivered before the Hillsborough Agricultural Society, at their Annual Meeting, Sept. 23, 1824.

BY DR. MATTHIAS SPALDING.

I have been requested by the Executive Committee of this Society to address you on the subject of Agriculture, a subject of much importance to this and to almost every other country, a subject on which many hundred volumes have been written and published in Europe; and many more in this Country, than Farmers in general find time or inclination to read. I comply with this request, therefore, not with a view of advancing new principles, or new theories; but with a wish to encourage and to stimulate to the practice of old ones; nor so much with the expectation of suggesting new ideas; but I comply with this request to show my willingness to bear a portion of that part of the labour which annually devolves on some one of its members.

Agriculture in this country is now the grand topic of the day. It engages the attention of almost every class of people, and is daily aspiring to that honorable station, to which it so naturally belongs. Like the fourth of July it calls forth meetings, orations and addresses from all parts of our country. Like that it unites and strengthens our social feelings. Like that it increases our patriotism, our love of country. But not like that has it yet become old and worn.

The field of agriculture is still new in N. England, and especially in N. Hampshire. It is broad, it is extensive, it is fertile. But here and there a spot has yet felt the hand of culture. It promises much, and will, if rightly managed, undoubtedly pay all its promises. But in order rightly to manage this field, we must understand its principles, its elementary or constituent parts; the different earthy matters, which are the true basis of its soils. These are said to be but few in number. Only four comprise the whole list as it regards the business of farming. The aluminous, the silicious, the calcareous, and the magnesian. Of these four different, finely divided earthy matters, all soils consist; and they are not, as far as known, decomposed or altered by vegetation.—Other substances acting only as manures—and though at first sight they appear to be almost infinitely diversified and blended, yet they are readily analyzed and easily understood. There is no more difficulty in understanding these than there is in understanding the mechanism of a clock; or the rudiments and construction of the language we use. It requires no extraordinary talents, no uncommon capacity. It only requires application, industry, and careful observation. We must not only understand the different earths, but we must know how to mix and proportion them so as to form a soil, where this is not already furnished to our hands; and we must also understand the various crops best suited to the soils we cultivate, in order to the right management of our field; otherwise we may labour in vain, and spend our strength for naught, for the practice which would be excellent in the one case might be destructive in the other.

It may not be improper here, perhaps, to inquire how these different earths and soils are formed. Geologists tell us that the different earths are formed from the decomposition or mouldering away of various kinds of rocks and

strata; but principally from the silicious, the aluminous, the calcareous and the magnesian; and that from a mixture of these, together with vegetable and animal matter, the different soils were also formed. These are called the sandy, the clayey, the calcareous and the magnesian, just in proportion as the primitive ingredients of the one or the other prevailed. Hence the different names of soils.

The earths and soils then should be so exactly proportioned and so intimately mixed as to form a proper cohesion or tenacity to fix and support the plant; and be capable of receiving and retaining that due quality of moisture, and other ingredients best suited to its nourishment and growth. But here some difference of opinion exists as to what is the true nourishment of plants. Some have supposed that a finely pulverized state of the soil was all that was necessary to the raising any number of crops in succession from the same field. Others have contended that water constituted their principal or whole nourishment. Others again consider air and the different manures as essential to the growth of plants. The fact is well established according to Sir Humphry Davy, one of the most celebrated agricultural Chemists in Europe, that no one material singly considered, affords all the food of plants. Yet they all operate in the process of vegetation. That the soil is the laboratory in which the food is prepared. That no manure can be taken up by the roots of plants, unless water be present, and that water or its elements, exists in all the products of vegetation. Not only water, air, and earth; but light and heat are as essential to the existence of plants as they are to that of animals. And they bear some resemblance to each other.

The celebrated Linnæus, and many other acute observers of nature, point out many particulars, wherein plants are somewhat analogous to animals—and this in a way to give us exalted views of Him, who created all things animate, and inanimate; who gave them all their organs, all their variety, and all their beauty. The roots of plants are their mouths, by which they receive their nourishment,—the leaves their lungs, by which they inhale the air. Light attracts their notice, as they uniformly bend to its rays. Heat animates and quickens their animation,—and some of them, it is well known, seem to possess a consciousness of touch, as they shrink from it.*

"The leaves" of plants "are also necessary for the existence of the individual tree. The flowers for the continuance of the species. But of all the parts of plants, the flowers are the most refined, the most beautiful in their structure, and appear as the master work of nature in the vegetable kingdom.—The elegance of their tints, the variety of their forms, the delicacy of their organization, and the adaptation of their parts are all calculated to awaken our curiosity, and to excite our admiration" of their Author.

But to return to the business of the field; the tilling of the earth.—Here is ample room for care, toil, and labour. For man's transgression the earth was cursed; and he was doomed to get his bread by the sweat of his brow.—Instead of the choicest fruits, it was now to bring

* *Mimosa Sensitiva.*

forth thorns and briars. And as daily observation shows, it continues to bring them forth in plenteous profusion to the idle and slothful; but to the diligent and faithful, the richest rewards. Though the husbandman be doomed to struggle hard with many cares and difficulties; though he be obliged to rise early, to sit up late, and to eat the bread of carefulness; and though he be exposed to the vicissitudes of the seasons, to heat and cold, to wet and dry; yet "He, who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," tempers with much care and kindness, and with many blessings, all our toils, cares and labours. These, while they give impulse and strength to our corporeal natures, quicken and invigorate our mental powers; and instead of a curse ultimately prove to be real blessings.

A judicious farmer before he actually commences the labor of the field as a business for life, ought to make careful investigation as to the nature and fertility of the soil.—Whether its local situation and circumstances are such as to warrant a reasonable hope of success? It is true the face of the soil in the County of Hillsborough, at first sight, is not very prepossessing.—It is rough and uneven. It is interspersed with mountains, hills and vallies; with rocks, rivers and rivulets. Its woods and timbers are variant; and its soils no less so. But on the banks of some of the larger rivers, and many of the smaller ones, the soils have a fertility and productiveness rarely to be met with, and scarcely to be surpassed in any sister county. These soils are mostly alluvial. There is also among our more rough, rugged, and rocky lands, great fertility, and strength of soil; and astonishing productiveness—so much so, that the Chairman of a late viewing Committee facetiously remarked, that it was as strong as rocks could make it. And this same, strong, rocky soil, situated in the neighbourhood of the hills of Wilton, carried off the first premium for Indian corn, that season.

Intimately connected with our subject is that of Manufactures. And here it will be doing no injustice, I think, to the other counties, to state, that we considerably exceed them in point of privileges, factories, business, and capital employed.—Witness the establishments at Milford, Wilton, Mason, New Ipswich, Peterborough, Hancock, Androm, Hillsborough, Weare, Goffstown, Merrimack.—and particularly the great works now rapidly going forward at Nashua Village;—commanding a capital, it is said, of not less than a million of dollars. These while they do great credit to our enterprise, skill, and industry, confer much honor and wealth upon our County, State, and Country.—and while they give employment to multitudes of our people, they furnish a ready market for much of the surplus produce of the farmer. Notwithstanding our rapid advancement in the mechanic arts—and notwithstanding our farms and our farmers have acquired much reputation, still there is room for improvement.

As Farmers, we are greatly behind those of other Countries:—particularly England and Scotland. Yet it has been satisfactorily shown by some judicious writers,† that we have in many respects, a decided advantage over them. Our soil is said to compare well with theirs—to be even superior in some respects; and our

† Chancellor Livingston and others.

climate favourable to a crop they cannot raise, the Indian corn; a crop not only profitable in itself, but one which frees the ground from weeds, and leaves it in a good condition for almost any other crop. Our grass lands are said to be as good. We have as fine a sun as they, and a far better atmosphere for making hay,—a crop of all others the most important to our farmers of the present day. Where then lies the difference? It must be here—their superior skill, their unceasing industry, and their rigid economy. “Here all our error lies.” They have learned to unite chemistry with agriculture, and economy with industry—and taken special care that the price of labour should not exceed that of their products. And while they have been applying the Oxygens, the Hydrogens, and the Nitrogens to many of the arts of Husbandry, with the happiest results; we have been making a most liberal use of the Holland-gin, West-india-gins, and the New England-gins,—the bane of industry and economy, and the curse of all arts. If a Farmer wishes less work to be done in a given time, and to have it done in the worst manner; then let him give his workmen a liberal supply of ardent spirit; and the more liberally he does this, the more effectually will he accomplish his purpose. A liberal use of ardent spirit, not only renders men less faithful; and less capable of performing; but it often makes them immoral and profane, and ripens them for the commission of the blackest crimes. I will venture to say that within twenty years past, more injury has been done our farms, and more lives of our labourers have been destroyed by this *evil spirit*, than by all the fevers, frosts, and mildews which have happened in that period. If indeed it can be said of him, who is instrumental of producing two spears of grass, where but one grew before, that he is a benefactor to society;—it may with much more propriety be said of him, who shall cause but one glass of rum to be drank, where two were drunken before, that he is a greater.

We are perhaps also wanting in some other respects. The Dug-hill is the grand pabulum of the farm. We are grossly negligent as to this.

The situation and construction of our barns and barn-yards, of our hog-pens and hog-yards, of our drains, and in fact every place where manure can possibly be made, or saved, should be more carefully attended to. Our barns or stables should if possible be so situated as to be easy of access and have a well constructed yard. They should also be provided with a suitable and secure cellar directly underneath where the horses or cattle stand, into which every thing *should be thrown, which falls from them*. Into this cellar all the surplus manure of the barn-yard may be deposited during Summer, with much safety, as it will not be so likely to ferment and waste, as in almost any other situation. A consideration worthy the attention of every Farmer.

A little extra expense for the convenience of always having water in our barn-yards for the free use of our cattle, should not be regarded. Much will be saved in the article of manure, more in fodder, and more in escaping the injuries to which cattle are liable when forced from their yards in cold, stormy, slippery weather,

to a brook, or watering place, nearly half a mile distant, as the manner of some is.

Our hog-yards should be plentifully and seasonably supplied with proper materials for making manure, and in this way a vast deal can be made.

I wish not to be too tedious on this subject. Yet such is its importance to the farmer, that it may not be improper here to dwell a little upon the manner of applying, as well as on that of making it.

Much difference of opinion has been entertained as to the application of manure; whether in its short or long state; fermented or unfermented. The latter seems to be gaining adherents; and I frankly confess it now appears to me the most economical, and most profitable way of using it; although I was formerly of a different opinion.

Mr. Young, who wrote an Essay on Manures, which gained him the medal of the Bath Agricultural Society, England, adduces many high authorities in favor of this plan. And Mr. Coke, an highly distinguished English Agriculturist; who had long been in favor of fermented manure, has now entirely given it up, and used unfermented. His crops, he says, have been since, as good as they ever were, and that his manure goes nearly twice as far. But this practice is not to be carried too far, especially in compost and barn-yard manure, where there is a variety of woody fibre in the litter. Sir Humphry Davy says a slight incipient fermentation is undoubtedly of use in the dug-hill; for by it a disposition is brought on in the woody fibre to decay and dissolve. Another important advantage is this. If manure be used while in a state of fermentation, especially if lime or ashes be a considerable ingredient, worms will not be so likely to meddle with the corn in the hill—and it will probably be less infested by weeds, as the germinating power of their seeds will in a great measure be destroyed. But all our manure for which we have not an immediate use, if not put into cellars, should be boxed up, where it will be least liable to ferment or evaporate. If carried into the field in the fall, it should be laid into large heaps, and faithfully covered with earth. This will prevent fermentation, and the escape of its more volatile parts by the winds.

Next to stable manure, in point of importance, we may consider *Lime*. No soil, it is said, is entirely destitute of calcareous matter. But it is so sparingly supplied in some, that it cannot be detected without chemical analysis. The soil in New Hampshire probably possesses less than almost any other in New England, or perhaps in the United States.

Lime stone, it is believed, does not much abound in New Hampshire. It has not been found, so far as I can learn, except in two or three places in any considerable quantity. A bed or quarry, however, was not long since discovered in the north part of this town. (Amherst) adjoining Bedford, which promises to be of considerable utility to this vicinity. It has not been sufficiently investigated. But should it on further examination, prove to be as good, as there is now reason to hope, it will be of great use to the adjacent country, both as a cement and as a manure. As a manure it is perhaps one of the best of the fossil kind, especially to reclaim worn out soils. It was this, which

caused to start into new life the most inert and sterile soils of Great Britain. It was the first thing, which raised Scotland to opulence and independence.” “It is considered to be of such a nature, as to be useful to any or to all soils. When mixed with a sandy soil, it there renders it more adhesive, and increases its capacity for retaining moisture. When applied to a stiff clay soil, which requires the addition of sand or calcareous earth to open, or to make it pervious to the roots of vegetation; it there operates merely as calcareous earth, which quality is considered as essential to give to all soils the capacity of attaining the highest degree of fertility. When mixed with a strong, cold, heavy loam, it there promotes the decomposition of the abundant vegetable fibres, which have long been frozen, and generates a gas, which increases vegetation beyond what it ever before exhibited.”

Gypsum, or Plaster of Paris. This mineral seems not as yet to be well understood. While some extol it highly, others condemn it as useless. We probably are not yet sufficiently acquainted with its true tests, to enable us to select the best kind; and we sometimes apply it to lands and to crops not the most suitable. As a general rule, plaster of paris benefits all grass lands and all broad leaved plants; particularly clover, corn, potatoes, peas, &c.—But it is not considered an useful application on soils near the sea coasts—nor on calcareous soils.—The reason assigned by Sir Humphry Davy is, that these soils are already supplied with their due proportions. Yet it is stated to have answered well as manure in Berkshire county, Mass. on a calcareous soil—and on soils near Connecticut River; and in some other places it far excels other manures. If on further experience it should be found to do well in this county, it will be a valuable acquisition to the list of manures—so small a quantity being required to answer the purpose.—From one to two bushels is sufficient for an acre; and from one to two spoonfuls for a hill of corn, or potatoes.

Salt.—This mineral has also had much said in its favor as a manure. But like Gypsum its utility is not universally acknowledged. The soils near the sea shore possess a sufficient quantity naturally; and there are but few, if any entirely destitute. It may act well as a stimulant in some soils; but should never be applied directly to the plant, except of the marine kind, as it would prove destructive.

(To be continued.)

WOOL.

The increased duties laid on foreign wool, thereby withholding to a certain extent its importation to this country, operate favorably to agriculturists. The large quantities that have passed through this place from Vermont and N. Hampshire to the Manufacturing establishments in this state and Rhode-Island, attest satisfactorily the increasing attention that is of late bestowed on this productive and profitable branch of trade. The discouraging interference of foreigners in supplying our market is now in a measure done away, and the comforting assurance that wool will hereafter command a steady and regular price, will constitute a sufficient inducement for the farmer to make the raising of it among the objects of agricultural industry. The exertions that are now in operation to im-

prove the present stock of sheep, in importing those of foreign growth and mixing them with the native stock, convince us that a profitable compensation is enjoyed by those who have directed their attention to the culture of wool.

There is no part of the United States, perhaps, that is so well adapted to the production of this article as New England. Sheep will ever thrive best in a mountainous country. The fertile, though rocky hills of Vermont and N. Hampshire, afford a nutriment more appropriate and better suited to sheep, than that which is found on the rich and productive banks of either the Connecticut or the Mohawk. The warm and sunny hills of these districts, too abrupt and broken for the safety of cattle, are acceptable only to the bold and venturesome sheep. Here it is that this abundant source of public and individual wealth will be found to flourish best. What bales, what wealth, what industry, what flocks, Lo, from the simple fleece how much proceeds!

Nat. Egis.



COMMUNICATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

County of Norfolk, Aug. 15, 1825.

MR FESSENDEN.—In your paper of last week, information is asked respecting a pear which the author calls the “long tailed Muscat of Autumn” by which he means I presume the long stalked Muscat. I—doubt if there be any fruits by that name—but there is a Muscat pear with a very long stalk, called the *Muscat fleur*,—the stalk is nearly twice the length of the fruit—whether it be in this country or not I cannot say, but I should not think it worth cultivating if it is.

This enquiry has suggested some observations on the names of fruits which, if you have any spare room in your paper and think them worth notice, you may insert.

Many people think it is of no consequence whether the name of fruits be correctly given or not. A peach, they say, by any other name, would taste as sweet; this is true, and to the individual who is eating the fruit it is of no moment, provided he be not a cultivator of fruits. But I apprehend (to state a strong case) that a fine “Belle de Vitry” “Grosse Mignonne,” sent abroad under the name of the “Virginia Crab” would soon make some confusion in gardens, carried on by people ignorant of those fruits. And even those who are most indifferent about names would soon regret that all the fine peaches had become crabs. To the cultivator it is of importance to get correct names, as he may otherwise run himself into considerable expense, and incur much labor and the loss of several years to cultivate a fruit, which he thinks excellent, but which when brought to maturity proves good for nothing, because it was given to him under a wrong name. Without derogation to the merits and valuable services of our nursery men, it is to be regretted that so little attention is paid to the subject. St Michael pear trees, for instance, are sent here under the name of “Vergoulense”; (which name they universally bear in New York). The common wild *Iron Pear* of our orchards, under the

name of the “Spanish Good Christian”; and the pound pear under the name of some of the delicate autumn fruits.

After waiting several years, it is not only a mortification, but a decided injury to have grafts turn out the same fruit of which your trees had, perhaps, been deprived to insert what you had supposed to be a new variety.

I mention this, because the fact has taken place more than once in this neighbourhood, and because it tends to show the importance, so far as the cultivation of good fruit goes, to have fruits given or circulated under correct names.

It is true that this negligence or inattention is not confined to this country. In England several fruits have exchanged names, as may be seen in the catalogues of Professor Martyn, and others acquainted with the subject.

The “Pear d’Auch” of Forsyth, we think, is nothing more than the “Winter Good Christian” of Ausch.

In France the old varieties of pears are perhaps better understood and better known than anywhere else, because most of them take their names from French towns or French men who first raised them.

Great mistakes are involved by loss of tallies: inattention when we deliver out scions; trusting to the reports of others; and a variety of other causes, against which we do not or cannot guard;—but by care we may do a great deal towards correcting the evil, and in time a pretty good general understanding may be had on this subject.—I doubt exceedingly if the Gentleman who has offered to the public a new variety of pears, in your last paper, would be willing to vouch for the correctness of all the names under which he will deliver them out; and as they are new varieties which he has probably never seen or tasted, he can hardly speak of their quality, however well he may be disposed to do it. He, like others, is also liable to make mistakes in transferring scions, and in tallying them after they are set,—to say nothing of the mistakes that may have taken place with those from whom he received them.

If some of your correspondents would point out a mode by which the correct names of fruits could be pretty generally diffused, they would render a service to all HORTICULTURISTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

QUERY.

Concord, August 13, 1825.

MR FESSENDEN,—By means of your paper, I would inquire of its numerous readers and correspondents whether *iron screws* have ever been used for pressing cider pomace, and with what success?—whether large screws are made of cast iron? if so, where and at what price?—as well as the cost of wrought-iron sufficient for a cider mill?

Whoever can and will give the information requested, will oblige at least one and perhaps many farmers. A FARMER OF CONCORD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

ON RAISING CALVES.

MR FESSENDEN.—Having been in the constant habit of raising Calves for many years, and observing so many quack methods proposed, I am

induced to offer the two methods, which I have pursued, and which the condition of the country as to labor and otherwise makes far preferable to any that have been, or probably can be offered.

I have known many dwindle and some fail that have been fed on the *Diets* proposed, such as Hay Tea, Flax Seed Tea, &c. &c. Milk is the natural food for the animal, and is, in the mode proposed as cheap as any other, when the convenience of all things is taken into consideration. Even in the neighborhood of this city, milk sells at $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents a quart to the retailer.—The skimmed at half price is $1\frac{1}{4}$; when made into cheese it falls very far short of 1 cent, it is to be supposed. The getting up substitutes must therefore be worse than useless; especially when the perfect safeness of this mode is considered. But to return to the methods, they are two: *First*, if you have distant pastures which you wish to use, and cows that give little milk, or that you wish to fat in the fall and winter, the calf may be taken from the mother and put to suck at about a week old, which will occasion little repining, and it requires that time for the cow's bag to be in order for the pail.—In a very few days the cow will become fond of the calf and allow it to suck when at large.—At first she will resist, and must be held, or tied up. But in the end, though it may take some days, and put your patience to trial, the ultimate attachment between the animals never fails to be excited.

Where a cow gives a large mess of milk, two calves are sometimes put to her and reared in tolerably fair condition.

The *Second* and more prevailing method is to take the calf off for the reasons beforementioned at about one week old, it will then, in the manner common to farmers take to the pail readily. For the first two or three days take new milk, say 3 or 4 pints night and morning, and with a very little fine sifted Indian meal, beginning with a small spoon full, and enlarging gradually to a single handful. Make the milk as warm as natural, and mix for a day or two $\frac{1}{2}$ skimmed milk, varying for 4 or 5 days, until you come to skim milk and meal. No doubt the meal might be scalded to advantage, but the mode proposed is easy, simple and sufficient.—A profuse quantity of meal or a too sudden transition to skim milk would affect the bowels.—The milk should be sweet too. The making it too hot is attended with danger.

I have been induced to make this communication from observing this mode precisely recommended in a modern English work as the very best one to which their practice has yielded after long experience.

They take off the calf at 12 weeks, which is too short a time with our more severe winters by a month or more. They wean them by mixing water more and more after that time, with the milk, which may be well, though not experienced by me. I am sir, yours, W.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

MR FESSENDEN.—As the object of your paper is to diffuse useful and virtuous knowledge; and as its columns instead of being filled up with party disquisitions, are devoted entirely to the interest and happiness of the Farmer, the Me-

† *Query*, when applied to fruits means stalk and not tail, as many of the catalogues have it.

chanic, the Merchant and the Philosopher, one of your subscribers, of humble talents, is encouraged to offer his "mite" to the stock of useful information. In the wide range of science or art, there is not a subject that claims equal importance, or merits an equal share of the patronage of the wealthy and learned, with agriculture; yet its importance is scarcely thought of; and but a few give it any support. Whether this indifference and almost opposition to a subject of vital and common interest to mankind, are to be attributed more to natural indolence, which shrinks from labour, or to those feelings of ignorance and pedantry, which disdain the very appearance of the honest and industrious farmer, whose calling they suppose degrading, forgetful that it is the only labour, in which mankind can well glory, is not important for us to enquire. The fact is established, and by the wise deeply lamented. The evil must continue without a remedy, till we identify with the practical farmer, the intelligent and thinking scholar; till then every attempt of Agricultural Societies towards improvement will prove abortive—every individual effort towards melioration will be nugatory.

As it is the scientific and skilful labour of husbandry that proves successful, and carries content to the bosom of the farmers,—joy and gladness to his fireside and that spreads glory over his fields,—it becomes a subject peculiarly interesting; but as it supports public, as well as private economy, national as well as individual prosperity, it calls to its aid our wisest and most determined resolutions. In this country, as well as in all others of the civilized world, we have to regret the depressed condition of agriculture and its slow advance in improvements. And indeed, it will continue slowly to advance while conducted only by the ignorant and unskilful, who know nothing of the philosophy of their calling, or of its common principles. It is not intended by these remarks to denounce farmers as the most illiterate in society; they are generally well informed on all subjects, in which they have an interest, but that of their own profession; nor, in them, is there any want of public spirit. They are the best friends of community and even wish for its melioration, but they want *theory* to their practice, and *system* in their plans—Scientific husbandry is so rare among us, yet so useful, we are not surprised nor alarmed at the attempts of the wise, of our day, to establish Agricultural Schools. Some few of these schools are in successful operation, and brightening the rising prospects of our country. The GARDINER LYCEUM is found richly deserving public patronage. That in contemplation, in the neighbourhood of this metropolis is, we think, an improvement on the above Institution. It offers greater advantages for acquisition of knowledge in the mechanic arts, as well as in husbandry; and perhaps, it combines greater opportunities for practice with theory. The plan of the MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE presents a mode of discipline and instruction, in some respects, original. It was, in fact, laid before the Legislature, at their last session, and by them favourably received. And we believe the object, if not the system, has universally obtained with the public. An Institution designed for the particular purpose of educating young men for the pursuits of Agriculture, Commerce or the Mechanic Arts, must deeply interest the

whole community in its establishment and prosperity. In some future number of your paper, the writer will feel it a pleasure to discuss the merits of this contemplated College, and its paramount advantages over all similar Institutions; but it suffice in this, to give the principal outlines of its system.

The College will be located on some healthy and eligible site near the University, from which the pupils can be benefited by its public lectures, and the use of the Botanical Garden.

The Government will be vested in the Professors and Tutors duly elected.

Four years will be required for a whole course of studies and discipline; and no student will be admitted, under the age of fourteen. All mental exercises will be confined to the English Language.

Young men of any age over fourteen, who can read correctly, write a legible hand, who have learned the rules of common and vulgar arithmetick, and can produce satisfactory evidence of a blameless life and conversation, can be admitted to the privileges of the College.

Students, if qualified, can enter or leave whenever circumstances shall render it expedient and practicable; and may pursue those studies and exercises essential only to the business they intend, respectively, to follow.

Such will be the order of the amusements, studies and exercises, that the pupil will find a constant variety and novelty to excite inquiry after knowledge, and to render the pursuit of it pleasant and more certain.

Connected with the College will be a farm consisting of that quality and variety of soil, best adapted to agricultural experiments. On this farm, in addition to other buildings, will be erected mechanic work shops, which will be occupied by the most useful orders of mechanics.

In the field and shops, the pupils will seek recreation and exercise, and thus apply *knowledge*, but imperfectly acquired from books, to *practice*.

It is contemplated to establish a veterinary professorship. A scientific man, who has evinced genius and skill in the practice of surgery, and is, in every respect, well qualified for this office, may become vastly useful to the husbandman as well as to the public in general.

Among the exercises of the students, and perhaps not the least profitable, is that of keeping a regular journal of the result of agricultural experiments and other things which shall be deemed worthy of remark. This journal under the inspection of some proper officer will be published semi annually.

If we do not greatly misconceive the effects of this system of education, or the energy of its operation on the habits and morals of society, we do believe our Institution will prove the best nursery of science, patriotism, and morality; the united influence of these invariably conspires to render a free people great, flourishing and happy. The importance of early imbuing the human mind with much and useful knowledge must be very obvious to every reflecting person,—as likewise some of the many pal, able and prevailing errors of parents and school committees for the attainment of this object.

The writer, as before suggested, will attempt to point out the plan of government and instruction in this College—a plan which if closely pursued, a hope, at least, may be indulged of seeing our sons, like well watered plants in a

fruitful soil springing up to glory and usefulness, and bearing the fruit of virtue and patriotism on every branch.

H. J. K.



The Harvest.—The crops in Northumberland, Union, Columbia and Lycoming counties, are most extraordinary—it is generally acknowledged that the yield is nearly a fourth more, upon the same quantity of ground, than ever has been raised before. We have heard that one farmer near Milton has upwards of 3000 dozen of wheat, another 2500 dozen, &c.—*Penn. pap.*

Our subscribers in Middleborough who complain of not receiving their papers in the due course of the mail—and sometimes not at all—are informed that the papers are always regularly entered at the Boston post-office; the delay is probably occasioned at some of the intermediate offices.

Subscribers to the *New England Farmer* are informed that they can have their volumes neatly bound and lettered at 75 cents, or half bound at 63—by sending them to this office.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.

[Revised and corrected every Friday.]

		FROM	TO
		U. C.	U. C.
APPLES, best,	bb		
ASHES, pot, 1st sort, - - -	ton.	100	105 00
pearl do. - - - -		110 00	112 00
BEANS, white, - - - -	bush	1 25	1 40
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new, -	bb.	10 00	10 50
cargo, No 1, new, - -		7 75	8 00
" No 2, new, - - -		6 25	6 50
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1, new,	lb.		
CHEESE, new milk, - - - -		8	11
skimmed milk, - - - -		3	4
FLAX - - - - -		9	10
FLAX SEED - - - - -	bush	1 05	1 10
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St	bb.	5 37	
Genesee, - - - - -		4 75	5 00
Rye, best, - - - - -		2 50	3 00
GRAIN, Rye - - - - -	bush	53	54
Corn - - - - -		55	
Barley - - - - -		50	
Oats - - - - -		31	33
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort, new, -	lb.	11	12
HOPS, No 1, Inspection - -		8	11
LIME, - - - - -	cask	1 17	1 21
Oil, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.		100
PLASTER PARIS retails at	ton.	4 50	4 75
PORK, Bone Middlings, new,	bb.	17 00	
navy, mess, do. - - -		14 00	
Cargo, No 1, do. - - -		13 50	
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, - - -	bush	1 75	2 00
Clover - - - - -	lb.	7	8
WOOL, Merino, full blood, wash		60	75
do do unwashed		40	45
do 3-4 washed		45	50
do 1-2 do		37	42
Native - - - do		25	33
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		48	52
do Spinning, 1st sort		40	45

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces - - - -	lb.	9	12
PORK, fresh, best pieces, -		6	12
" whole hogs, - - - -			
VEAL, - - - - -		4	9
MUTTON, - - - - -		5	9
POULTRY, - - - - -		8	12
BUTTER, keg & tub, - - -		12	25
lump, best, - - - -		18	21
EGGS, - - - - -		12	17
MEAL, Rye, retail, - - - -	bush	55	60
Indian, do. - - - - -		55	60
POTATOES, - - - - -		50	67
CIDER, liquor, - - - - -	bb.	2 75	3 00
HAY, according to quality,	ton.	18 00	20 00

MISCELLANIES.

From the Western Sun.

CONNECTICUT.

What land is that so nicely bound
By Massachusetts and the Sound,
Rhode-Island and New-York around;
Where Yankees thick as hops are found:
And hasty-puddings do abound?

Connecticut.

What land is that, when George the King,
Did o'er the sea his fetters fling,
And think to link us in their ring,
Which gave the cry, "there's no such thing?"
Whose sons did Yankee Doodle sing?

Connecticut.

What land is that, where folks are said
To be so scrupulously bred,
To be so steady habited;
Where hearty girls and boys are fed,
With pumpkin pies and gingerbread?

Connecticut.

What land is that, where old time walks
In steady space o'er maple blocks;
Forsakes his glass for wooden clocks;
Where heads too high will meet with knocks;
And land were more if fewer rocks?

Connecticut.

What land is that, where onions grow;
Where maiden's necks are white as snow,
And cheeks like roses red you know;
Where jouny-cakes are bak'd from dough,
That land where milk and honey flow?

Connecticut.

What land is that, whence pedlars come
A thousand miles or more from home,
With tin, with bass-wood trenchers; some
With patent nutmegs and new rum;
To gather up the coppers!—hum!

Connecticut.

What land is that, where parsons live,
Where men hear Gospel and believe;
Where humble sinners seek relieve;
Where women stay at home and weave,
Nor gad without their husband's leave?

Connecticut.

What land is that, where I can trace,
My nineteenth cousin by his face;
Where once I fish'd for little dace,
And never learned the d'uce from ace;
Where grand mother this night says grace?

Connecticut.

What land is that, when we behold,
And all its history unfold,
And all about the land is told,
We like most things but some we scold?
Ah! gentle reader, that is old

Connecticut.

DROUGHT.

As a country becomes cleared of its timber, it becomes more liable to droughts; and these will be more or less severe according to climate. That which is naturally cool and moist, such as that of Great Britain and Ireland, will seldom be ever, be affected by too much dry weather; while that in which the summers are hotter, and of course the atmosphere drier, will often suffer much on this account. In most parts of Spain, the fields are parched up by the middle of summer; but before this the crops are all harvested. In this country, droughts are never so severe, nor so universal; yet partial ones are often experienced, much earlier, and long before the crops have come to maturity. This is an evil; and all the farmer can do, is to make the best possible provision against it.

Generally speaking, nothing is better calculated in ward off the effects of droughts, than good cultivation, by ploughing sufficiently deep, and effectually, and manuring well. Ground that is well mellowed, to a proper depth, will stand a drought much better, than that which is ploughed shallow and left in clods; and that which is well manured will retain more moisture than that which is poor. Again ground which is thus well prepared, and manured, shoots forth its crop so rapidly, that the ground is soon covered and shaded from the sun; and for this reason, retains its moisture longer. The same may be observed of mowing-lands.

Gypsum is also an antidote to droughts; and fortunately, it suits the soils best which are most affected in this way.

Another way to avoid the effects of droughts is, to cultivate swamp-lands more extensively, in raising such productions as are most liable to receive injury in this way. Such lands, when well drained, and duly mixed with proper earths, or other manures, may undoubtedly be rendered excellent for almost every summer crop which is liable to be injured by too much dry weather. Wet lands also, which have been hollow-drained, will stand a drought much better than in their original wet state.

Remarkable temerity of a Bear.—The St. John (N. B.) Courier of July 23d, says.—On the night of Monday 4th inst. Mr. Ludlow, being in Miramichi, his wife (who was left alone) went to a neighbour's to stay all night. A Bear broke open a window in his house, entered it, destroyed about half a barrel of pork, did some other damage, and went out the same way he came in. Mrs. Foster being afraid to stay in the house next night, put the remainder of the barrel of pork in the cellar, and again went from home. On Thursday night he entered by another window, broke the window to pieces; entered the room, and broke a small chest in pieces; he also attempted to open a large chest, which he knocked about and turned upside down in the middle of the floor after taking large pieces out of it with his teeth; he also strewed a large basket of wearing apparel over the room leaving nothing untouched except the bed and curtains (which stood in the room).—He then proceeded to pay a visit to Mr. Murphy, who lived about 30 rods below—broke into his milk house, (which stood about 3 rods from the dwelling house) by ripping up the shingles, eat several pieces of saw-wood, when finding them rather lean, he made use of a jar of butter that stood handy to soften them; drank 3 pails of milk to quench his thirst, and then took his departure, after rolling himself in the grass a few feet from the dwelling house. Mr. Murphy prepared to welcome his new guest the next evening, by setting a gun in the milk house, pointing to the breach he had made the night before. He returned about sun set and received the full contents of a musket in his hand, the just reward of his temerity. He was a remarkably large bear, and very fat.

A woman of indifferent character, being lately examined by a certain Barrister with his usual boldness, she observed, "Impudence which has been the making of you, has caused my ruin."

CHILDREN'S FOOD.

A lady of Yorkshire observes in a letter dated May 2d, that in consequence of her losing her first three children, one during teething, and two of inflammation in the bowels, she gave her fourth child a little lime water in every article of food, adding a dessert, and sometimes only a tea spoonful of lime water to every article, whether liquid or thick. It succeeded in keeping up healthy digestion, and a regular state of the bowels; the child instead of being feverish, flatulent, and fretful, as her preceding children had been, continued cool and cheerful, free from any symptom of indigestion, and cut its teeth without any constitutional disturbance. She has continued this practice with two more children, with the same good effects. We have known this simple addition to the food of children, prove very efficacious in incipient cases of rickets and of irritable bowels, attended with looseness, &c.; but if the child be disposed to costiveness on account of its astringent quality, a little magnesia should be occasionally added to it.—*Gazette of Health.*

MARCH OF INTELLECT WITH POWER.

It is no fairy tale, that flour manufactured on Lake Erie, has been profitably sold in Newbern, North Carolina, for \$5.50 per barrel. This flour was transported from the lake to Albany, through the Grand Canal, thence down the North River to New York; and thence, by sea, to Newbern. The cost of transportation from the lakes to Newbern, was less than \$1.50 per barrel, while that between Raleigh and Newbern, (not more than 120 miles,) is generally two dollars.

SWEDEN.

The cultivation of flax has so increased in Sweden, that in many principal markets of the interior, not a pound of Russian flax can now be sold. It is added, that most kinds of Russian flax are inferior in strength and fineness to the flax of Helsingeland, and still more to that of Angermand, where linen is manufactured in great quantities, which is equal if not superior, to that of Holland.

A deserter being conducted to his comrades who had volunteered for Spain, said that he came by forced marches to assist in the glorious struggle.

FOR SALE, a very fine Milch Cow, not five years old, that has given the present season on grass food alone, eighteen quarts of milk a day. She is a fine looking animal, in pert of health, and is not offered for sale for any fault. Inquire at this office.

PARSONS & CO. City Furniture warehouse, 12 Union Street, near the Union Stone, keep constantly on hand for sale, a general assortment of furniture, chairs, looking glasses, feathers of all kinds, fire sets, brushes, fallows, &c. &c.

RECEIVED by the Topoz, and for sale at the Agricultural Establishment, 108 State Street, one of the London Company's Portable Corn Mills, well calculated for the use of the practical farmers, for the present dry season. July 29.

TERMS OF THE FARMER.

Published every Friday, at THREE DOLLARS, per annum, payable at the end of the year—But those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing will be entitled to a deduction of FIFTY CENTS.

Gentlemen who procure five responsible subscribers, are entitled to one volume gratis.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at the corner of Congress and Lindall Streets, (Six doors from the Post Office) Boston.—THOMAS G. FISSUNDFY, Editor.

VOL. IV.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1825.

No. 5.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

COLONEL PICKERING, ON IMPROVING THE NATIVE BREED OF NEW ENGLAND CATTLE.

Letter V.

Candid discussions of interesting subjects, on which men entertain different opinions, are useful. By the collision of sentiments, light is produced which may guide the disputants to the path of truth, to the benefit of themselves and their readers. But misrepresentations and their necessary corrections, occasion a waste of time that is much to be regretted; and by none so much as by those to whom, at an advanced age, what remains of the span of life is peculiarly precious.

Impressed with the importance of the subject, I sent, in April last, to the Editor of the New England Farmer, four letters, "on improving the Native Breed of New England Cattle."—I could not avoid taking some notice of an imported breed called the "Improved Short Horns," some of which were in Massachusetts, but more in Pennsylvania, of which John Hare Powel, Esq. near Philadelphia, was the zealous patron. Concerning this breed there seemed to me to be a passion not unlike, though less in degree, that which our country exhibited not many years before, in relation to the then newly imported Merino Sheep. In noticing the Short-Horns, it was my wish that New England Farmers might think and act with sobriety; for numbers appeared to be captivated by their large size and comely form; without adequate evidence of their possessing other more essential qualities than *bulk and beauty*. Nevertheless, after urging the improvement of our native breed, and suggesting a mode in which I thought it might be most expeditiously effected.—I remarked "Such improvements of our native cattle, so important to our farmers in general, will also be interesting to those who are possessed of fine imported cattle: for if the latter, on trials, shall be found to be really or greatly superior excellence,—improved individuals of our native breed, will furnish better subjects for coupling with them; and enable the owners of the imported animals more expeditiously to improve and increase a superior stock, whether for their own use or for sale." The single sentiment here expressed should have saved me from the unfounded charge of desiring to exclude all imported cattle, in the attempts to improve our native stock. But in my note to the Editor of the New England Farmer, introductory to my four letters, I remark, That were but two or three farmers, in every township of the State, to turn a zealous attention to it, the object would in a few years be accomplished; whereas half a century, or more, might elapse, before a general improvement by foreign crosses would be effected. *At any rate, improvements in both ways may go hand in hand, and be mutually beneficial to both sorts of improvers.*

The first public expression of my opinion on

this subject, was in an address to the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, at their Cattle Show at Brighton, in October 1822. "In respect to live-stock (I remarked) it is gratifying to see the spirit excited, within the last five or six years, to attend to their melioration, by preserving some of the most promising for breeders, instead of sending them to the shambles [slaughter-houses;] and by introducing from foreign countries some individuals already highly improved"—I adverted to the principles of improvement—(of which I considered a selection of the finest individuals to be the basis) adopted by eminent English breeders; and observed that on the same principles all our domestic animals might be improved; and that this course appeared to be indispensable for the speedy attainment of the object; for that more than one generation must pass away before highly improved races, from the few imported animals, could be generally obtained.

In pursuance of this plan, of improving our native breed of best cattle, the Trustees of the Essex Agricultural Society, of which I was President, in January 1823, offered liberal premiums, to encourage enterprising farmers to engage in the measure. And that they might have full time to select, procure and use animals of the best promise for obtaining the desired object, the premiums were not to be awarded until 1825. The Trustees have since proposed the same premiums to be awarded in the years 1829 and 1830. The offer of these premiums was accompanied with some information which it was thought might be useful, and contribute to the success of the undertaking.

But these steps were limited to the county of Essex. And it occurred to me, that an exhibition of the subject, with such observations as its consideration should suggest, might be beneficially addressed to all New England Farmers. And I informed the Editor of the New England Farmer, that I should present him with a communication on the subject, to be published in that Agricultural paper. When I formed this idea, I did not know that such a book as the "Memoirs of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society" had been published; I did not even know that such a Society existed. I had known, from its origin, in 1785, "The Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture;" and was one of its members at its formation. I then lived in that city. Its first President was Samuel Powel, Esq. uncle, by his wife, to the present John Hare Powel, the youngest son of Mrs. Powel's sister Hare. In order of time, the Philadelphia Society was the first agricultural institution in America. Three years ago, passing some months in Philadelphia, I attended its meetings. Mr. John Hare Powel was then an active member; but not the President nor the Corresponding Secretary. Since that time, the new Society has been got up, bearing the title of "The Pennsylvania Agricultural Society" and certain funds authorized by the Legislature to be raised and paid to the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture—which Society really embraced, in its views and operations, the Agricultural Interests of the whole State, were taken from it,

and by the act of incorporation transferred to the New Society, of which Jonathan Roberts, Esq. is the President, and John Hare Powel, Esq. the Corresponding Secretary. And for its "Memoirs" the public is indebted to the talent, zeal, and industry of Mr Powel. A large portion of the book is occupied in the description and praises of the Improved Short Horn—or as Mr Powel chooses to call it—The Improved Durham Short Horn breed of cattle; some of which have, within a few years, been imported from England; and more by Mr Powel than by any other person. He is evidently ambitious to *take the lead*—to be at the head of this enterprise. To this I have no objection. The pursuit is laudable. In the use of *fair means* I wish him success. My four letters already published, on the subject of cattle, have given, Mr Powel says, "the spur to his hobby." Very well, all I should have asked of him would have been, *not to attempt to ride over me*. I cannot possibly be a competitor in his career. At eighty years of age, it would be folly to enter the list as a breeder of cattle. Besides, I have not the same resolution; and if I had, am destitute of the means of gratifying it. *I am not the adopted heir to a great estate*, with present unlimited pecuniary resources. Individually I have no more interest in the question than any other small farmer. I entered on its discussion because I thought the communication of my ideas, the result of a little reading, and of some experience, observation and reflection, might be useful to farmers, particularly to those of New England; not expecting that what I offered in simplicity, would involve me in a controversy with Mr Powel, or any other person; altho' it might occasion some candid remarks, to correct any errors into which I might unwittingly have fallen.

The first knowledge I had of the existence of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, was derived from the extracts from its Memoirs introduced by the Editors of the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository, in their number III. of vol. VII. published in January last; but which (having neglected to call for it) I did not see until several months afterwards. Some things advanced in those extracts, in regard to cattle, seemed to me likely to mislead farmers who should read them. To put these on their guard was the sole object of my noticing them. It is clear that the Editors of the M. A. Repository had not full faith in Mr Powel's positious. They say, "We give no opinion as to the soundness of Mr Powel's opinions; we mean to hold an even balance between all the contending parties." What the expression "between all the contending parties" referred to, I knew not. I had neither seen nor heard of any contention in this country (to which I supposed the expression of the Editors applied) about the different breeds of horned cattle. These breeds it is, true, were the subject of my four letters subsequently written, without any reference to such a contention; of which, to this day, I continue ignorant.

To show the practicability of improving advantageously, the native breed of New England cattle, I described and compared them, and some

other native cattle, so far as regarded cows, with some of the English breeds. I aimed at doing this with strict impartiality. After stating the very extraordinary, and till then unheard of product in butter, of a native New England cow, (Mr Oakes*) I gave the product of a still more extraordinary cow, that of Mr Cramp, of the old Sus-ex English breed. I compared the common products of whole dairies of English cows, with the common products of whole dairies of native American cows. Six of these were in Massachusetts;—and judging from their products, surely not selected. This impartiality, on my part, should have prevented the remark of my respected friends, the Editors of the Mass. A. Repository—"that it is not precisely correct to compare individual exceptions in our country, with general and average statements of whole counties in England." Besides, four of the six dairies in Massachusetts were reported by Agricultural Societies, and evidently represent the average products of the dairies in counties, or in districts of considerable extent—My comparative statements are in my first letter.* The first statement was derived from the Tours of Arthur Young, whose character as an agricultural writer is of high standing, and perhaps has not been surpassed by that of any man in England. He, I believe, was the first person who travelled over his own country, to observe, and record for publication, whatever seemed important relating to its husbandry, whether this was good or bad, with a view to correct the latter, and to hold up the former for imitation. With the same view—the improvement of the husbandry of his own country—he travelled through others, particularly France, Spain and Italy; and on his return, presented his countrymen with the fruit of his discoveries and observations. Besides his farming tours, he published an extensive work entitled "Annals of Agriculture;" containing his own enlightened views on subjects directly, or in their consequences, bearing on agriculture, and the communications of numerous correspondents, practical farmers and others, under their proper signatures—a circumstance which added to the value of their communications. These are comprised, if I mistake not, in about 40 octavo volumes; but very few of which, indeed, have fallen in my way. A man thus employed could not personally attend to the best management of a farm; and Young's doubtless, was not in the best order. This gentleman Mr Powel has attempted to discredit, by calling him "a bad farmer;" as if the ill management of his own farm were an evidence of incapacity to judge of others, or detracted from his character for veracity in describing them. He was, in fact, a practical farmer, and at the same time a proficient in literature and science; as his numerous writings will show. He continued his labours in this way; and in 1792, when the British Board of Agriculture was instituted, in consideration of his long and distinguished services in that line, and of his eminent qualifications for the office, he was appointed the Secretary, with a handsome salary.

From Mr Young's Tours, I stated, that the medium product of English dairies, when he wrote, was only two firkins of butter, being 112 pounds, a year, per cow, and cheese about one-third in value of the butter; although the average

quantity of milk a day, was five gallons per cow; that in one district where some "good cows" gave from 6 to 7 gallons of milk a day, the dairies averaged but $2\frac{1}{2}$ firkins, or 140 pounds per cow; and in another district, 3 firkins, or 168 pounds of butter, a year. Such quantities of milk, to yield no more butter, must have been very thin; and compared with the milk of Oakes' and Cramp's cows, like milk and water. Five gallons of milk a day, per cow, would be 140 quarts a week; and supposing it continued for 13 weeks, would yield, at 6 pounds of butter a week, requiring above 23 quarts to a pound,

13 weeks, with less milk, at 4lbs. a week,	52
13 weeks, with still less milk, averaging	} 39
3 lbs. a week	

In the year 169 pounds 169

In these cases, I suppose the butter making season to last about nine months; the milk and butter lessening materially after the first three months from the time of the cow's calving. If a cow gave 5 gallons of milk a day, for 9 months or 39 weeks, the whole quantity would be 5160 quarts, which divided by 168 (the number of pounds of butter it produced) would give 32 quarts and a pint of milk for each pound of butter.—I am inclined to think that on a medium, from 10 to 12 quarts of milk, of our common native cows, yield a pound of butter.

In another district visited by Mr Young, a dairy of middling cows gave from 2 to 4 gallons of milk a day, yielding from 4 to 7 pounds of butter a week, averaging 12 quarts of milk a day, 84 quarts a week, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of butter.—This milk, so much less in quantity than in the former instances, must have been much richer; still, however, requiring 15 quarts to a pound of butter.—The Lincolnshire breed of cows, of which the best gave on an average, 6 gallons of milk a day, and 7 or 8 pounds of butter a week, required from 21 to 24 quarts of milk for each pound of butter. For what length of time these best cows gave such quantities of milk and butter, Young does not mention; but certainly it could be only for a portion of the milking season, while the pastures and the cows were in the best condition for a dairy.

Marshall, also a distinguished agricultural writer, followed Young, after an interval of about 20 years. He finished his survey of Yorkshire in 1787. From that county great quantities of butter are sent to the London market. A good cow, Marshall says, was calculated to yield 3 firkins, or 168 pounds of butter by the year, and 56 pounds of skim milk cheese. But he adds, that taking a dairy round, $2\frac{1}{2}$ firkins, or 10 lbs. per cow, were esteemed a good produce.

In the account given in my letter No. 1. of English cows, I said they were, in general, larger than ours, and fed in pastures vastly superior—so rich that 2 acres, $1\frac{1}{2}$, and often 1 acre, sufficed for a cow during the whole season. I now add from Marshall's Yorkshire, a fact which merits observation. "Here (says he) as in all countries where grazing gives place to the dairy, milked cows are indulged with the best the farm will afford: the best land for pasture in summer,

* It appears to have been the practice, in English dairies in general, to let the cows go dry, between two and three months.

the head of the fog [fall-feed] in autumn, and generally hay most of the winter."

I shall pursue the subject in some additional letters.

T. PICKERING.

Salem, August 16, 1825.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

CULTURE OF CORN AND POTATOES.

East Bridgewater, August 23, 1825.

SIR.—The following is the result of some experiments I have made upon the culture of Indian Corn and Potatoes, some years since,—which may be relied upon as authentic:

About the year 1802 many of my neighbours had a belief, that if the stalks of Indian Corn were cut at an earlier period, the ears would fill better. I had my doubts, but was determined to be satisfied. I had about one acre and a quarter near my house, on which I made the experiment. I began to cut the stalks as soon as the ears began to fill, and continued to cut until the stalks were almost useless for fodder. When I harvested, the first cutting had large cobs, but small shrivelled grain, hardly worth harvesting; the last very plump, full ears. I found a small increase of the grain after the branches of the stalk were entirely dry, but not sufficient to balance the injury done to the fodder; but the fodder that was cut when the branches were first dry, was about as good as when I first began to cut.

In the year 1805 we had a severe drought from the latter part of June to the middle of August. The potatoe tops were dry; supposing that their growth was at end, and they would be injured by remaining in the ground, some of my neighbours began to dig them; I dug about a quarter of mine, and, as other business claimed my attention, I dug no more until near the middle of October, when I had more than double the quantity from the same number of hills, and they were much more palatable. The next year I planted some for early use on a piece of dry warm land. The latter end of August the tops were dry, and as I had other potatoes that were larger, a few hills were left until the 23th of October, when I dug those that were left, and found them much larger than they were the last of August. Since that time I leave my potatoes in the ground until I think they will suffer injury from frost;—and forbear cutting stalks until the branches are entirely dry.

Yours, &c. AGRICOLA.

P. S. One of my neighbours, who was called the best practical farmer in our vicinity, made a similar experiment the same year with a similar result.

A.

From the London Farmer's Journal.

ON DIPPING SHEEP.

Yorkshire, Jan. 13, 1825.

SIR.—As no one has favoured your correspondent B. in your journal of the 1st ult. with a method of dipping sheep and tags, I have presumed to state my method; i. e. first provide a tub 40 inches long at the top, 36 inches long at the bottom, 23 inches deep, 18 inches wide at the top, and 13 at the bottom; such a tub will contain a 20-stone (160 lbs.) sheep; then prepare the wash; say for 25 sheep or lambs, 3 lbs. of soft soap dissolved in two gallons of soft wa-

ter (during the process soft and warm,) in a tub, and 1 lb. of arsenic and 2 lbs. flour of blimstone, diluted together in another tub by two gallons of warm water, because the soft soap does not dilute kindly with the arsenic. Commence dipping with as small a quantity of wash as will dip a small lamb, say 5 gallons of water; to which add two quarts from each of the diluted drugs; and for each sheep after a 1d four quarts of water and one pint from each of the drug vessels; and when a sufficient quantity of wash is in the tub, one mixture may supply two sheep, but not more than two without repeating; for I know from experience, that were the drugs mixed with twenty gallons of water at the commencement, the first four sheep would imbibe as much of the soft soap as the last sixteen.—All the mixtures should be stirred frequently with a half-worn broom.—Twenty gallons of this mixture will wash 25 lambs in wool, and as many ewes when new shorn, and so on in proportion. I believe when new shorn is the most proper time for dipping, as then the lice, &c. most abound, and the sheep have less wool to be injured by the arsenic &c. The sheep should be well drained into the wash-tub, by laying them on something suitable for the purpose; the sulphur is to prevent the flies attacking the sheep.

From the European Magazine.

POULTRY.

SIR—As the following account, together with the few observations I have made on the management of feeding fowls, may prove acceptable, and afford some useful hints to many among the numerous readers of your entertaining and widely circulated miscellany, you will oblige me by giving them a place in your work.

I procured 2 pullets of the black Spanish kind, which were hatched in the month of June, and fed them constantly myself twice a day, alternating their food; that is, I gave them corn in the morning, and in the afternoon boiled potatoes mixed with fresh bran, but I never allowed them to take a full meal of corn. They had a small orchard to range in, where, in the course of the day, they occasionally picked up worms and other insects; and I have observed that poultry of all kinds eagerly seek for animal food even after they have satiated themselves with corn; indeed, I conceive a portion of animal food essentially requisite to preserve them in healthy state.

The above mentioned pullets began to lay about the middle of November, and continued to do so till within the last ten days, when they began to moult their feathers, having produced three hundred and sixty-seven eggs much larger and finer than those of the common fowl. Seven eggs weigh one pound avoirdupois, so that I have been furnished with the astonishing weight of more than 53 pounds of nutritious and wholesome food from two hens. They were never broody, nor showed a disposition to sit any time during the whole season, and I understand this property is peculiar to this species of fowl; it is, however, rather an advantage than otherwise, as the common kinds can incubate their eggs, and foster their young. G. C. JENNERS.

A family of 7 children, 5 of whom died, were poisoned at Wilmington by the use of a decoction of the *Pride of China* root, administered to expel worms.

MORTAR OF POTATOES.

By M. Cadet de Vaux.

In a court yard there was a wall, the part of which nearest the ground had been repaired ten times, so that the mason hesitated to repair it any more, when I proposed to him to mix boiled potatoes with his plaster. Let me confess it; he laughed in my face, and shrugged his shoulders. However, I went to the hog's trough, took out some boiled potatoes, and put about a pound into the mason's trough. The repair was completed, and the wall has remained in good condition for several years, offering the following phenomenon, viz.—It retains its solidity, notwithstanding the efflorescence on the surface of salt petre, which is found chrysalized. The result naturally led me to mix boiled potatoes in the composition of the coat of plaster, and still more of argillaceous earth; which has perfectly succeeded on a shed in a garden, which is exposed to every wind, and the sides of which are composed only of hurdles, covered over with a mixture of argillaceous earth and boiled potatoes.

If these particulars could come to the knowledge of the poor people in the country, their wretched hovels would become habitations dry withinside, and consequently healthy.

ROBBERY OF ORCHARDS.

The papers of Chelmsford, Plymouth, &c. complain of repeated robberies of orchards gardens, &c. The venerable Dr Thacher, of the latter place has been robbed of a fine lot of watermelons. We do not see why trespassers of this description should be less severely dealt with than he who rides off another man's horse. *Newburyport Herald.*

From the American Farmer.

NATIVE BREED OF CATTLE.

MR EDITOR,—In the 17th number of the American Farmer, you notice Col. Pickering's four letters on improving the native breed of cattle, very justly observing, "the public will be much indebted to Col. Pickering for the discussion upon this important subject." You add—"in the outset of which he observed, 'at any rate improvements may go hand in hand, and be mutually beneficial to both sorts of improvers.'"

Pray allow me to quote, what Col. Pickering DID SAY IN THE OUTSET, in the first paragraphs, of the first number, upon improving the native breed of cattle.

"Whereas half a century, or more might elapse, before a general improvement by foreign crosses, could be effected. It remains, too, to be ascertained, whether any other breeds really deserve the preference in New England, to our native race, improved as it may be, and in so much less time than will be possible by means of a small number of imported cattle."

I have long entertained, and repeatedly expressed the opinion, that a fine breed of cattle, peculiarly adapted to the combined objects of the farmers of Massachusetts, and indeed of all New England, might be most readily and extensively obtained, by the spirited exertions of substantial farmers to improve our native breed.

A NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Hartford, Connecticut.

DISEASED MEAT.

Few persons are aware of the injury they sustain by eating the flesh of diseased animals.—None but the Jewish butchers, who are paid exclusively for it, attend to this important circumstance. The best rule for judging is the colour of the fat. When the fat of beef is a high shade of yellow, it should be rejected. If the fat of veal, mutton, lamb, or pork have the slightest tinge of yellow, it should be rejected as diseased. The same rule holds good when applied to poultry.—*Virginia Housewife.*

EGYPT.

The Viceroy of Egypt has ordered his subjects in the eastern provinces to cultivate indigo. He is resolved to construct a canal through Cairo, which will require 3000 houses to be pulled down in that city. The owners are to be paid in land, which they are required to plant with indigo.—Egypt, at the last accounts, was overrun with locusts.

MANUFACTURE OF SILK.

A communication laid before the Philadelphia Society for internal improvement, states that a boy in Southwark was engaged in the cultivation, if we may use the expression, of silk worms. A Frenchman about a year ago made him a present of nineteen worms; he was then twelve years of age. They have now increased to two thousand and four hundred, and have already commenced spinning—each of these reptiles spins from three to five hundred yards of pure silk, besides the tow, and it takes about six hours to wind off the labours of twenty-five of these industrious mechanics. The boy is the child of poor but respectable parents, and devotes all the hours which he can spare from his school to superintending the labours of the silkworms.

MASSACHUSETTS CANAL.

Two routes of Canals from Boston to Connecticut river have been surveyed, called the Northern and Southern. Both routes are considered feasible. The Southern will be least expensive, though it is thought by many that the northern will prove of most importance to the state. A survey has also been made of a route from the Connecticut to the Hudson. This route will have to pass under the Hoosac Mountain by a tunnel of four miles in length, or round it by a route of twenty miles.

CALICO.

An establishment for printing calico is to be located in Troy, N. Y. It is supposed the buildings and machinery will cost about one million of dollars. A large manufacturing house in Manchester, England, is said to be deeply interested in this establishment.

This is said to be the first year within the memory of man, that acorns from France have represented the crops of grapes to be abundant.

At the Salt Springs in Washington county, Va a Mr Bell has lately bored for water to the depth of 720 feet 4 inches.

A company has been formed in Germany, capital 500,000 crowns, to send flour to South America.

DR. SPALDING'S ADDRESS.

(Concluded from page 20.)

Cropping.—A rotation of crops is important to the Farmer. Land is less likely to be exhausted by a judicious change of crops, than where the same crop, from the same, field, is taken year after year, for any considerable length of time. The utility of change appears to be pointed out by Nature herself. We witness the different growth of trees, as well as that of plants which she is continually exhibiting to our view. Examples of this kind may be seen in most of the pine growth about us. The great plains between this and Nashua Village—naturally covered with pine—no sooner have been cleared off, and suffered to grow up again, than a different species of trees have appeared, mostly oak. And in different soils from the above, different species of wood are known to succeed each other in rotation.—Much the same is said of many plants. They are either extending themselves by their fibrous roots, or creeping by vine threads to different spots. Some seeds are so constructed as to be navigated by the waves of the sea from Island to Island of great distance without injury to the power of germination; while others are wafted by the winds on downy wings to still greater distances. Some of these are extremely noxious to husbandry; for the destruction of which too much pains cannot be taken. From the neglect to destroy a single Canada thistle, a whole farm has been over-run with this hostile weed. Much the same may be said of the white* weed and of many others.

Deep Ploughing.—This practice is essential to good farming. Farmers in general have been too much opposed to it. Many of them seem to suppose, or to say, that by deep ploughing the surface of the ground is buried too low; that nothing will grow on what is turned up; and that the land is more likely to dry and burn;—especially as it regards our light, sandy soils. But every one, who has tried it, knows the reverse to be true. It is possible that in some very sandy soils, a first crop may not be so good; but future ones will be better. By deep ploughing, such soils are rendered capable of sustaining both drought and moisture much better. For in plentiful or excessive rains, the soil, thus broken and pulverised, more readily absorbs the water, and is in a fit condition to retain it longer for the support of the plant. The roots also can penetrate deeper, and spread wider in search of nourishment, which is most generally carried down in such soils. In all our soils, we need not be afraid of ploughing too deep. By this practice, our hoes will be used with much more ease to keep down the noxious weeds; our crops will be of a better quality; and our soils improved and made more productive.

A field or farm to be rightly managed must have good fences. A judicious farmer will be particularly attentive to construct good fences, and always to keep them in repair; as, by so doing, he not only secures his crops; but the good will of his neighbour, an essential object in farming.

Good management also implies order and neatness. Every part of farming business should be begun, and accomplished in its proper season; and there should be order and neatness in and about all our buildings and all our business.—

* *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*

We must all be sensible how illy it becomes us, and how uncomfortable it makes us, to suffer the windows of our houses to go unopened, the clapboards and shingles to remain clattering, and the hinges, and latches of our doors half off.—Besides it is not good economy. All our farming utensils should be of the best kind, and of the most convenient form—and they should have proper places provided for them, with the old motto—"A place for every thing, and every thing in its place." Much time and labour would be saved by this management. How badly and slovenly, and what want of economy it is, to see carts, wagons, ploughs, and harrows, lying all winter exposed to the weather! Most farmers, who keep chaises provide places for them. And why not for their sleighs and their sleds?

Connected with good management and good farming is a good orchard. Not an orchard barely for the purpose of making cider for ordinary use. But one from which we can make a liquor of more value than much of the wine, which is vended at 7s 6d or 9s per gallon. One of choice fruit. And with this subject I wish to consider many of the excellent fruits, natural to our soil and climate;—Not only the apple, the most useful; but the pear, the peach, the cherry, &c. all of which are produced in as great perfection and profusion in this, as in any other country,—and many of which might, by a little pains, be brought to high perfection even in this country. Many of us have seen the large and elegant apple of Mr. Kingsbury of Francestown; the fine winter fruit of New-Boston, Bedford, and many other places in this vicinity. But some suppose that the worst apples make the best cider. You may just as well suppose that the worst grain will make the best bread. Or that the most miserable calves and colts, will make the finest cows, oxen, and horses,—and so on to every species of production. The fact is, the best of every kind should always be selected. The best animals, the best seeds, the best trees, fruits, &c. It takes no more time, and no more food for the support of a good horse, than for a miserable one. And it requires no more room, nor any better soil to support a good tree, than a bad one. And what eye is there, that is not delighted with the appearance of a noble ox, or an elegant horse; what palate, that is not regaled and gratified with the taste of a fine peach or a delicious pear? While the reverse is hateful, sickening, loathsome.—Then let us set about a reform; and instead of the most miserable, let us select and cultivate the most elegant, useful, and choice of every kind. Instead of the loathsome poplar about our houses and gardens, let us place the apple, the pear, the peach, the cherry, the vine, &c. And instead of sending to the West-Indies, the East-Indies, and all over the world for an unnatural, deleterious, and expensive exotic,—let us be content to enjoy the healthy, delicious, and cheap fruit of our own country, and of our own farms.

The pleasing, the elegant art of engrafting, of making the fruit of one tree grow upon another, cannot willingly be past over here in silence. It is too much neglected in this country. The novelty of seeing upon the same tree, a variety of fruit, differing in size, shape and flavour, would, one might suppose, excite to the practice. But more especially are we surprised at this neglect, when the choicest fruit of almost

every kind can be so safely, and so easily conveyed from one part of the country to another, and from almost any part of the world, in *twig or bud*, and made to produce so precisely the same choice fruit, on stocks, which, if they bore at all, bore but a mean and indifferent fruit. The excellency of this art is, that we are not only assured of having the same, but we can have it much sooner, and in greater profusion than in any other way. It is well known that from the seeds the process is long, and the kind uncertain. Although most species of fruit grow best upon stocks of their own kind; yet a considerable variety of fruit may sometimes be made to grow upon the same stock. It is said that a variety of plum, peach, nectarine, apricot, &c. will grow on the wild plum-stock. That the apple, pear, quince, &c. will succeed on the hawthorn. That the peach can be united with the rose in such a way as to produce a peach-tree bearing roses; but that it will not bear peaches. We have all, or most of us perhaps seen the pear growing upon the apple and quince stocks, and producing fine pears; but they are apt to decay and die sooner than on their own stocks. The wild cherry, it has been lately discovered, affords a good stock for the same. This however has been denied by some of our most experienced engrafters. A late writer on this subject says, "I can assert from repeated trials, both by budding and grafting that an union cannot be effected." But this gentleman labours under a mistake in this, for there are now growing in this neighbourhood, a considerable variety of English cherry-trees ingrafted upon wild stocks. And from repeated trials within these three or four years past, upon the same kind of wild stocks, there can be no doubt, but they will succeed well. The grafts were inserted upon the wild stocks near the ground, in order that the roots might shoot from the scion if necessary. This has in fact taken place; and some of them have risen to a height of eight or ten feet in the space of three years. These look healthy and vigorous. What renders this discovery more valuable is, that there is a profusion of this wild cherry in all parts of the country, and it appears adapted to every soil. There is but little doubt that we shall soon be able to produce as fine English cherries from these wild stocks, as can be produced from the mazzard, or from any other stocks. This wild stock is the variety, which so universally springs up on recently burnt grounds—is one of the earliest flowering trees in the spring; and bears a small red cherry of an astringent taste and quality.

Speaking of this pleasing and useful art, an elegant writer says—"I cannot dismiss this subject without inviting the attention of the ladies thereto. If the tree of knowledge was forbid them, the book of knowledge is not. Surely to know something of grafting is more worthy of their regard, than many of the transient amusements of fashion. Human fashion, like a Proteus is ever changing. What is taste to-day, is ridicule to-morrow. But the fashions of Nature are eternal as truth, and bestow blessings with an unsparring hand, on those who search them out! The Rose will not only graft and bud well to its own genus; but will take on those of a different one; by which the plain fruit tree is converted into an inimitable flowering shrub. Perhaps there is no employ or amusement, better calculated to wean the mind from sorrow than

this truly innocent one; and while it affords a present enjoyment, awakes the hope of more in future." How excellent the art, "which enables us to collect from all quarters of the world (climate not forbidding) the most choice fruits, and plant them on stocks hardy and mature; capable of affording as much fruit in two or three years, as the seeds would yield in a dozen or more. And who can deny, from our present imperfect knowledge of grafting, and the hardy hybrids, producible thereby, but that trees destined to eternal barrenness, may be burdened with the produce of the Palm, the Olive, and the bread fruit? We have seen the peach blossom as the rose; and with our present knowledge of the principles of ingrafting, it is practicable for every moderate farmer, by devoting to the exercise of this art, the time he is wont to sacrifice to inglorious sloth, or to criminal amusement, to create a Paradise of fruits and flowers, where thorns and briars now grow but to curse the land."



GREEN MOUNTAIN CALF.

A correspondent, who has lately visited Vermont, informs us that he saw at Plymouth in that state, on the farm of Capt. Moses Pollard, a calf eleven months old, that measured seven feet long, four feet three inches high, and "girted" five feet and three inches. Capt. Pollard is well-known in that region for his good husbandry and his dairy of fifty cows.—*Hamp. Gaz.*

INSECTS.

It seems that the English farmers have as many troubles from insects, &c. as those of America. The London Literary Gazette of June 18, mentions cold and drying winds, blights, and insects. One species of moth or saw-fly cuts off a great many apple blossoms; peach trees are injured by the black and white aphides, and by a glutinous substance that exudes from the tree. "The aphides" says the Gazette "may be killed by watering with strong lime water, or tobacco juice; but the wrinkled leaves and glutinous matter remain, and the best gardeners are puzzled in a case of this kind. Some pick off the leaves, others cut out the shoots."—*ibid.*

WHEAT.

A New York paper states that Mr. Humphry Howland, of Scipio, Cayuga County, has raised the present season 765 acres of wheat, which it is supposed will produce 19,125 bushels.

BRICK MAKING EXPLOITS.

The Pittsfield Sun gives accounts of three exploits at Brickmaking in that place during the late hot weather. On the 16th July, it appears, that 6 workmen in the yard of Messrs. Jeffords and Co. prepared the clay, struck and laid in the yard 20,756 bricks. This exploit having been announced as "A great day's work," and Brickmakers called upon to beat it if they could, on the 30th July three men who are named shoveled the mortars, struck and laid on the yard, 12,300 bricks, without any boasting. On the 4th August, three other men, also named, shoveled the mortar from the pits, moulded and laid on the yard of Mess. Morton and Francis, 12,183 bricks, between sunrise and an hour before sunset; and these last have announced that

if any other exploit is attempted, and the number of bricks made does not exceed 15000, they will again try their hand at quick work. Such emulation does credit to the country.

CAST IRON PLOUGH.

Mr Peleg Barlow, of Amenia, in this county has invented a model for a cast iron plough, beam and handle, which he is confident will be of great utility to the farming interest. The beam and handle being cast hollow, will weigh but little more than those of wood, and their strength will be sufficient beyond a doubt. One of these ploughs may descend from father to son through many successive generations, before worn out; and then will furnish the material, with a small addition, for making an entire new one. The share to be cast separate, and in a manner to be sharpened or replaced by a new one when necessary. There can be no doubt but that iron will, in a little time, occupy the place of wood in a great variety of uses, and to an extent at present but little imagined.

Poughkeepsie paper.

A child in Upper Canada, bit by a mad dog, and exhibiting the usual appearance in the sublingual glands, has been perfectly restored, by the careful and repeated applications of the lancet and caustic to the pimples and tumours beneath the tongue. These tumours made their appearance on the evening of the tenth day after the bite, and were immediately discharged by the lancet. The same process on every re-appearance of the tumours, produced a cure of this alarming disease in about a week.

N. Y. Statesman.

☞ The process alluded to above may be found in the New England Farmer, vol. iii. page 380.

Peaches are selling at a shilling a piece in N. York: in our market, very fine ones may be had at a cent a piece. In New-York the best new Milk is selling at three cents a quart—here it costs four and five cents.—*Phil. pa.*

From the Thomaston Register.

WHITE WEED.

Mr. Editor,—At the time the complaints of a Middlesex Farmer against white weed, together with the remarks of the Editor of the N. E. Farmer, appeared in your paper, I was too busily employed in cutting and curing that valuable grass to think of taking up the pen in its defence; and I was not without hopes, that some abler hand would have done it before this time, and saved mine from the necessity of attempting it, stifled as it is, with labor. As nothing of the kind has appeared, however, you will permit me to call the attention of your readers to a production, which, notwithstanding its humor, betrays a degree of prejudice on the subject, which is truly surprising to farmers in this quarter, and would be wholly unaccountable, did we not know that prejudices like other weeds, abound most in old settled places; and that, like the plant in question, they sometimes spring up in our good old parent state, even under the walls of her enlightened metropolis, and grow, and bloom, and spread, in spite of her learned universities, agricultural societies, and far famed periodical publications.

Get rid of white weed! Get rid of clover and live. But to destroy your white weed is to destroy your last hope. It is the last resource of an impoverished soil; and when other grasses have failed, you can still for years cut a tolerable crop of this, when otherwise you would have nothing but johnswort, mouse-ear or nothing at all. To extirpate white weed in this country, would be as wise as to expel tobacco from Virginia, cotton from the Mississippi states, or the sugar cane from the West Indies. I hazard little in saying that one third of all the hay made in this vicinity consists of white weed, and that this is by no means the least valuable part.

Some 30 or 40 years ago, a similar prejudice against this plant prevailed here, though I have never learned that it extended to the horses, as it seems to have done in Massachusetts. An exact and careful farmer at that time in a neighboring town, was so alarmed at the strides this plant was making, that he used to send his boys over all his grass ground to gather up the white weed as its blossoms appeared, and cast it into the fire. Nature, however treated him as the indulgent mother does her little urchin, who, long accustomed to rags and tatters, refuses to have on a new suit. She beguiled him with the silver blossoms, (he was a lover of silver) as the mother shows the buttons on the new clothes; she withdrew his crops of other grasses one after another; and, half persuaded, half compelled, he at last suffered his fields to be clad in this new garment. His sons (for the old gentleman is not living) are now among the warm friends of white weed.

It is really inexplicable what can have induced this writer, at this late day, in the full rays of agricultural illumination, to renew the old hue and cry against white weed. Verily, I can attribute it to nothing but its unfortunate name. Like Don Quixote, he has perhaps had his enthusiasm excited by his books upon husbandry, has sallied forth in quest of adventures, and is resolved to attack something under the name of an enemy, though it be but an innocent flock of sheep. Like Hannibal, he may have been made in his childhood, to swear eternal hostility to weeds; and like the Romans with regard to Tarquinius, is determined to banish every thing that goes by that name. Had he known this vegetable only by reading, and under its botanic name; had he been obliged at great expense to import its seed from Birmah or Japan; he might perhaps have claimed great merit in introducing a competitor of burnet and lucerne, and called on farmers to renounce their prejudices in favor of clover and red-top, and cover their fields with the prolific flowers *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*.

The philosophic definition of a weed is nothing but a plant out of its proper place; and the same vegetable may be a weed in one field and a crop in the next. There is nothing specific in the name that should entitle it to universal execration. It is the business of the husbandman to ascertain the qualities of the several plants which nature bestows, and select those for cultivation that yield the greatest profit, whether they are called weeds, herbs, grass or grain. If nettles have been found a good substitute for hemp, why may not white weed be for clover? Experience has convinced me that there are few plants indeed, which if cut in season and properly cured, will not be readily devoured by cat-

tle in winter. The very last season, I saw potatoe tops and burdock leaves voluntarily eaten by cows that had been well kept on good hay and potatoes. Most weeds, therefore, that infest your grass grounds, since they seldom appear till the grass begins to decline, are a real benefit by eking out the crop. If they require cutting before the grass, you must choose between the two crops, as one of them must be lost, unless, as is sometimes done with yellow weed, you take one crop of weeds in season to get another of grass.

With respect to the plant in question, I should certainly consider it a very harmless weed, and by no means an unprofitable grass. Indeed the very piece referred to, taken in connection with the editor's remarks, containing some truth, and more contradiction, could hardly fail to convince one of the innocence, if not utility of this plant. The editor calls it a barren subject, while the writer says it is spreading in all directions. He says he is unacquainted with the manner of its increase, and believes the seed furnished with wings, &c. But if he will take the trouble to examine, he will find that every blossom produces from two to three hundred seeds which are not indeed furnished with wings, but lie as quiet on your barn floor as oats or barley; and are nearly as valuable for cattle or swine. It is the oil and farina of these seeds which render white weed, if made in the proper season, before it is too ripe, the best hay for working oxen that we possess. Its great increase is doubtless owing to its blooming early, and shedding its seed before the grass is mown; and though these seeds cannot vegetate in a rich and vigorous crop of grass, they remain ready to catch any vacancy; and as other grasses decline, come in to supply their place.

He says it does not make its appearance in tillage land while under the plough (where indeed it might be hurtful) but springs up among the grass, where it is certainly useful. So far all is well. But if he will closely examine, he will find that it does appear in tillage land; tho' with good cultivation it is generally destroyed by the plough or the hoe, before its blossoms appear: in fields badly cultivated, however, it frequently spreads its beauties among the less dazzling crops; and scatters its seed in such profusion as to save the expense of grass seed when the land is to be laid down. Nature, foreseeing that the indolent cultivator would be too poor to purchase grass seed, and unwilling that any part of her domain should lie idle, has prepared this, which together with sorrel, and white clover, will make out a tolerable crop without the trouble of sowing.

It is said to be a monopolizer of the soil, and to starve out its neighbors, &c. and yet manure, compost, and in short any thing that will enable other grasses to grow, will destroy it. Does this look like monopolizing? It is well known that grass crops, except on wet land, will decline, or run out, as it is called; and though some may consider the appearance of white weed as a signal for breaking up; yet others who choose to let their lands lie after the crops have failed, cannot complain that white weed comes to occupy the soil that would otherwise be idle. Sheep also are said to kill this plant; but I would ask whether they do this with their looks or their teeth? undoubtedly by the latter; for though cattle are not very fond of this plant

when green, yet it vegetates so much sooner than other grasses, that they, and especially sheep, are glad to snatch at it in spring, which checks its growth; while their manure brings in other grasses that take its place.

It is said to be a miserable food for cattle, and if stablemen did not reject it, their horses would. We beseech them to try the experiment, and if their horses are really as tenacious of their prejudices as their masters, we will, for a less sum than has been given for Saxony sheep, furnish them with a breed that willingly eat, and rapidly fatten on it.

The editor's recommendation to cut this weed early, is good; and proves him to be a sagacious farmer notwithstanding his prejudice on this subject. If followed, it will convince both men and cattle of the value of this plant; and when this is done, they will have no desire to see it eradicated.

In short we would intreat our brethren of the old state to treat this 'rogue and vagabond,' if they must needs have it so, as their laws require other rogues and vagabonds to be treated; i.e. instead of assailing it with abusive epithets, let it be lawfully apprehended and profitably employed; and my word for it, it will prove as peaceable and harmless as any one inmate of their houses of correction.

NOTE.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1825.

It will be seen by a preceding article, that White Weed, which, generally sustains a bad, or at least a doubtful character in Massachusetts, has a strenuous advocate in Maine. If it is indeed a valuable plant, instead of a weed of little value, we have deserved but little short of the penalties attached to defamation, for comparing it to "rogues and vagabonds." Put we have some testimony against white weed, which may go near to justify what we have heretofore asserted.

Sir John Sinclair, in a work of high authority, entitled "Statistical account of Scotland" vol. III. page 4. says "The late Sir William Grierson, of Lag, in Scotland was so attentive to have his land cleared of weeds, that he held *gool* (*Chrysanthemum*) courts, as long as he lived, for the purpose of fining the farmers, on whose growing crops three heads or more of that weed were found." And the same eminent writer in his "General Report of the Agricultural State of Scotland," vol. II. page 559 says, "Mugwort (*Artemisia Vulgaris*); and Mountain Daisy (*Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*) are of so noxious a nature, that no animal will eat either unless compelled by necessity; and, as cultivated crops are in numberless instances considerably lessened by the growth of these weeds, their destruction should never be neglected, otherwise the value of the produce of the soil will be proportionably lessened."—Dr Deane in his *New England Farmer*, article "weeds" enumerates *Chrysanthemum* as one of the "most troublesome" of "useless plants." Dr Bigelow in his *Botanical Work*, entitled "*Flora Bostoniensis*," in describing *Chrysanthemum* says "This plant which has come to us no doubt from Europe, is exceedingly frequent and troublesome in our pastures, and mowing lands." We might quote many other writers, who denounce this "*grass*" as Notæ calls it, as a troublesome and pernicious weed. We have also conversed with several intelligent practical farmers of this vicinity, who tell us that they consider white weed not only in fact a weed, but the very worst weed that ever plagu-

ed their premises. They say if it is cut early, cattle will eat it; but it produces a very small crop, intrudes itself into every part of their lands under cultivation, and wherever it is allowed to obtain a settlement, it supplants every vegetable of more value.

"Notæ" thinks the name of this plant "unfortunate." If it were not named a weed, he seems to suppose it would be quite a favorite grass. The *Complete Farmer's Dictionary* defines a weed to be "any plant growing in a field different from what the farmer intended." Few farmers in this part of the country intend the *Chrysanthemum* shall grow in their fields if they can avoid it. Of course in this vicinity according to the above definitions, it is a weed. Notæ says "I hazard little in saying that one third of all the hay made in this vicinity consists of white weed. In that quarter of the country then [to wit, somewhere in Maine] let it be called grass; forasmuch as hay is prither more nor less than dried grass. We will, if we please, with Notæ's leave, call it a weed in Massachusetts: but we will allow that this weed, like most, if not all other weeds, has its uses. We will go further, and say that when a poor farmer owns a poor soil on which he can raise nothing better than white weed, and wants the will or power to enrich the said soil, he may consult his own interest by raising white weed which is better than nothing. But the same may be said of many, and we believe most other weeds. It mowed when in a succulent state and properly dried, cattle will eat them. But we believe the cultivator of white weed both for his own benefit, and that of his neighbors, ought never to permit it to ripen its seeds lest he should bestow some of its blessings on his neighbors, who may prefer timothy, clover, or red top; the ripe seeds will be no acquisition to his manure heap; and if the white weed stands till its seeds are ripe it is worth very little for fodder.

"Notæ" intimates that white weed ought not to be esteemed "a monopolizer of the soil" and be said to "starve out its neighbors" because "manure, compost, &c. will destroy it." But surely the term "monopolizer" does not imply that it is indestructible. Nobody ever thought it could not be destroyed; and the object of the enquiries of the "*Middlesex Farmer*" was to ascertain the best modes of effecting its destruction.—Supposing we should say that shrub oaks and pitch pines were monopolizers of certain lands commonly called shrub oak and pitch pine plains. Would this be thought tantamount to asserting that axes, fire, &c. would not destroy those monopolizers?

"Notæ" intimates that some 30 or 40 years since, a prejudice against White Weed, similar to that existing in Massachusetts, prevailed in Maine. Now, however, the same plant has "warm friends," who are sons of its inveterate enemies. This is information of some importance, and may serve to console some of our farmers who cannot or will not expel White Weed from their grounds. It is not, however, a secret to Massachusetts farmers, that this plant has its uses. Dr Deane in his *New England Farmer*, published about 50 years ago, speaking of this plant, observed—"When it is in its green state neither neat cattle nor horses will eat it. But if it is cut while in blossom, and well dried for hay the cattle will eat it freely in winter and live well on it. The crop however is always thin and light. If it is mowed late or not well cured and preserved, the hay will be of very little value."

"Notæ" also asserts in substance, that the white weed takes the place of more valuable grass crops, which have declined or run out; and appears to be favourably impressed towards it, because it comes in to

"occupy soil that would otherwise be idle." We suspect however that it is often the cause of the premature failure of other grasses. We fear that white weed does not always wait till clover, herd's grass, red top, &c. die a natural death, but intrudes itself among them and starves or suffocates the prior occupants. We fear that it is in part the cause of that barrenness, which it partly remedies. Dr. Deane says, "when this weed has got possession of the ground, no good grasses grow with it, because, perhaps the roots bind the soil in such a manner as to cramp other roots. Or being a strong feeder, it deprives other roots of their food."

If required to sum up this case, as it now stands, viz. Commonwealth of Massachusetts vs. White Weed, we should say that white weed is a tolerable grass on poor mowing land, a vile weed on good mowing land—that it always does mischief on pastures unless they are fed with sheep—that it may be borne with on poor soils where its antidotes manure and sheep feeding are not easily obtained; but should always be extirpated as soon as possible by means of manure and sheep feeding. And finally that its entire destruction would be a benefit to most farmers in this part of the country, but we shall not object to its cultivation where nothing better can be cultivated. Finally we should advise the counsel for the culprit, if dissatisfied with this decision, to bring the cause by appeal or otherwise, before the grand tribunal of Public Opinion.

Dr Spalding's Address, which we have concluded in this day's paper, is a judicious, sound and practical exposition of many important principles in agriculture, and will, doubtless, be very acceptable to such cultivators as may be willing to believe that sound theory is a sure guide to correct and profitable practice.—There is one assertion, however, in Dr Spalding's Address, which does not exactly comport with the tenets of some very respectable writers. Dr Spalding says (see page 34 of this day's paper) "Some suppose that the worst apples make the best cider. You may just as well suppose that the worst grain will make the best bread," &c. We fear that this paragraph may lead to some mistakes. *The Complete Farmer's Dictionary*, an English work of high authority, says "The worse the apple is for the table, the better it is in general esteemed for cider, such as are harsh and crabbed to the taste." We have, formerly, had some experience in making cider, and know that harsh and hard apples as far as our practice extended made much better cider than those which were good table apples. The Virginia crab apple, and some other crab apples are proverbial for their excellence as cider apples, but we never heard of their being offered or eaten at table. Perhaps however, some good apples for the table may be good cider apples. But we believe the distinction between good table apples, and good cider apples is not in general sufficiently attended to.

Peaches.—This fine fruit has appeared in our market in considerable abundance, and very cheap. In New-York, they have the impudence to ask six shillings per Dozen. *Hartford Times*.

Extensive quarries of stone producing the first quality of the lime used to make water cement, have been discovered along the proposed line of the Delaware and Hudson canal, in Ulster county.

The National Gazette says that a provision of the new Tariff, requiring an additional duty of three per cent, on all woollen manufactures, excepting blankets, went into operation on the 1st July.

It is mentioned that one of the French frigates which lately sailed from Hayti, for France, took with her the first instalment of the largess given by the Republic for the acknowledgment of its Independence, amounting to five millions of dollars. *Continued.*

Grand Island, in Niagara river, recently purchased for the reception of a Jewish colony, contains 17,000 acres, principally covered with a valuable growth of white oak timber. In the interior of the island is a swamp of about 300 acres, which it is believed may be easily drained. It is thought practicable to connect the island with the American shore by a bridge; and its proximity to the Erie Canal will render it a place of considerable trade.

Taking the Veil.—A daughter of Capt Jacob James of the Navy, an amiable interesting and beautiful young lady, has immured herself in a nunnery, and went through the ceremony of taking the veil, at the Convent in Georgetown, (D. C.) on the 15th inst.

Commencements.—At Dartmouth, on the 21th inst. At Harvard and Amherst, on the 31st. At Williams, Brown, and Bowdoin, on the 7th Sept. At Yale, on the 14th.

Scythe Manufactory.—There is an extensive scythe manufactory in this place, owned by Dea. J. Farwell and son. They employ from 10 to 12 hands, and manufactured last year upwards of 700 dozen scythes. They are now repairing their works; and are about introducing some patent machinery by which much hard labour will be saved all the work excepting a little at the heel and point of the scythe being performed by water power. We believe that no scythes find so ready a sale, or prove so good, as those manufactured by J. Farwell and son. *Chelmsford Phoenix*.

The last Portsmouth Commercial Adv. gives a list of the shipping of that place, amounting to 177 sail viz. 36 ships, 1 barque, 23 brigs, 101 schrs, and 11 sloops; the aggregate tonnage of which is 22 078.

Lord Cochrane is going to assist the Greeks.

The British King's Speech was read the 6th, on the prorogation of Parliament.

At Utica, N. Y. lately, a Mr. Williamson was robbed of a portable desk containing \$3000. But the rogue did not discover the money, and the desk and contents were recovered.

Two men have recently been suffocated in the cistern of a Distillery in New-York.

A living Alligator about three feet long was taken on Tuesday in our river near Peck's Wharf. He was discovered lying on the bottom and caught in a net.—How this stranger came here is not accounted for, as it does not appear that he escaped from any vessel in the river. *Providence Journal*.

The Capitol.—The Pilgrim groups for the eastern portico of the Capitol in Washington, executed by Casucci, has been completed and erected. The same Artist is now employed in executing the design for the western portico, which is taken from Smith's history of Pocahontas;—The design of the south entrance, is a combat between Col. Boone and two Indians; and that for the North *William Penn* making his treaty with the Indians.

Convention of Virginia.—A committee of the Virginia Convention has reported, and the report has been accepted, that it is expedient that a Convention be formed which should be authorized to prepare and submit to the people such amendments to the present constitution, as might be deemed necessary to remedy its present defects.

The house of Dr. Levi Bartlett, of Kingston, N. H. was struck with lightning on Sunday afternoon, the 31st ult.; and the Doctor so much injured as to be apparently lifeless for some time. He has revived, but remains feeble. Two ladies were also struck but soon recovered. The fluid struck and shattered a large elm near the house, passed to the chimney of the house, set fire to some papers, which were extinguished, and threw a watch, which was hanging over the chimney across the room, and melted a part of the chain and case. There was a lightning rod on the house, within a short distance of the tree that was struck.

MINERAL SPRINGS.

"A Traveller" states in a western paper, that a Mineral Spring, resembling that of Ballston, has recently been discovered near the beautiful and promising village of Weed's Fort, Cayuga County, (N. Y.) This spring is less than half a mile from the canal, and boils out of the top of a little mound thirty feet across, and elevated five or six feet above the common level. The water is pleasant to the taste—very cold and remarkably clear, and is strongly impregnated with iron—with a tincture of sulphur. The owner is already building a Bath and Shower House for the accommodation of visitors. A pole fifteen feet long has been introduced perpendicularly its whole length, and on drawing it up, a roof of considerable size in a state of petrification was found attached to it. It is recommended to those who are passing on the canal not to omit visiting this interesting spot.

The Taunton Reporter after making mention of a mineral spring in Brookfield and another in Hopkinton, notices one called "Woodward's Spring," which is situated in the north part of Taunton. This is said to have been considerably resorted to by the neighboring towns within the last year or two.

Subscribers to the New England Farmer are informed that they can have their volumes neatly bound and lettered at 75 cents, or half bound at 63—by sending them to this office.

PRICES OF FOREIGN PRODUCE, &c.
[Revised and corrected every Friday.]

		FROM	TO
		C.	C.
APPLES, best,	bbl		
ASHES, pot, 1st sort, - - -	ton.	100	105 00
" " " " " " "		110 00	112 00
BEANS, white, - - - - -	bush	1 40	1 50
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new, - -	bbl.	10 00	10 50
" " " " " " "		7 50	8 00
" " " " " " "		6 25	6 50
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1. new, -	lb.		
CHEESE, new milk, - - - - -		7	10
" " " " " " "		3	4
FLAX - - - - -		9	10
FLAX SEED - - - - -	bush	1 05	1 10
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St	bbl.	5 37	
" " " " " " "		5 00	5 25
" " " " " " "		2 50	3 00
GRAIN, Rye, - - - - -	bush	53	54
" " " " " " "		63	65
" " " " " " "		50	
" " " " " " "		33	35
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort, new, -	lb.	11	12
HOPS, No 1, Inspection - - -		8	11
LIME, - - - - -	cask	1 00	1 12
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.	70	80
PLASTER PARIS, retails at	ton.	4 50	4 75
PORK, Bone Middlings, new,	bbl.	17 00	
" " " " " " "		14 00	
" " " " " " "		13 50	
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, - - - -	bush	1 75	2 00
" " " " " " "	lb.	7	8
WOOL, Merino, full blood, wash		60	75
" " " " " " "		40	45
" " " " " " "		45	50
" " " " " " "		37	42
" " " " " " "		25	35
" " " " " " "		48	52
" " " " " " "		40	45
PROVISION MARKET.			
BEEF, best pieces - - - - -	lb.	9	12
PORK, fresh, best pieces, - -		6	12
" " " " " " "			
" " " " " " "		4	9
VEAL, - - - - -		5	9
MUTTON, - - - - -		8	12
POULTRY, - - - - -		12	25
BUTTER, keg & tub, - - - -		18	21
" " " " " " "		12	17
EGGS, - - - - -		55	60
MEAL, Rye, retail, - - - - -	bush	55	60
" " " " " " "		50	75
POTATOES, - - - - -		2 75	3 00
CIDER, liquor, - - - - -	bbl.	18 00	20 00
HAY, according to quality,	ton.		

MISCELLANIES.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

THE FARMER'S SONG.

BY S. D. PATTERSON.

I envy not the mighty king
Upon the splendid throne—
Nor crave his glittering diadem,
Nor wish his power mine own :
For though his wealth and power be great,
And round him thousands bow
In reverence—in my low estate
More solid peace I know.

I envy not the miser—he
May tell his treasure o'er ;
May heaps on heaps around him see,
And toil and sigh for more ;
I'd scorn his narrow, sordid soul,
Rapacious and unjust ;
Nor bow beneath the base control
Of empty, gilded dust.

Let warriors mount fame's giddy height,
Gain glory's gallant mead—
Be calm, collected in the fight,
Where thousands round them bleed ;
I envy not their victor wreath,
Their courage nor their fame ;
Their laurels are a fleeting breath,
Their glory but a name.

My wants are few, and well supplied
By my productive fields,
I court no luxuries besides,
Save what contentment yields,
More pure enjoyment labour gives,
Than wealth or fame can bring ;
And he is happier who lives
A FARMER than a King.

Norristown, (Pa.) August 3, 1825.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the New England Farmer, dated Hallowell, (Me.) August 15, 1825 :

"Some time in June I saw in a Boston paper that a gentleman at Machias had mentioned the death of the man who was the first person killed in Bunker hill fight ; and that Col. Prescott ordered him buried immediately ; but that he did not know the person's name. Perhaps such information as I received from those engaged in that battle, who were eye witnesses, may throw some light on the subject. Isaac Whittier, Paul Hardy, John Hoyt, David Huntington were my neighbours, when I lived at Amesbury, and told me they were close to the first man who was killed by a cannon ball from Boston,—that it took off the whole top of his head, the contents of which were scattered upon them. This man was from Haverhill, and a person with whom they were well acquainted. His name was Simeon Pike, and he was about 23 years of age. I knew him very well, and have no doubt but he was the first man killed on that day. Those men I have mentioned are all now dead.

If you think any part of the above will be interesting to your readers, you may give it a place in your paper. Yours truly,

J. WINGATE.

Swimming Feats.—A very extraordinary swimming match took place in the neighborhood of Glyn, in Sussex. A young man engaged to undress himself in deep water. He was dressed in a short jacket, waist coat, trowsers, shoes, stockings, neckcloth, and hat. The signal being given, he commenced, and completely undressed himself in the water, in three minutes and three quarters. His next attempt was to swim one hundred yards with his legs tied ; the cord was placed round his ankles ; he was then put into the water, and swam the one hundred yards in five minutes. He swam on his back with his feet foremost.—His legs were then untied, and his arms were tied round, and close to his body and he swam with his head foremost, and accomplished the hundred yards in two minutes and a half. He won the three events in the short space of 21 minutes, including the time he rested himself.

Adam Seels a useful and respectable laboring man, who resided in Lombard street, being oppressed by the heat, got up about midnight to open his window. It was the upper front window in a short three story house ; it is believed that the window was tight and that he was pushing it up with his shoulder, when it started suddenly, and he was pitched into the street. He was forthwith taken to the Hospital ; it was found that his skull was fractured and his ribs broken. He died this morning about one o'clock. *Phil. pa.*

A young rogue caught.—A lad apparently about 15 years old, an apprentice to Mr Deyo, a respectable tailor in this place was very ingeniously detected in stealing money from the drawer of Mr Throop's store in this village. He had for some time made it a practice to call at the store when there was no one in excepting Mr T. or one of his clerks. He would then generally call for wine, or some trifling article kept in the store cellar, and in their absence to procure the article, it was suspected that he made free with the change drawer. The other day Mr Throop fastened a cord to the back of the drawer, and let one end pass thro' a small hole in the cellar. It was but a short time before the boy came in, and observing no one but Mr Throop in the store, called for some wine : Mr T. on entering the cellar, perceived the cord move, caught hold of it, and with a sudden jerk made it fast ; he then ran up stairs, and found the young rogue with his hand fast in the drawer, and he was taken as Prince Halsay, "in the manner."—*Schoharie Rep.*

From the will of J. Cross, mariner, of Bristol, proved 1795.—My executrix ———, to pay out of the first monies collected, to my beloved wife Sarah, if living, one shilling, which I give as a token of my love, that she may buy hazle nuts, as I know she is better pleased with cracking them, than she is with mending holes in her stockings.

Beauty as the flowery bloom, soon fades ; but the diviner excellencies of the mind, like the medical virtues of the plant, remain in it when all these charms are dead.

A coffer without a lock shows that it contains no treasure ; as a mouth always open denotes an empty brain.

Lake Superior.—Mr Keating, who was attached to Maj. Long's expedition to the sources of St Peter's river, lake Superior, &c. states that at Michipicaton House, a post on lake Superior, cows are fed on fish, with but little if any other food ; that they thrive well, and give abundance of milk, the quality of which is apparently not affected by the fish.—The lake is boisterous, and snow, hail and rain are frequent. The country along the lake is one of the most dreary imaginable,—rocky, broken, and unproductive ; the climate is cold and inhospitable. The waters of the lake are very pure and transparent ; pebbles can be distinctly seen at the depth of more than twenty feet.

The Great Indian Carnival, at Fort Malden, Upper Canada, took place the latter part of last month. Between 2 and 3000 Indians attended, many of whom had a slothful, ragged, disgusting appearance. The robust and hardy Sacs, from the Mississippi, were the only ones that seemed to possess the stern virtues and noble heroism generally attributed to the North American savages. It is stated that the annual expenditure of the British government, in presents to the Indians, amounts to \$300,000,—most of which is deposited of to the traders in Canada and Michigan, for rum and whiskey. The British government doubt the policy of these gifts, and are determined to lessen them gradually.

Suicide.—It may be amusing to the reader, perhaps, to be reminded of the following dialogue on this subject :

Dr Johnson.—There is no situation a man can possibly be in, that he has a right to put himself to death.

Mr Boswell.—Suppose a man is absolutely sure that, if he lives a few days longer, he shall be detected in a fraud, the consequence of which would be utter disgrace and expulsion from society ?

Dr Johnson.—Then let him go to some place where he is not known ;— don't let him go to the *—* where he is known !

Those who early accustom themselves to reading, reflection and rational amusement, will find themselves enabled to render the winter of their days calm and pleasant.

Every man should mind his own business ; for he who meddles with other men's good or ill fortune, will never be at rest.

FOR SALE, a very fine Milch Cow, not five years old, that has given the present season on grass feed alone, *nigh* a quart of milk a day. She is a fine looking animal, in perfect health, and is not offered for sale for any fault. Inquire at this office.

E. T. MASON & CO. City Furniture warehouse, 40 Union Street, near the Union Stone, keep constantly on hand for sale, a general assortment of furniture, chairs, looking glasses, feathers of all kinds, fire sets, brushes, billows, &c. &c.

CASH will be paid at this office, for any of No. copies of Nos. 36, 41 and 45 vol. III.

TERMS OF THE FARMER.

Published every Friday, at THREE DOLLARS, per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within *seven days* from the time of subscribing will be entitled to a deduction of FIFTY CENTS.

Gentlemen who procure *any* responsible subscribers, are entitled to one volume gratis.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at the corner of Congress and Lindall Streets, (Six doors from the Post Office) Boston.—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. IV.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1825.

No. 6.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

COLONEL PICKERING, ON IMPROVING THE NATIVE BREED OF NEW ENGLAND CATTLE.

Letter VI.

In continuing these letters, I shall not confine myself to the examination of Mr Powel's "Reply;" but, being thus engaged in the discussion, present to the consideration of farmers, various facts and observations having a relation to the subject, and which I think pertinent, either to justify the sentiments expressed in my former letters, or giving further useful information.

The Editors of the Mass. Agric. Repository, in their remarks on my four letters, call Young and Marshall "old writers."* Be it so: I did not attempt to conceal the times of their writing. For my object in discussing this and every other subject, on which I have ever addressed the public, has been to *inform—not to deceive*. I therefore expressly mentioned, that Young made his tours in England "between 50 and 60 years ago," and that Marshall followed him "from 35 to 40 years ago." But the spirit of improvement had appeared years before even Young wrote, to inform his countrymen of Bakewell's principles and practice in breeding—Bakewell, whom another eminent breeder calls "the father of the improved system of breeding."†

In my first letter, I mentioned the products in butter from dairies in different parts of England:—from Young, that they varied from 112 to 140 and 168 pounds a cow, by the year: but that farmers obtained on a medium only two firkins, or 112 pounds; and from Marshall, that a good cow was calculated to yield 3 firkins, or 168 pounds of butter in a year; but taking a whole dairy of cows, in which heifers were intermixed, $2\frac{1}{2}$ firkins (140 pounds) were estimated a good produce, taking the dairy round.

But I did not limit myself to those two "old writers." I quoted Rees' Cyclopaedia, a modern work of great celebrity; from the second English edition of which, of about the year 1802 (as an eminent book-seller has informed me,) the American edition was printed. Mr Powel, in the Memoirs of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, quotes Culley and Lawrence on live stock, as modern authorities; and their writings are quoted in Rees' Cyclopaedia. This work, the second edition, was published some years after Colling had been exerting his breeding skill, and only eight years prior to the sale of his improved short horn cattle, now represented to have been superior to any breed in England. In that work, I observed, it was stated, that on a medium, 4 gallons of milk will make a pound of butter; and that the quantity which a dairy of cows of any magnitude, in regard to numbers, may be supposed to yield, may be rated at 6 pounds

each, per week, in summer, and from 4 to 5 pounds in winter, according to the manner of feeding them: That in the Epping practice, the average quantity of butter made by a cow per week, was found to be four pounds—in the whole, in nine months, 156 pounds.—The words in nine months, furnish a rule by which to estimate the annual product of English cows, when they are stated to produce any number of pounds of butter per week, and the total product by the year is not mentioned. The 8 or 9 pounds of butter a week, produced by some cows, assuredly refer only to the top of the milking season; after which they gradually decline in milk and butter, until they go dry, between two and three months before they calve.

After the details of the products of the dairies of English cows, I presented those of some American dairies of native cows. The first was that of Mr Roberts, near Philadelphia, where, in eight years (1796 to 1803 inclusively) a dairy of 20 cows yielded, on an average, 175 pounds of butter per cow, by the year; thus surpassing the average product of the English dairies, as stated by Young and Marshall.

What would be the average annual product of butter in the large English dairies "supposed" to yield by the week, 6 pounds of butter in summer and 4 to 5 pounds in winter, per cow, according to the keep (as mentioned in the Cyclopaedia) must here be a matter of estimate; for which, however, the statement of the Epping dairies, I think, may properly be assumed as a rule. In this case "the average quantity of butter made by a cow per week, was found to be 4 pounds, and the whole, in nine months, 156 pounds." Now supposing the average product of a cow, in the other large dairies above mentioned, to be 5 pounds per week, the amount, in nine months, or 39 weeks, would be 195 pounds; the nine months being obviously considered as the butter making period for the whole year.

I next mentioned the native cows of Massachusetts; and took my account from the Agricultural Repository, edited by a committee of the Trustees of the Massachusetts Society of Agriculture. The first is that of Abner Wheeler of Framingham (22 miles from Boston,) whose 7 cows, in six months, gave 941½ pounds of butter and 1300 pounds of skim milk cheese; averaging nearly 5½ pounds of butter and 7 pounds of cheese, for each cow, per week; one of which cows did not contribute to the dairy till after the middle of July. Of this dairy of 7 cows, Mr Powel gives the following glowing description. "Seven picked cows, fed purposely—selected & recorded as the best specimen of the best cows—of one of the best agricultural districts—of the best of the New England States—under the best management—produced during the best pasturage season." The confidence with which this description is presented to the reader would naturally lead him to suppose that it was a transcript from the Mass. Repository, or from my letters: but there is nothing in either, even to give it countenance. I stated the simplest facts concerning the dairy; the name of the farmer and of his residence, the number of his cows, and their products in butter and cheese: and the

Trustees of the Mass. Society publish it as "an account of a moderate experiment, within the reach of every farmer." They add, "It is an exhibition of profit from the ordinary mode of treatment; except that Mr Wheeler appears to have been uncommonly attentive to mauling his pasture land; leaving for many years successively dressed it with plaster of Paris;" a practice comparatively novel in Massachusetts, though for forty years familiar to the farmers of Pennsylvania, in relation to their fine clover fields.—It is true, that the Trustees call Mr Wheeler's products uncommon for our country"—meaning Massachusetts. But all the items to which Mr Powel seven times applies the word best, are his own unfounded production. Not the least reprehensible of these effusions, is Mr Powel's imputing (for such seems to be the implication) to the Trustees or to me, the vain-glorious and offensive boast, that Massachusetts is the best of the New England States.

After noticing Mr Wheeler's dairy, the Trustees insert the answers which had been repeatedly made to the Society's question—"How much butter is annually made from a cow, and how much skim milk cheese?" And by name they mention the places from which the answers came; viz.

	Butter.	Cheese.
Brooklyn (in Middlesex),	70lbs.	50lbs.
Middlesex & Sturbridge Societies	70	70
Shrewsbury Agric. Soc. (Worcester Co.)	100	150
Newbury Agric. Soc. (Essex)	120	140
Vassalborough Agric. Soc. in Maine	160	160

Total from 5 dairies 460 pounds, and as much skim milk cheese; averaging 92 pounds of butter to a dairy; as was stated in my first letter. These quantities, I remarked, were certainly small; but that the common product of English cows, it was seen, (that is, from Young's and Marshall's writings) was, for the most part, only 112 pounds of butter per cow, and from some better dairies 140 pounds.—After describing our own pastures, and their palpable deficiencies, I ask, "what is to be expected from cows which are thus, strictly speaking, but half fed?"

After the details of the products of six dairies in various parts of Massachusetts, I stated the extraordinary product of the native New England cow belonging to Mr Oakes; which, in 1816, being full and richly fed, yielded, in 32½ weeks 467½ pounds of butter, to which the 17lbs. made while her calf was suckled being added, the total was 484½ pounds as stated in the Mass. Repository. I expressly ascribed one half of this extraordinary produce of butter to the extraordinary quantity of rich food she consumed.

As I had compared English and American dairies, so likewise I compared one uncommon English cow with one uncommon New England cow. From the Mass. Repository [vol. IV. no. IV.] I gave an abridged account of the English cow, which belonged to Mr. Cramp, keeper of the Sussex county prison, within the walls of which, on sixty-nine rods of land (eleven short of half an acre) he sowed red clover, white clover, lucerne, rye-grass and cow-grass, [cow grass is a species of clover] and some carrots. Such was

* Mass. Agr. Repository, vol. VIII. no. IV. Their remarks have been republished in the New England Farmer vol. III. no. 51.

† Sir John Sinclairs' Code of Agriculture, Appendix p. 56, published in 1817.

the fertility of the ground, and the moisture of the climate, the herbage sprang quickly after each mowing; so that he cut the lucerne four times and the clover three times, during the season, producing each time good crops. The cow was not suffered to graze; but all the green crops were cut and given to her in a rack in her hovel. In summer she had daily, at noon, half a bushel of brewer's grains and a peck of bran mixed together. Her milk was so rich that on an average, a little less than 9 quarts yielded a pound of butter. If instead of brewer's grains (a watery food) Indian corn meal had been given, her milk would probably have been as rich as that of Oakes' cow, of which about 7 quarts made a pound of butter.*

In regard to the breed of Cramp's cow, I remarked, that she belonged to neither of the highest improved English breeds—the long horns or short horns; but was of the proper old Sussex breed; of which the evidence is introduced by Mr Cramp, and published in the Massachusetts Repository, vol. IV. no. IV. p. 331.†

The Sussex breed, Marshall says, very much resemble the Hereford cattle; and both are considered by English writers, to be nearly related to the Devons—a breed despised by Mr Powel. The rich milking quality of Sussex cows may have been derived from ancestors of the Norman or Alderney breed. Sussex county lies on the northern side of the English channel. Opposite to it, on the southern side, lies the province of Normandy, whose Duke, between seven and eight hundred years ago, crossed over with an army of Norman-French—landed in Sussex—encountered the English army, killed their king, and ascended his throne. But he and his descendants, kings of England, held possession of Normandy for nearly 200 years; during which, an intimate intercourse was kept up, and multitudes of Normans went over to England, carrying with them, unquestionably, great numbers of the Norman race of cattle;‡ of which the Alderneys were a family, and originally doubtless of precisely the same character; Alderney being an island belonging to the Duchy of Normandy.

* Mr Cramp kept an account of the quantity of milk given by his cow, during the five years. Mr Oakes mentioned the quantity given by his cow in one day only, in June or July, being 17 quarts. In those two months, his cow averaged 17 lbs. of butter a week.—Hence I calculated that 7 quarts of her milk yielded a pound of butter.

† Mr Cramp's statement is in these words:

‡ The following is the pedigree of the cow in question, which I received from Mr Holman, a respectable farmer at Bentley, in the county of Sussex.

§ The cow belonging to Mr Cramp was bred by John Holman (my father) at Bentley, in Fromfield, in the county of Sussex, from a Sussex bred cow, also bred by John Holman on the same farm. She was got by a bull bred by Mr Colgate, at Hampstead farm, in Fromfield aforesaid, the father of which bull was also bred by Mr Colgate, for which he received a prize cup at Petworth on the 29th day of November 1726. She was calved in March 1799.¶

¶ The year "1726" must be an error doubtless of the press; for it was only the grandsire of Mr Cramp's cow, for which the prize cup was awarded—perhaps in the year 1792.

‡ Since writing this paragraph I have met with a remark of Mr Lowell's, in his Address delivered before the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, in October 1813 which gives a sanction to my conjecture on the introduction of Norman cattle into England. He says "Our barbarous ancestors in Great Britain only possessed, at the time of the Norman Conquest, a miserable race of small black cattle, which we should not permit to encumber our soil."

and only about 20 miles distant from the main land. But when Normandy, overrun by the armies of the kings of France, was ceded to that crown, the English retained Alderney and some other islands near that coast, and hold them to this day. This would account for the frequent mention, by English writers, of Alderney cows, which probably continue to be occasionally introduced into England; although in some parts of it they have an established stock. "In the dairies of the Isle of Wight, as well as those of some parts of Hampshire, the Alderneys prevail much, and are highly esteemed for butter."*—[Hampshire county joins Sussex.] If Mr Cramp's cow is a sample (an extraordinary one indeed) of Sussex cows, it will not be deemed an unnatural conjecture, that their milking quality, especially in the superior richness of the milk, is derived from the ancient Norman race; of which, as I have said, the Alderneys are a branch.

Mr Powel, against much counter evidence of their intrinsic worth, speaks most contemptuously of the Alderney cattle. "Of the worthless, dwarfish, and savage race, called Alderneys, (says he) I have for fifteen years had ample experience; and in the same paragraph he calls them "this wretched breed." Yet the "Complete Grazier," a distinguished English work, of which the 4th edition published in 1816, is now before me—a work written and collected by an English grazier—thus describes that "wretched breed."—"The Alderney cows are very rich milkers; their flesh is high coloured, fine grained, and of excellent flavour."—Mr Powel, in his Memoirs of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, again notices the Alderney cattle, ostensibly as described by English writers on Live Stock. In what he offers as "Extracts from Lawrence's General Treatise on cattle," I find (at page 68 of the Memoirs) the following passage. "The Alderney and Norman cattle. The cattle of the islands on the French coast, are, I believe, collectively known by the name of Alderney. They are a variety of and smaller than the Norman; light red, yellow, dun and fawn coloured; short, wild" [probably wide] "horned, deer-necked, with a general resemblance to that animal; thin, hard and small boned; irregularly, often very awkwardly, shaped."—Here Mr Powel stops; and exhibits a specimen of his manner of making Extracts, by leaving out such passages in the authors, professed to be quoted, as it may be convenient to omit. Had his omissions been conformable to his own avowed rule, I should have had no occasion to notice them on the present subject.

In his letter to Mr Skinner, Editor of the American Farmer, presenting for his use, the Memoirs of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, to which that letter is prefixed—Mr Powel says, "You will perceive, that various extracts have been made, without regard to the arrangement of the authors from whom they are taken, as it was necessary, occasionally, to omit passages inapplicable to the circumstances and condition of this country, and to pass by others which, as they involve abstruse scientific disquisitions, are not suited to the peculiar views of our institution.—It we have violated the etiquette established among

* Rees' Cyclopaedia, article *Dairying*.

† Lawrence's words, as quoted in the Mass. Agric. Repository, are—"the Alderney and Norman cattle on the French coast."

authors, we trust we shall be forgiven, as we are farmers, not writers."

Now let us see how Mr Powel regards his own rule. After the passage he cited, ending with "often very awkwardly shaped," Lawrence thus goes on—"This description [of the Alderneys] refers chiefly to the cows; they are among the best milkers in the world, as to quality, and in that respect are either before or immediately next to the long-horns; but in weight of butter, for their inches, they are far superior to all. I have been assured by a respectable friend, that an Alderney stayed cow, during the three weeks she was kept by the finder, afforded nineteen pounds of butter each week; and the fact was held so extraordinary as to be worth a memorandum in the Parish book." Lawrence adds, "The Norman and Island cattle make fat very quick, and for their bulk arrive at considerable weight. The beef is of the first class, very fine grained, in colour yellow, or of that high colour with a bluish cast, and elastic feel, which denotes the closest grained, most savory and finest meat."—Now I ask,—Is there in this continuation of the Extract from Lawrence, which Mr Powel has omitted, any thing inapplicable to the circumstances and condition of this country? on the contrary, is not the information it contains highly interesting to every American farmer who, like my friend Mr Haines, is seeking for one of the best breeds of butter-yielding cows in the world?—I further ask—Does the continuation "involve abstruse scientific disquisitions?" On the contrary, what could be more plain and intelligible?—I am indebted for this continuation of the Extract from Lawrence to the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository, vol. IV. no. III. page 262; which with other extracts from the same work, occupies ten pages.* I have never seen Lawrence, nor Culley, nor Parkinson, on live-stock; nor, till within a few days, got a sight of the Complete Grazier. My friends the Editors of the Mass. Agric. Repository, give me credit for much more reading than I am entitled to.

Mr Powel says "he does not pretend, that Norman cattle, from which they [the Alderneys] were derived, are not thrifty and good."† This admission in respect to the Norman race was necessary in order to preserve some consistency; for he quotes from Lawrence a passage in which that writer ascribes most important improvements, in the northern *Short Horns*, to their being crossed with the Norman or Alderney bulls. The passage as quoted in the Cyclopaedia (article Cattle) from Lawrence, who there quotes Culley on live stock, runs thus: "the extreme coarseness and size of the northern Short Horns led, he [Culley] thinks, to the introduction of Norman or Alderney bulls, at some period of the eighteenth century, with the precise date of which we are unacquainted," and he supposes "there never was a more fortunate cross, as in no other country exists so excellent a breed of cattle, including all the useful proper-

* The Extracts from Lawrence, in the Repository, were made by Dr. Dexter, when President of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society; and I cannot doubt they were correctly made. He was not a dealer in live stock; nor had any favourite race to recommend above, and in the exclusion of all others; nor any conceivable motive, by abridgment or omissions, to keep out of sight any information which he thought might be useful to his fellow citizens.

† Memoirs of the Penn. Agric. Society, page 54.

ties. In one perhaps the most important respect, great making, they are superior, and even without rivals."†

Mr Powell, in quoting the above passage from Lawrence, leaves out the words *or Alderney*. This was a convenient omission, after the damning sentence he had just before pronounced on the Alderneys—"that unthrifty, dwarfish, savage, wretched race."—Lawrence and Cutley here evidently consider the *Norman* and *Alderney* cattle as the same race or breed. The Alderney, from some circumstance peculiar to the Island,—perhaps an inferiority of pasturage—may be somewhat less in size than the Norman on the neighboring richer lands of Normandy.

Lawrence proceeds in his quotation from Cutley, describing the superiority of this improved breed to the *Old Short Horns* in milk, in flesh, in fattening within the first degree. They have both speed and strength (he supposes) for labour: "that from their superior quantity of milk, they rival, in his opinion, the best long-horns in the cheese and butter dairies, and for suckling they are unrivalled." Here Mr Powell stops; but Lawrence proceeds in his quotation from Cutley, who says—"It may be presumed they are at least equal to the Herefords in the stall, at all points, and there seems but one respect in which they are, in any considerable degree, inferior to any breed that can be named, which is *fineness of flesh*: in that particular it is obvious they can never equal certain other breeds, without the entire overthrow of their Dutch basis, by a repetition of the Norman or some other cross, which would go to destroy the present superior breed."

My next letter will commence with some remarks on Mr Powell's extract from Parkinson on live stock. T. PICKERING.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

CANADA THISTLE.

Sutton, August 22, 1825.

Mr FESSENDEN,—In your paper of August 5th were some remarks from the Thomaston Register, upon the Canada Thistle. The writer's opinion is different from that which I had always entertained, as well as from my experience.

They took root in several places in my pasture, and spread with astonishing rapidity, and all exertions with the scythe or hoe seemed rather to increase than to retard their progress. They were not, according to the opinion of Notæ, contented with the waste places of Nature, but rather took possession of rich and well swarded land, to the entire exclusion of all more profitable herbage. No means of extermination were found effectual till I tried salt, in the manner that has since been recommended with success. With respect to the observations of Notæ, upon the "direct advantages" of the thistle, as food for swine and fodder for horses, I am unable to speak from experience, but rather than welcome a visitor again, who is like to stick by me like so faithful a friend, I had rather trust the fattening of my swine to corn. This, I am sure would prove a nutriment cheaper than digging three feet for thistle roots, and will fatten them sufficiently at least for home consumption. My horses fed upon clover and herds grass, with, oc-

asionally, a little corn or oats: will be sufficient to carry my wife and me to church, on Sunday, besides sometimes going to mill; and my dairy is tolerably productive, by feeding my cows upon good grass and hay, with a little meal just after calving. I am an unlettered farmer and more accustomed to flourish the flail than the pen; and should not have intruded myself upon your attention had I not been desirous of further information upon this subject from yourself, Mr Editor, or some of your learned correspondents. My opinion, I think coincides with that of farmers in general, who are acquainted with the subject. If it is wrong I wish to have it corrected; if right and the only advantage derived from this cumbersome is furnishing food for the feathered songsters, and materials for their nests I think the prudent farmer had better exterminate them from his lands, and show his gratitude to the birds of heaven for their delightful carols in some other manner. RUSTICUS.

Remarks on the above by the Editor.—We agree with our correspondent that it is highly expedient for every cultivator, whose lands are encumbered with thistles, to use the most speedy and effectual methods to effect their destruction. We have no doubt but the means, pointed out by Rusticus, are efficient, but would recommend for consideration and experiment the following which we have extracted from Hunter's Geographical Essays, vol. VI. page 232.

TO DESTROY THISTLES.

The best way to destroy thistles in highways, and on grass lands, is to let them alone till they are in full bloom, and then to mow them down with a scythe; for if they are cut when young, they produce fresh shoots from the side of each plant; but when mown in full bloom, the stem is hollow by which the rain-water and dews descend into the heart of the plant, and it soon dies.

If you have neglected cutting down thistles till the seed is fully formed, you may, even then, cut them down and as soon as they have dried a little in the sun, rake them into heaps and burn them. We are not certain whether this will prove so effectual as the following prescription, which was copied into the *New England Farmer* from the *Connecticut Mirror* (see N. E. Farmer, vol. II. p. 411) and is as follows:

"The Canada Thistle.—It has been thought next to impossible to destroy this most troublesome weed,—but experience has proved the following method to be effectual, viz.:—cut off each thistle about half an inch below the surface of the ground, and then put on it a gill of coarse salt. Fish brine may be used instead of salt, and will answer the same purpose. If in a bed of these thistles a few should escape the first year, the above operation should be carefully performed on them the year following.—The summer season when the thistles are in full growth, is the proper time for doing this business."

This is probably the mode, adapted by Rusticus in destroying his thistles. The recipe which we have copied from Hunter's Essays is cheapest, and most easily carried into effect; but we cannot say whether it is so effectual. We wish some of our patriotic agriculturists would try both ways, and let us know which they like best.

CHICKENY MEDICINE.

At this season of the year, when so many valuable lives are either lost or put in jeopardy by the influence of this terrific disease a knowledge of a simple remedy, which has never yet been known to fail of complete success in any stage of the disease, cannot with justice be withheld from the public.

Take a half grown chicken, strip him of his feathers and entrails, as quick as possible after killing him, and while he is yet warm, put him into a gallon of boiling water half an hour, take off the liquor and give to the patient half a tumbler full, and repeat it as often as he can bear it—an almost immediate effect will be produced. This has been known to produce a complete cure, after the patient has become so much exhausted that articulation had ceased.—*Nantucket Enquirer*.

Singular incident in Ornithology.—A gentleman of this town of the first respectability has given us an account of the following singular circumstance: which demonstrates the natural affection of birds for their young, and the sagacity with which many of the smaller animals of our country seize upon their prey. The gentleman, while passing through an orchard was attracted by the extraordinary notes and fluttering of birds; and on looking up into a tree for the purpose of ascertaining the cause of the strange noise, discovered two robins in pursuit of a red squirrel; which being warmly attacked by the "feathered" enemy, soon let his prey fall to the ground: when it was discovered that the squirrel had actually made bold to attack and rob the nest of the robins of one of their young, with which he would have made his escape had it not been for the "drubbing" he received from the parent birds. The squirrel was soon after shot—the uninjured bird returned to the nest, where two nestlings had been left, and the "notes of the songsters" soon denoted the return of tranquility. *Battleboro Messenger*.

The Kentucky Gazette mentions, that the evening of the close of the election, four or five hundred persons, friends of Mr. Wickliffe's went to his house, to partake of refreshments, provided for the occasion.—Some person previously to the assembling of the company had been mischievous or wicked enough, to convey a large quantity of *Tartar Emetic* into the liquor which had been prepared for the company. The emetic did its duty on all who partook of the liquor, and who did not? the consequences were, that the house and the out houses; the Barn and the Barn yard; the Highways and the Byways, exhibited pictures for the pencil of Hogarth or the pen of Swift. No person is likely to be materially injured. One person suspected of the crime of putting in the emetic, was arrested, but there was not evidence to warrant his detention.

Ohio River.—A gentleman just arrived from Pittsburgh, states that the Ohio had risen 16 feet. And from the constant rain on the mountains, he thinks the river must be in excellent boating order.

Fourteen mks arrived at Fair Mount, yesterday evening, loaded with Coal from Mount Carbon.

The whole of this coal was the property of individuals, and it was immediately sold at 7 dollars a ton, deliverable at the houses of the purchasers.—*Phi. Gaz.*

The weather in Europe has been as hot and as dry as in the United States—For nearly a period of twelve weeks not a drop of rain fell in Paris; and in many parts of that city, the thermometer, in the shade indicated the heat of 98° and 100°. The London Courier says, "the heat of the Summer appears to have been as excessive in the United States as in this country, and an abundant harvest is confidently expected throughout the Union. Amongst the many gigantic projects on which the Americans are employed, is the grand state road, which, when executed, will form a continuous uninterrupted highway of 2300 miles in extent, through the territories of the United States and the Mexican Republic, to the city of Mexico."

† Memoirs of the Penn. Agric. Society, page 66, 67.

From the *Portland Argus*.

VALUABLE GEESSE.

The following is an extract from a letter addressed to Mr James Deering, by Mr James Sisson, of Warren, (R. I.)—In the fall of 1820, I imported from Bremen, (North of Germany) 3 full-blooded perfectly white Geese. I have sold their progeny for three successive seasons. The first year at \$15 the pair; the two succeeding seasons at \$12. Their properties are peculiar; they lay in February; set and hatch with more certainty than the common barn yard geese, will weigh nearly and in some instances quite, twice the weight, have double the quantity of feathers, never fly, and are all of a beautiful snowy whiteness. I have been very successful this year in raising two flocks, which I shall offer for sale in August; if you or any of your neighbours or acquaintance wish a pair I will sell them at \$12 here, and can send them at a trifling expense, every week by land to Boston, so as to meet the Hallowel packet. Mr Wm. B. Bradford, Jr. grocer, No. 17, India street, head of Central-wharf will attend to it. I have sold them all over the interior of New York; two or three pairs in Virginia; as many in Baltimore, North Carolina and Connecticut, and in several towns in the vicinity of Boston; and I wish to introduce them into the State of Maine.—A line by mail, directed to me in Warren, R. I. will meet with prompt attention."

"P. S.—I have one flock half-blooded that weighs on an average, when fatted, 13 to 15 lbs. the full blooded weigh 20 pounds."

THE USE OF TEA.

There are as many opinions among physicians in relation to the use of tea, as there are stars in the milky way, and we are therefore in a state of perplexity in the outset—because our lubrications will have but little influence where tea has many friends. Perhaps there is no one habit which has become so general in commercial nations, as tea-drinking, and although it has done no particular good in the world, we are not prepared to say, in direct terms, that it has been strictly injurious. It is no less strange than true, that almost every person, however peculiar the idiosyncrasy, can use tea; and whether it is actually loved or not, every body drinks it as a thing of course. There are many nervous affections which are unquestionably produced by excessive tea-drinking, and many chronic diseases and even mental disorders, aggravated by it, when the individual is far from suspecting the primary cause.

When we find such numbers of aged people, in the full enjoyment of health, who from the earliest periods of childhood have drunk it constantly, and still are sipping down their favourite draught, there would scarcely seem a chance to raise an objection to a custom, as ancient as the Chinese monarchy;—but when, on the other hand, the mortality of young people, and particularly the untimely exit of such an astonishing number of youthful women as every changing year presents, by an infinite variety of diseases which were wholly unknown to the fathers of the healing art before the introduction of tea into Europe, is taken into consideration, we are led at once to suspect that tea has had, and still has, an agency in slaying thousands.—*Boston Med. Intel.*

TRANS-ATLANTIC STEAM NAVIGATION.

A Joint Stock Company is now forming for establishing a regular communication by steam vessels between Europe and America. The objects contemplated by this company, of which the Marquis of Lansdown is to be the President, and several Naval Officers of distinction, as well as Members of Parliament, and rich capitalists, are to be Directors, are to establish lines of steam vessels to communicate from the United Kingdom to North America, the West Indies, and the New States of South America. It is proposed that a vessel should proceed from the Thames, touching intermediate ports, to the most prominent point of the British Isles upon the Atlantic, viz. the port of Valentia, in the South West of Ireland, a harbour possessing acknowledged natural advantages, free from all port charges.

From thence, one steam vessel of a large class, with machinery and fuel adequate to cross the ocean, will proceed once a fortnight to Halifax in Nova Scotia, and to New-York; and a second of similar power, avoiding the Bay of Biscay, will proceed every month by the Leeward Islands, returning by Bermuda and Fayal. Between the West Indies and the ports of South America, communications will be readily formed. From Halifax to Quebec, through the Gut of Canso, a branch is already in progress in contemplation of the present plan, and which will afford a line of steam navigation from England to Quebec, and the interior of North America. The passage to Halifax is calculated at from 13 to 14 days out; to New York from 15 to 17; the passage to Jamaica by the Leeward Islands is calculated at 12 to 23 days; and that between Jamaica and Carthagenia may be effected in two days. On the return voyages in each case, the length of time will be considerably less, as the vessels will avail themselves of the prevalent winds and currents. The capital to be 1,600,000, to be divided into 6000 shares of 1100 each.—*London paper.*

OIL FOR WATCHMAKERS.

SIR,—Seeing in your excellent Magazine, an inquiry for the best method of procuring the finest Oil for Watchmakers, I have great pleasure in informing you of the most simple and certain method of purifying olive oil, and which I have seen tried with great success by Dr. Nooth, F. R. S.

Put the oil into a white glass bottle, hang it up in a window exposed to the sun; in two or three months it will be as clear and white as water, all the impurities being thrown to the bottom.—The bottle in which the experiment was tried was square, and it was remarkable, that the sediment did not settle regularly to the bottom, but seemed thrown into the four corners.

I propose trying this experiment next summer with whale oil for lamps, and will let you know the result.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
Mech. Mag. H. M. VAVASOUR.

MILK.

A company has been formed in the vicinity of New-York which has got together 260 cows and furnishes milk to the city at three cents a quart.

SALT WORKS.

We have been so accustomed to look across the Atlantick for wonders, that we frequently forget the very soil upon which we tread—we forget that this country is likewise abundant in novelties produced by the enterprise and skill of our fellow-citizens, at which Europeans have themselves testified their astonishment. Our own country affords us ample subjects for rational inquiry, and the following description of the Salt Works of Salina, New-York, condensed from an account rendered by a correspondent to the *New-York Daily Advertiser*, is well worthy of attention:

On the highest ground of Salina appears a frame of wood work, by which the water is raised from salt springs by means of a wheel underneath, propelled by a short sluice let off from the water forming the canal; the water from the springs is thus raised to different stages or levels, by the first of which the salt works of Salina are supplied; by the second, those of Syracuse, to which it is conducted through hollow logs. Thirty different salt manufactories of Salina are thus supplied with water, at which place the boiling commences; the water is here deposited in kettles in the neighbourhood of the canal for the more convenient supply of wood, and facility of transportation. The water is conveyed from the reservoir to the kettles in hollow logs, and by means of a pump distributed thro' short lateral pipes capable of being stopped with plugs. Another expedient of making salt is resorted to; in the place of kettles a broad wooden vat is framed, through which runs a large iron pipe, heated by a furnace placed at one of its extremities. None of the heat is lost by this invention, and though slower, it is thought to be the most economical mode of manufacturing salt. Two vats of this kind contain forty thousand gallons of salt water. With the kettles alone fifty bushels of salt are manufactured in a single day. An aqueduct conducts the salt water to Syracuse, which is spread over a large surface by being deposited in pans about four inches in depth, raised from the ground three or four feet, supplied with sliding covers, in the shape of roofs, to furnish a protection from the rain. The salt water is exposed to the action of the solar rays: the several pans being supplied with pipes branching from the aqueducts.

NEW MODE OF EMBOSSEING DESIGNS ON WOOD.

Raised figures on wood, such as are employed in picture frames and other articles of ornamental cabinet work, are produced by means of carving, or by casting the pattern in Paris plaster, or other composition, and cementing or otherwise fixing it on the surface of the wood. The former mode is expensive; the latter is inapplicable on many occasions.

The invention of Mr Starker, may be used either by itself or in aid of carving, and depends on the fact, that if a depression be made by a blunt instrument on the surface of wood, such depressed part will again rise to its original level by subsequent immersion in water.

The wood to be ornamented having first been worked out to its proper shape, is in a state to receive the drawing of the pattern: this being put in, a blunt steel tool, or burnisher, or die, is to be applied successively to all those parts of the pattern intended to be in relief, and at the

same time is driven very cautiously, without breaking the grain of the wood, till the depth of the depression is equal to the subsequent prominence of the figures. The ground is then to be reduced, by planing or filing to the level of the depressed part; after which, the piece of wood being placed in water, either hot or cold, the parts previously depressed will rise to their former height, and will thus form an embossed pattern, which may be finished by the usual operations of carving.

THE MACKEREL FISHERY.

This seems not to receive that attention from our part of the country to which it is legitimately entitled. This town possesses every facility for carrying on this branch of business on an extensive scale. We have a number of good harbours, and the surplus capital of our citizens could not be more usefully or more profitably employed, than in this species of navigation, which would employ so many of our seamen.—The amount of capital necessary would not be great, the voyage short, attended with little hazard, and its result generally favorable. In casting our eyes around on other seaports, we find many who are wholly occupied in this employment, who obtain a comfortable support thereby, and in some instances acquire therefrom handsome fortunes. It possesses some advantages even over the cod fishery, inasmuch as there is less risk, and it does not occupy so much time: the vessel used need not be so large, and could be built at a less expense.

The town of Hingham has entered into the business with great spirit and success for a number of years. It not only employs a great number of hands at sea, but is a source of profitable labour to many on shore, in curing, packing, inspecting, selling, &c. &c. It also affords freight to coasting and foreign trade. We submit it to those who know better than ourselves, whether an investment of surplus capital in this business would not be better for the public and the owner, than to place it in salt works, which require but a little labour for a large amount of cash.—*Barnstable Gaz.*

TUNNEL UNDER THE THAMES.

Considerable progress has been made in the digging of the tunnel under the Thames. There are to be two archways for carriages, and distinct pathways for foot passengers. The width of the tunnel is to be thirty-five feet, its height twenty, and length one thousand and two hundred. Each archway is to have fourteen feet clear width, with frequent communication from one to the other. The depth of the path below the surface of the river is seventy seven feet.—The depth of the water in the ship channel is thirty-four feet, and besides a bed of several feet gravel and sand, it is computed there will be a thickness of fifteen feet of solid earth between the crown of the tunnel and the bed of the river. A strong arch of brick work is to be built, as fast as the excavation advances. The clay removed in the excavation of the tunnel is conveyed to a neighbouring field, and there converted into bricks, to be replaced, in their new form, in the construction of the arch. The entrances to the tunnel are to be approached by circular descents of easy declivity, not exceeding four feet in a hundred. The archways are to be con-

stantly lighted with gas. The situation of the tunnel is such that no bridge could be permitted there on account of the obstruction it would afford to the navigation of the river. The expense is estimated at £160,000, a much less sum than would be required for the erection of a bridge. It is expected that it will be finished in three years.

SMALL HOUSES PREFERABLE TO LARGE ONES

The practice which Farmers have unadvisedly fallen into of late, in building too large houses, besides impoverishing them, is at variance with correct taste.—To sit down and count the cost of construction is enjoined by Scripture and the dictate of prudence. There is nothing connected with a farm, considered either as an object of taste or economy, that is more pleasing or delightful than a small house. We would not be understood by this that it should be contracted in its dimensions. The practice now is to erect buildings of an extent much beyond what the slender means they possess will justify. The wish to be thought of more importance than we really are, and the notion that this importance will be estimated from the spacious mansions in which we may reside, is too prevalent among every class of society; but in no one is the consequence more prejudicial, or its influence more deeply felt, than in the agricultural community. There are few dwelling houses in the country two stories in height, which do not contain at least two rooms, that seldom, if ever, are appropriated to any other use than the solemnization of a marriage or the obsequies of the dead. The expense incurred in the construction of this useful appendage, and the subsequent increase in providing furniture are considerations which seem to be improperly weighed. Socrates once observed on being found in a building of the dimensions which we would recommend, that with good friends, his chance for enjoyment and happiness was greater under such circumstances, than if any wise could be without them in a house however large and spacious; intimating thereby that the small expense he had incurred in providing him a shelter, the better enabled him to treat with acceptable hospitality, a numerous and interesting circle of instructive and devoted companions.

Could the wise example of Socrates have been followed by many who have built too large, instead of now finding them in dwellings so disproportionate to the number of their family, as well as the amount of their property, without paint, without shade trees, with the windows broken, and hats and rags, those unfailling signals of misery and wretchedness, in their place, we should have seen them encircled by many sincere friends, with a competency of this world's goods to make life comfortable, imparting joy and content to a virtuous and happy family.—*National Aegis.*

ON DOCKING HORSES.

We wish to ask any one who is knowing in such matters, what is the use of cutting off a colt's or horse's tail. We got the practice from the English, with them it is said to be original. Docking, nicking, pricking, &c. are generally tried to improve the beauty of a horse, yet the Arabian, the Andalusian, the Barbary, are either of them handsomer in their natural state, than the trimmed English hunter. But it is cruel. Between one and two hundred horses, all docked, are fastened daily, for hours, to the posts and rails in the vicinity of the state house square, where they are continually tormented by swarms

of flies with no other means of getting rid of them, than by stamping on the stones, moving with wagons backwards and forwards as far as the halter will permit, and when they cannot endure it any longer, breaking or slipping their bridles, and making the best of their way home. We saw a piece some time since, in a western paper, on this very subject of docking, in which the writer maintains that it is dangerous, and that very many fine colts have been ruined by it. He recommends the matter to the attention of the Agricultural Society in his part of the country.—May we respectfully ask the notice of ours.—*Hartford Mirror.*

VEGETABLE CHIMNEY ORNAMENTS.

In winter, an elegant chimney ornament may be formed by cutting the head or thick end of a carrot, containing the bud, and placing it in a shallow vessel with water. Young and delicate leaves unfold themselves, forming a radiated tuft of a very handsome appearance, and heightened by contrast with the season of the year.

The Chymist.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.

The season thus far, has proved extremely prosperous to agricultural husbandry. The crops generally, and especially the wheat crops look remarkably fine, and bid fair to produce an abundant and extraordinary yield. In this respect the farmers have abundant cause to rejoice and be thankful.—*Ontario Repository.*

Method used in Sweden for preserving from Rust any sort of Iron Work that is exposed to Air.—They take such a quantity of pitch and tar as they think they have occasion for, and mix up with it such a quantity of the best sort of soot as not to make it too thick for use; with this composition they paint or besmear all parts of the iron work, for which purpose they make use of short hard brushes, because they must press pretty strongly upon the iron in order to give it a sufficient quantity, and they always choose to perform this operation in the spring of the year, because the moderate heat of the season hardens the pitch so much that it is never melted by the succeeding heats of the summer, but, on the contrary, acquires such a gloss as to look like varnish. This has been found, by experiment, to preserve iron from rust, much better than any sort of paint, and is as cheap as any that can be made use of.

A Canal from Norwich (Con.) to some part of Worcester county, is again talked about, and a writer in the last Norwich paper says "We hope yet to sail from Norwich to Boston through Windham and Worcester counties." At a meeting of the citizens of Norwich, held the 12th instant, it was resolved that the above project deserved the attention and liberal patronage of the public. A general meeting on the subject was held at Brooklyn, on Wednesday last.—*Centinel.*

The exports from Pensacola, from the 1st of July, 1824, to the 30th June, 1825, consisted of 289,000 bricks, 264,000 feet of sawed lumber, 20,416 bales of cotton, and 1420 cedar logs.

Sport.—One hundred and thirty Dolphins were lately caught in three hours on board of the Light Ship of Sandy Hook.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1825.

The Prize Essay of Samuel W. Pomeroy, Esq. of which we gave a brief notice in the N. E. Farmer, vol. iii. page 390, has been published. It is a learned, elaborate, and well written performance, containing many facts not generally known, but of great practical importance to the agriculturist and economist. We shall republish this Essay as soon as we have completed the publication of Col. PICKERING'S very valuable communications "On improving the native breed of New-England Cattle."

T. G. FESSENDEN, Esq.

Editor of the New England Farmer.

Framingham, August 23, 1825.

Deep to the root
Of vegetation parched, the cleaving fields
And slippery lawn an arid hue disclose.
All conquering heat, Oh intermit thy wrath!

Thomson.

SIR.—Permit me to request of you some information respecting artificial irrigation. Such has been the intensity of the heat in this part of the country (the thermometer having for many weeks past ranged between 80 and 102°) and with but little rain, necessity has driven us to sprinkling, to preserve our plants.

So severe has been the drought, immediately in our neighbourhood, that the most vigorous and flourishing lawns have cast aside their green appearance, and assumed the hue of autumn.

Our fruit trees, particularly apples, have suffered severely. The fruit, from want of moisture, has prematurely dropped from the tree, and been literally baked by the sun. Potatoes will not probably yield one third of the usual crop.

In this state of things, the watering pot and pail have been of essential service. But these have supported, in our gardens, but a sickly vegetation.

My present object, Sir, is to obtain a knowledge of the time, quantity, and manner of applying water.

1. *The Time.* In the morning evaporation begins, and a small portion of water sprinkled on an arid surface, combining with the caloric, then deeply and widely diffused, ascends in the form of gas, or steam, into the atmosphere, carrying with it the remains of former moisture.—This must therefore be injurious. If this theory be correct, the objection rests with additional weight at any subsequent period of the day, till the dew begins to fall, or, in chemical language, till an atmospheric precipitation commences.

2. *The quantity should be great.* "A little water is a dangerous thing." This should be poured in such plenty as will penetrate the parched surface.

3. *The Manner.* The water should be tepid, and applied cautiously, in proportion to the delicacy of the plant. In all cases an excavation, in the form of a bowl, should be made round the plant, for the retention of the water, otherwise we injure instead of benefitting; by washing away the soil and manure indispensable for its sustenance.

The foregoing, you may say, are common-

place ideas, within the reach of every horticulturist. Be it so. Still as we are not all gardeners, these remarks may not be wholly useless. The extension of knowledge, if properly improved, is the extension of virtue and happiness.—We expect of you, Sir, the same favour in the agricultural world, that Addison afforded the literary. You must introduce philosophy both into the kitchen and the stable.

With much respect, yours, W. B.

Remarks by the Editor.—The following rules for watering plants are from Darwin's *Phytologia, or the Philosophy of Agriculture and Gardening*: "There are two circumstances to be attended to in giving water to plants; which are, not to water them during the hot part of the day in summer, nor in the evenings of spring, when a frost may be expected; in both these circumstances we may be said to copy nature, as rain is generally preceded by a cloudy sky, and is never accompanied by frost; though that sometimes follows it, and is then very injurious to vegetation.

"When plants have been long stimulated by a hot sunshine into violent action, if this stimulus of heat be too greatly and too suddenly diminished by the affusion of cold water, or by its sudden evaporation their vessels cease to act, and death ensues; exactly as has too frequently happened to those who have bathed in a cold spring of water after having been heated by violent and continued exercise in a hot day. When severe frost follows the watering of plants, they are rendered torpid, and die by the too great and sudden diminution of the stimulus of heat, which is equally necessary to the activity of vegetable as to animal fibres; and in some cases the circulation of fluids may be stopped by the congelation of them; and in other their vessels may be burst by the expansion attending the conversion of water into ice; or lastly by the separation of their different fluids by congelation.

"When an addition of manure can be procured where the black carbonic juice from a dunghill mixed with water, or soap-suds, which have been used in washing, can be employed instead of water alone; it must undoubtedly add to the nutriment, and consequently enlarge the size of the fruit by that means also, as well as by the additional water.

"Where too much moisture is given without at the same time an addition of warmth some inconveniences are liable to occur, as a less aromatic and saccharine flavour of the fruit. When therefore fruits become nearly ripe, less water should be given them, unless it be convenient at the same time to increase the heat in which they are immersed, as may be done in some hot houses; and there the flavour of the fruit may be heightened, as well as its size increased.

"It is observed by gardeners, that in dry seasons, if you begin to water any kind of plants you must continue to repeat it; otherwise that they are sooner injured by the dry weather, than those which have not been watered. This fact also I think I have observed, and it may depend upon the circumstance of the roots of annual vegetables shooting themselves lower down in dry seasons in quest of moisture; but if this be given them in the commencement of their growth, they then shoot their roots more horizontally, and are afterwards in consequence sooner destroyed by the subsequent dry weather.

Mr Cobbett has carried the theory of Dr Darwin last above quoted still farther. He says:

"Watering plants, though so strongly recommended in English Gardening Books; and so much in practice is a thing of very doubtful utility in any case, and, in

most cases, of positive injury. A country often endures present suffering from long drought; but, even if all the gardens and all the fields could, in such a case, be watered with a watering pot, I much question, whether it would be beneficial even to the crops of the dry season itself. It is not, observe, rain water that you can, one time out of a thousand, water with. And, to nourish plants, the water must be prepared in clouds and mists and dews. Observe this. Besides, when rain comes, the earth is prepared for it by that state of the air, which precedes rain, and which makes all things damp, and slackens and loosens the earth, and disposes the roots and leaves for the reception of the rain. To pour water, therefore upon plants, or upon the ground where they are growing, or where seeds are sown, is never of much use, and is generally mischievous; for the air is dry; the sun comes immediately and bakes the ground, and vegetation is checked, rather than advanced by the operation. The best protector against frequent drought is frequent digging, or in the fields, ploughing, and always deep. Hence will arise a fermentation and dews. The ground will have moisture in it, in spite of all drought, which the hard, unmoved ground will not. But always dig or plough in dry weather, and, the drier the weather, the deeper you ought to go, and the finer you ought to break the earth. When plants are covered by lights, or are in a house, or are covered with cloths in the night time, they may need watering, and, in such cases, must have it given them by the hand."

We cannot vouch for the correctness of Mr. Cobbett's theory, to the extreme which he carries it. Watering garden plants in very dry weather, in our climate, is not only expedient, but often indispensable to their existence. But we believe it is frequently performed when it might as well be omitted. Dr. Deane observes, vegetables that are newly transplanted, as they have their roots more or less diminished, or otherwise injured, often need watering till 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 on evenings, and in cloudy weather, and with water that has been exposed one day at least to the shining of the sun; not with water directly from a well or a 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 a refreshing rain. For water applied too plentifully, sometimes washes away the finest of the mould from root; or makes 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 are to be regarded. They are happy who have a piece of standing water in their garden or a rivulet near at hand, from whence the garden may be watered without much labour."

Plants which are growing, while in their infancy may send their roots deeper in consequence of not finding water near the surface of the soil, according to Dr. Darwin's theory. But those, which have nearly or quite attained their full growth, and are exposed to drought, so severe that there is danger that they may not ripen their fruit or their seeds, require watering. It is then too late for the plants to alter the direction of their roots, or send forth new fibres or radicles, and a timely and judicious supply of water may prevent the intentions of nature with regard to their maturity from being frustrated by drought.

In applying water to plants it is expedient that every part of the plant, leaves, branches, &c. as well as the root should receive its proportion of the fluid. The nozzle of the watering pot, garden engine, or other implement used for the purpose should be perforated with small holes, so that the water may fall in an artificial shower. (the smaller the drops the better), instead of being precipitated in masses like a cataract or water-

spout If watering is applied in this mode, the earth about the roots will not be displaced, and the full benefits of irrigation secured.

It was formerly the opinion of horticulturists that rain water, river water, or what is called soft water should alone be used in irrigation. But this opinion is held to be erroneous by the best qualified judges. In Parkes' Chemical Essays, page 9, it is asserted that according to Dr Home, "hard water promotes the growth of plants in a much greater degree than soft water." Water impregnated with iron, and sulphuric acid, which is frequently found in swamps and marshy places, is unfit for washing and is therefore called hard water. Such water is improper for watering land, unless there is lime or other calcareous matter in the soil; but in that case it is to be preferred to pure water. If water impregnated with iron and sulphuric acid (which is commonly called vitriolic water) comes in contact with lime or calcareous earth, the acid quits the iron, unites with the lime and forms sulphate of lime [gypsum] and thus the injurious substance is converted into an excellent manure. But most of the hard water, in common wells, derives the quality which we call hard, and which causes it to encrust the vessels in which it is boiled, renders it unfit for washing, &c. by being impregnated with plaster of Paris, and is therefore better than pure water for watering plants.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Ithaca Journal speaks of the death of a calf apparently in a fit. On opening it, a hair ball was found in its intestines, "two inches in diameter and six in circumference; of a solid and regular formation, round and flat at the ends. It was cut open with a sharp instrument; and a number of very small worms were found in the centre of the ball. We have heard of hair balls of considerable magnitude being found in the intestines of calves, as well as of full grown cattle, but such instances are rare, and we have never seen the formation of those balls accounted for, on any rational hypothesis."

American manufactures are coming very much in use at Lima, such as broadcloths, cassimeres, blue prints, shirtings, striped bed ticks, jeans, gingham, checks, letter paper, &c. All articles the growth of Spain, arriving in Peru, four months after April, are to be confiscated, together with all the cargo on board.

A package sale of Domestic Goods took place on Thursday last at Providence, and was numerously attended by the citizens of that place and the southern towns and cities. The whole number of packages collected was one thousand, only two or three hundred of which were sold.

John Nielson, a farmer of Stillwater, N. Y. has published in the Albany Advertiser a statement, from which it appears he was effectually relieved from the gravel, by drinking freely of new cider and boiled cider.

Within a month past four barns in the towns of Litchfield and Winfield, Herkimer county, have been struck by lightning and consumed. The Herkimer American says, "the property thus lost was probably worth enough to pay for insurance to the amount of 150 or \$200,000—and yet we presume there are not more than five barns insured in the county."

In consequence of a belief that the yellow fever prevails at New-Orleans, the authorities of this city have ordered, that all vessels coming from that port shall perform quarantine.—Boston pa.

The Savannah Republican of the 4th instant, states, that a considerable part of the United States' troops ordered into the Creek country, have arrived.

Fire.—A furnace in Sandwich belonging to Hercules Weston, Esq. was consumed by fire on Saturday night week. The flames were communicated to the building by the bursting of the chimney. It was insured a few days previous to the amount of \$3000.

In Concord (N. H.) and some of the adjacent towns, the dysentery and measles are prevalent disorders.—The latter having proved fatal in a number of instances. The dysentery has been very fatal in Berks county (Penn.) In two townships containing about 2000 inhabitants, no less than 110 persons, many of them adults, died of that disease in the course of about seven weeks.

In an affray at an election in North Carolina a Mr. Turner was shot through the body and killed.

Six hundred persons were sent to Rheims, to be pardoned at the Coronation, but two hundred of them perished by suffocation from neglect.

A new Map of the U. States has recently been published by Mr. Finley, of Philadelphia. Mr. Walsby says, that in plan, correctness, and elegance of execution, it is equal, if not superior, to any map of the kind which has been printed in this country.

Bolivar has offered to Mr. Lancaster \$20,000 to be employed in advancing the education of children at Caracas.

Fire.—For some days past the plains 7 miles north of the Saratoga Springs have been on fire. The damage is considerable. We understand two dwelling houses and three barns on the plains have been burned: in consequence of the drought it is said to be almost impossible to check the progress of the fire.

Sandy Hill Herald.

The Frigate Mohawk.—The frigate, after having sunk in this harbor for 3 or 9 years up to her gun deck in mud and water, has been raised by Capt. R. Hugunin, and was yesterday, as completely afloat as when first launched. Captain H. raised her by introducing a number of lifting pumps of large size to which he applied horse power, and she rose gradually as the water was cleared from her hold. This once noble frigate was commanded during the war, by Capt. Jacob Jones; she is a beautiful model, and carried about fifty guns. Her timbers below water mark appear yet to be sound.

Sacketts Harbor Gazette.

Mr Enos Raymond, of Orville, N. York, was suffocated last week, by the noxious vapours of a well, into which he descended, for the purpose of cleaning it.

A communication on the Massachusetts Agricultural College—and one from South Attleboro'—are necessarily deferred this week.

Gardiner Lyceum.

THE first Term of the next academical year at the Gardiner Lyceum commenced August 24, 1825.

Candidates for admission will be examined in the fundamental rules of Arithmetic, and in English Grammar, and will also be required to present certificates, particularly from their last instructors, of correct moral character. No one will be received under 14 years of age.

The Studies of this term will be as follows:—

For the Third Class—Bezout's Arithmetic, and Woodbridge's Geography.

For the Second Class—Chemistry, Trigonometry, Heights and Distances, Surveying and Natural Philosophy.

For the First Class. Political Economy, Spherics, and Astronomy, Instruction will also be given in Mineralogy.

At the same time two extra classes (heretofore denominated Winter Class) will be received, one in Navigation and one in Surveying. These classes will continue through the term. That in Navigation, besides the usual instruction, will be taught to make Lunar observations, and to make other calculations required of Mariners, and Book Keeping.

That in Surveying will be instructed in the field, in all branches of practical Surveying and Levelling.—The fees of these classes will be eight dollars each.

Winter Classes in Architecture, and Agriculture, will be received November 16, and a winter Class in Chemistry, at the commencement of the Winter Term, in January next.

BENJAMIN HALE, Principal.

A French gentleman, now in town, will give lessons in French, to any, who may wish to learn that language.

Gardiner, 1825.

FOR SALE, a very fine Milch Cow, not five years old, that has given the present season on grass feed alone, eighteen quarts of milk a day. She is a fine looking animal, in perfect health, and is not offered for sale for any fault. Inquire at this office.

PARSONS & CO. City Furniture warehouse, 11 Union Street, near the Union Stone, keep constantly on hand for sale, a general assortment of furniture, chairs, looking glasses, feathers of all kinds, fire sets, brushes, bellows, &c. &c.

MEMOIRS of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society; with selections from the most approved authors, adapted to the use of the practical Farmers of the United States; 1824. Illustrated with several copperplate engravings of animals and numerous cuts of machines and agricultural implements.—For sale by CUMMINGS, HILLIARD & CO.

Price \$1.25. No. 134 Washington street.

PRINTERS—For sale, a font of Pica, but little worn. Inquiry may be made of the Publisher of the Farmer; or a line may be dropped to M. H. Boston.

Subscribers to the New England Farmer are informed that they can have their volumes neatly bound and lettered at 75 cents, or half bound at 63—by sending them to this office.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.

[Revised and corrected every Friday.]

		FROM	TO
		D. C. D. C.	D. C. D. C.
APPLES, best,	bbl		
ASHES, pot, 1st sort, - - -	ton.	100	105 00
pearl do. - - - -		110 00	112 00
PEANS, white, - - - -	bush	1 40	1 50
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new, -	bbl.	10 00	10 50
cargo, No 1, new, - -		7 10	8 00
" No 2, new, - -		6 25	6 50
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1. new,	lb.		
CHEESE, new milk, - - -		7	10
skimed milk, - - -		3	4
FLAX - - - -		9	10
FLAX SEED - - - -	bush	1 05	1 10
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St	bbl.	5 37	
Geesee, - - -		5 00	5 37
Rye, best, - - -		2 50	3 00
GRAIN, Rye - - - -	bush		70
Corn - - - -			60
Barley - - - -		50	
Oats - - - -		38	40
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort, new, -	lb.	11	12
HOPS, No 1, Inspection - -		8	11
LIME, - - - -	cask	1 17	1 20
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.		80
PLASTER PARIS retails at	ton.	4 50	4 75
PORK, Bone Middlings, new,	bbl.	17 00	
navy, mess, do. - - -		14 00	
Cargo, No 1, do. - -		13 50	
SEEDS, Heid's Grass, - -	bush	1 75	2 00
Clover - - - -	lb.	7	8
WOOL, Merino, full blood, wash		60	75
do do unwashed		40	45
do 3-4 washed		45	50
do 1-2 do		37	42
Native - - - do		25	33
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		48	52
do Spinning, 1st sort		40	45

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces - - - -	lb.	9	12
PORK, fresh, best pieces, -		6	12
" whole hogs, - - -			
VEAL, - - - -		4	9
MUTTON, - - - -		5	9
POULTRY, - - - -		12	20
BUTTER, keg & tub, - - -		12	16
lump, best, - - -		20	25
EGGS, - - - -		14	20
MEAL, Rye, retail, - - -	bush.	55	60
Indian, do. - - -		55	60
POTATOES, - - - -		50	60
CIDER, liquor, - - - -	bbl.	2 75	3 00
HAY, according to quality,	ton.	18 00	20 60

MISCELLANIES.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

RELIGION.

BY S. D. PATTERSON.

There is a power which soothes the soul,
When storms of care and anguish rise;
When lightnings flash, and thunders roll,
And clouds o'ercast life's sunny skies.

It breaks the chains which care has bound—
It charms the heart, by grief oppress'd;
And sheds a blissful radiance round—
A holy calm—a heavenly rest.

'Tis blest RELIGION—power divine!
That dissipates the blackest gloom;
And bids bright hopes of glory shine,
To gild the darkness of the tomb.

Nor are the hopes of glory vain—
Nor are they fading—insecure—
They fade not—die not—but remain
While endless ages shall endure.
Norristown, (Pa.) August 26, 1825.

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Newspapers are growing barren, since the world has become tame. Where there is little of change, there must be as little of novelty; and sameness and repetition excite no interest. Peace achieves her labours in silence—prosperity pursues her noiseless march—happiness heeds not time while revelling on flowers—and the tranquil pursuits of virtue seek no clamorous promulgation.

Curiosity has a pampered appetite, not content with natural food; and only to be gratified by strange and marvellous productions. It feeds not on the order, but the derangement of society—not on the even temperament of the seasons, but on their confusion and warfare—not on the happy progress of the arts of peace, but the fierce collision of arms, and the cruel effusions of blood.

Man haquets on descriptions of battle. Show him a field covered with a rich and bountiful harvest, and gladdened by peaceful and exulting labourers, and he shall regard it with indifference, although it teems with the evidence of the favors of heaven. Show him, on the other hand, the same field, its harvest trodden down, its verdure stained with human blood, and its soil covered with human bones, and he shall gaze with exhaustless avidity on these dreadful results of the follies of mankind. Our sympathies for each other remain comparatively dormant, unless excited by some unusual misfortune. We care not to hear of our friends when assured of their prosperity, while we are excessively eager to know the accidents that befall them. A fire, a pestilence, a war—such is the organization of our nature—produce each of them respectively, a corresponding excitement in the readers of journals, and consequently in the journalists of the time. Where these fail, it is almost hopeless to obtain interest in the public mind by a narrative of events, which, because of their sameness, are rendered insipid.

How happy that period of the world when so few of these pungent incentives to curiosity remain in existence! and the press has only to renew and proclaim the return of the sentiment, "All's well!" How desirable that era, when man

shall lose his taste for the marvellous in wretchedness and in crime, and shall give his sole anxiety to the progress of piety and happiness, of peace and virtue. *Charleston Cour.*

Republican simplicity.—We are never more struck with the difference between the habits and institutions of our own country, and those of Europe, than when we contrast the titles assumed by our public officers, with those conferred upon their favourites by the monarchs of the old world. By this comparison, too, we may learn to what different objects the ambition of man is directed under different forms of government. While in a well organized republic, merit and talents are the chief passports to distinction, the subjects of the old and rotten monarchies of Europe seem to consider themselves *honorable*, just in proportion to the number of high sounding epithets they are entitled to attach to their names. These ideas were suggested by reading the preamble to the late Treaty between the United States and His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias. The President of the United States is declared to have named, as his plenipotentiary, "HENRY MIDDLETON, a citizen of the said States;" and the Emperor, on his part, is said to have nominated "his beloved and faithful CHARLES ROBERT COUNT OF NESSELRODE, actual Privy Counsellor, Member of the Council of State, Secretary of State directing the administration of Foreign Affairs, actual Chamberlain, Knight of the order of St. Alexander Nevsky, Grand Cross of the order of St. Vladimir of the first class, Knight of that of the White Eagle of Poland, Grand Cross of the order of St. Stephen of Hungary, Knight of the order of the Holy Ghost and of St. Michael, and Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor of France, Knight Grand Cross of the orders of the Black and of the Red Eagle of Prussia, of the Annunciation of Sardinia, of Charles III. of Spain, of St. Ferdinand and of Merit of Naples, of the Elephant of Denmark, of the Polar Star of Sweden, of the Crown of Wirtemberg, of the Guelphs of Hanover, of the Belgic Lion, of Fidelity of Baden, and of St. Constantine, of Parma"!!!—*Maine paper.*

London Beggars.—In 1820, an estimate of their number was taken, and it proved to be 15,000, whose gain averaged from 5s. to 8s. a day. Some of them were found to spend 50s. a week for their board. One negro was traced to the West Indies, having acquired 1500l. in this way. The fraternity are so well organized, that they have particular walks which are considered exclusive property, and have been actually offered for sale in the newspapers.

In the parish of St. Giles', there is a place called the Holy Land, where there is a floating population of 1000, who have no fixed residence and hire their night's lodging at houses fixed up purposely. The price is a sixpence for a whole bed, or fourpence for a half a one. In one room 17 persons have been found sleeping at once, and the proprietors of these dormitories have many of them realized large fortunes in the "beggary" business.

Requited Love.—What words can be more delightful to the human ear, than the unexpected effusions of generosity and affection from a beloved woman. A gentleman, after a great mis-

fortune, came to a lady he had long courted, and told her his circumstances were so reduced, that he was actually in want of *five guineas*. 'I am very glad to hear it,' said she—'Is this your affection for me?' he replied, in a tone of despondency, 'why are you glad?' 'Because,' answered she, 'if you want *five guineas*, I can put you in possession of *five thousand*.'

FOR SALE, by Richardson & Lorl, the Agricultural Reader, price 75 cts. Extract from the preface:

"'Tis education forms the common mind,
Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclin'd."

THE above couplet has been frequently quoted, and if the sentiment it includes be admitted as true, we need never expect the agricultural to become a reading community, particularly as it respects subjects relating to their occupation, until the study of agriculture, in some shape or form, shall be introduced into our common schools, and the minds of youth shall there first be "inclin'd" to agricultural inquiries and pursuits. And, indeed, why should not this be done? There is time enough for it in every school; for as youth must be allowed time and provided with books for learning to read, by making these enquiries the subjects of their reading lessons, the two operations of learning to read, and learning to think on these subjects may be prosecuted and going on together, without any additional expense, either of TIME OR MONEY.

Such is the plan here contemplated. "The Agricultural Reader" is designed to be used as a reading book. Copious explanations of terms, fundamental principles of agriculture, examples of good and bad husbandry, domestic economy, industry, neatness, order, temperance and frugality, are subjects embraced within its pages—subjects, which, in one way or another, "come home to every man's business and bosom," and in which it cannot be a matter of indifference, that youth should be well instructed, before entering on the theatre of active life, whatever may be the parts there assigned them respectively to act. Much of the matter and the manner are such as is believed will engage their attention, affording at the same time many fine exercises for reading as respects cadence, emphasis, modulation, and inflections of the voice. Every thing otherwise pertinent to the subject is studiously avoided which would be improper to be read by either sex in school.

The design of a publication of this nature was formed so early as the year 1821; and it was a satisfaction, while in the prosecution of it, to perceive, that the occasion for such a publication already begins to be felt.* With what success it has here been attempted, is now submitted to the decision of an enlightened public.

There are two things farther to be noticed in regard to this work:—*The Definition of Words*, and the *Interrogative System of Teaching*, both of which are embraced in it. The manner in which it is intended these should be conducted, is explained in the *Notes*, pages 9 and 27, to which the reader is referred.

DANIEL ADAMS.

MOUNT VERNON, N. H. OCTOBER 23, 1824.

* "While every other, the simplest art or trade, has its instructors, every profession its tutors and lecturers, neither our schools, academies, or colleges have ever placed a book on this science [agriculture] on the catalogue of their studies."

I. BARTLETT, } Committee on Crops,
B. PILLSBURY, } Rockingham Agr. Soc.
J. W. MARCH, }

"The education that the great mass want is a knowledge of the arts of life, and I should think, that any man, who should prepare a plain and practical treatise upon agriculture, and the arts immediately connected with it, for the use of common schools, would render an invaluable service to the public."

Address of T. Sedgewick, Esq. } before the Berk-
shire Agr. Soc.

TERMS OF THE FARMER.

Published every Friday, at THREE DOLLARS, per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing will be entitled to a deduction of FIFTY CENTS.

Gentlemen who procure five responsible subscribers, are entitled to a sixth volume gratis.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at the corner of Congress and Lindall Streets, (Six doors from the Post Office) Boston.—THOMAS G. HESSELDEN, Printer.

VOL. IV.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1825.

No. 7.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

COLONEL PICKERING, ON IMPROVING THE NATIVE BREED OF NEW ENGLAND CATTLE.

Letter VII.

MR POWEL, in page 73 of the Memoirs of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, introduces a description of Alderney cattle from "Parkinson on Live stock"—a book I have not seen. There was an English farmer, named Richard Parkinson, who came to the United States, perhaps about the year 1797 or 1798. In 1799 he obtained subscriptions for reprinting his book called "The Experienced Farmer." Afterwards, as I understand, he took a farm near Baltimore; but in two or three years returned to England, where he published a book concerning the United States, represented to abound in falsehoods. Of these I remember seeing a large collection, in some American (probably a Baltimore) newspaper. If my memory be correct, one of his declarations was to this effect—"That in the United States he could get neither *beer* nor *bread*." I presume it is this *honest* English farmer who wrote the treatise on Live Stock, from which Mr Powel has extracted what appears in the 73d page of his Memoirs. The substance is as follows.

Parkinson says of the Alderney cattle, That their size is small, and of as bad a form as can possibly be described. The bellies of many of them are four-fifths of their whole weight. [Thus far the description seems to coincide with Mr. Powel's own views.] He admits, indeed, that the bones are small, [a decisive evidence, with graziers of a disposition to fatten well] that the udder and paps [teats] are well formed, that the milk is *said to be rich*, and it ought (says he) as they give but a small quantity in proportion to the food consumed. Of this last property he had made no trial; but tells a story of a neighbour who kept an Alderney cow two or three years, on a piece of land of which she consumed the whole produce: That he then got a large Yorkshire cow,* which was supported in summer and winter by the same field, in pasturage and hay, and was in better plight than the Alderney.—Parkinson concludes his account as follows. "When I asked this gentleman if the milk from the large cow was as rich as that from the small, he replied, Oh! yes. This seems a fair experiment in regard to the goodness of milk. The family has found no other difference than in doubling the quantity. She is a large, well formed, and complete Yorkshire cow, and if made fat, would be as heavy as THREE of the Alderney breed."—There may possibly be found some believers in this extraordinary tale. Does Mr Powel himself believe it? But if on live stock Parkinson's expressed opinion is entitled to any respect, take it of American Cattle, in his own words, from his Supplement (printed at Washington in 1801) to

* The Yorkshire cows, the reader will please to take notice, are of the *Short Horned* race.

his Experienced Farmer. In page 13 he says, "The Cattle at present in America are very good, and may soon be equal in value to the cattle in England." In regard to the character of the Alderney Cattle, I should have supposed that some respect would have been paid, by Mr Powel, to the statement of his "excellent and zealous friend" (and I have the satisfaction to call him also my friend,) Reuben Haines, Esq. of Germantown, near Philadelphia, whose letter, addressed to the President of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, is published in its Memoirs, page 20.

Mr Haines says, that as a farmer he had devoted more of his attention "to the selection of the best breed of cows for a butter dairy," than to any other subject. "Whilst other gentlemen (says he) were selecting the *finest cows to feast the eye*, and a carcass which, if well fed, would grow to an enormous size, I wanted a small animal, whose carcass was too valuable for beef; [that is, to be slaughtered while young, or in the prime of life, like the improved short horns, in England, merely for beef.] "that would subsist on a small quantity of food, bear the heat and drought of our summers and autumn, and produce the greatest quantity of rich and delicious butter, in proportion to the food consumed." In pursuance of this idea, I procured a pair of cattle of the island of Alderney, and to compare with them, imported from Ireland the celebrated Kerry cow, and from France the beautiful little Brittany. I soon satisfied myself that neither these, nor any other breed in the country, would bear a comparison with the Alderneys; and an experience of now six years has tended to confirm that conclusion. Still it was said that the Alderney cattle were too delicate to bear our severe winters,—and that their descendants would only partake of their good qualities in an inferior degree.—My experience has been sufficient to refute these unfounded allegations. I have now a little full bred Alderney cow reared on my farm, that will be only four years old next harvest. She had her third calf on the 1st of last month,* and on the 19th we made rather more than 10 pounds of delicious butter from 12 quarts of her cream obtained from 14 milkings; that is, one week. Her only food through the winter has been good hay and brewers' grains; the latter well known to be useful in promoting the secretion of milk, but not increasing the quantity or improving the quality of the butter. One remarkable property of the cream of the Alderney cow is, the readiness with which it is converted to butter. The week in which we kept it separate, "it came," as the phrase is, in five minutes."

To this instance of the excellence of the Alderney cows, for the objects mentioned by Mr. Haines, I can add another.—A Massachusetts lady, with her husband and family, being about to return home from London, Mr Charles Williams, the same who sent the bull Denton to his brother Stephen, presented to that lady, for the accommodation of the family on the passage, an Alderney cow. In June last, being in the neigh-

* This letter of Mr Haines's, as published in the Memoirs, is without date.

bourhood, I went to see the cow. The lady called her, "her *Little Alderney*"—a very natural distinction by a person who for two or three years might often have seen the large milk cows near London. This cow calved the latter end of last April; and for the first month afterwards never gave less than 20 quarts of milk a day, from which 8 pounds of excellent butter were made weekly, besides supplying milk for a family of eight grown persons and two children.—In June, when I saw her, she gave 13 quarts of milk daily, and the former quantity of butter weekly. *No cow could be more gentle.* She was purchased of a Mr Stiles, a farmer on a large scale in the county of Kent, residing near Gravesend, and generally employed to supply live stock to ships bound to the East Indies and North America. Being asked what was the breed of the cow, he answered,—An Alderney, raised on his own farm. But the husband of the lady thinks she was not wholly of Alderney blood, but a mixture, "retaining the best half of that breed." In size she appeared to me to be about as big as the Oakes cow—perhaps not quite so long in the body, but with legs as short. In a word, if, without knowing her origin, I had seen her in a herd of cows, I should have called her a good *New England cow*; of the common size. Her colour is brown—the Sussex cattle are said to be generally red or brown. The supposed mixture in the cow in question, if real, may be of the Sussex with the Alderney blood. The county of Kent, for half its length, joins on Sussex.

Mr Powel calls the Alderney a "savagè race." If this character were applicable to them, I am disposed to believe our friend Haines would not have kept them for six years, and apparently with increased approbation.—I have some recollection, that a few years ago, the news papers informed us, that captain Samuel Bowman of Wyoming [Wilkes-barre] in Pennsylvania, had been killed in a field there, by a bull; and I think he was called an Alderney bull. I knew Capt. Bowman: he was a Massachusetts man, and an officer in the Revolutionary war. Whether any of the circumstances attending this distressing occurrence were related, I do not remember. But nothing is better known than that our native bulls, when past three or four years old, often become vicious and dangerous; and are therefore slaughtered, or altered to stags.—Whether the killing of Capt. Bowman, or any other acts of Alderney bulls, led Mr Powel to call the Alderneys a "savagè race," I do not know. In my second letter I mentioned the extraordinary gentleness which distinguished Bakewell's bulls. "All his bulls (says Young) stand still in the field to be examined. The way of driving them from one field to another, or home is by a little switch; he or his man walk by their side, and guide him with the stick wherever they please; and they are accustomed to this method from being calves. A lad, with a stick three feet long, and as big as his finger, will conduct a bull away from other bulls, and his cows, from one end of the farm to the other. All this gentleness is merely the effect of management; and the mischief often done by bulls,

is undoubtedly owing to practices very contrary—or else to a total neglect.*

Here we see Mr Young ascribes, and very justly, I am satisfied, all this gentleness to management—to the manner in which Bakewell's bulls were brought up from being calves. But Mr Gore's English bull, dropped on the passage from a cow imported about the year 1794, and undoubtedly of the Bakewell breed, then the most celebrated of all the improved English cattle,—for the want of that eminent breeder's discipline and gentle management, became, as stated in my third letter, unruly; and was therefore sold. But I omitted to mention the instance of his "savage" character, which induced Mr Gore's agent to sell him. "A stranger (says Mr Gore) who was travelling on the road, went into the barn where he was secured, loosened him from the chain by which he was bound, and turned him into the farm yard. The bull tossed the man in the air, who, in his fall, came on a large stone wall, by which his thigh was broken."—Every farmer knows, that if the most tame domesticated cow runs in a pasture where there are bushes, or any place of concealment, and there drops a calf, she, conformably to the instinct of cattle in their wild state, will hide it; and in order to find its lodging place, she must be watched, to see where she goes to let it suck; and the calf will be as shy as a fawn or young deer. The countless herds of cattle spread over Spanish America, and now in a wild state, are descendants from the domesticated cattle of Europe. I am therefore not inclined to believe in the doctrine of the *singular gentleness*, in their nature, of one breed of English cattle over another; but, on the contrary, that all of them, with the exception of here and there an individual will be gentle, if managed by Bakewell's practised rules. I recollect that Marshall, while he carried on a farm near London, mentions a turbulent ox, into whose nose he put a ring; when he became perfectly gentle.† It is observable that the imported bulls of the present fashionable short horn race, have rings in their noses, with chains annexed, for leading them about and tying them up in their stalls; and being handled daily are very gentle.

But however disposed Mr Powel may be, in comparing them with the imported Short-Horns, to depreciate our native cattle, in New-England and New-York—for into the latter state they have been abundantly introduced by the tens of thousands of New-England emigrants—his friend Mr Featherstonhaugh, a distinguished English farmer settled in that state, gives a favorable account of them. It is in his letter of March 1823, addressed to Mr Powel, and by the latter introduced into the Memoirs of the Penn. Agricultural Society.

In the preceding winter, Mr Featherstonhaugh says he travelled 1500 miles in the different states, where he saw the imported cattle. He says the importations, with very few exceptions

* Young's East of England, vol. 4. p. 113.

† Recurring to Marshall's works, I find the fact thus noticed. "Got a nose ring made for the riotous ox.—This thought arose from seeing a *mischievous* bull in Yorkshire" [the *Short-Horns* are the prevailing stock in Yorkshire] "uttered by the nose." "Ring the rebellious ox. The operation is easy." "The ring is about three inches in diameter." "The ring ox is as passive as a Spanish, and leads like a cap."

consisted of the improved short horns. The exceptions were Devons, a few Alderneys, and Lancashire. Of Herefords which have been considered the rivals [in England] of the "improved short-horns" he saw not one. The Devons (he says) are considered an ancient race of cattle—their colour that of mahogany; and that "thousands of oxen are to be seen throughout this country, somewhat lighter in colour, but bearing all the marks of this blood, except the yellow colour of the muzzle, and the ring round the eyes. No person can give an account when they were imported; and hence it is concluded that it [the race] was brought over on the first settlement of the country, and that it came from the red Devons, then generally prevailing in England. The Devons are considered, in England, smart walkers, and endurers of fatigue; qualities which distinguish the red oxen amongst ourselves." Expressing his admiration of the improved short-horns, he asks—"can they be further improved in this country, by crossing them with what we have got? or are we invariably to continue to breed from the same blood? Is the breed [the improved short-horns] to be extended until it becomes the general stock? this ought to take place (he adds) in consideration of its producing the greatest quantity of beef, tallow and milk, in the shortest time, if it were not for an important item in husbandry, the labour animals are capable of furnishing. The DEVON BLOOD appears to produce the BEST OXEN, and these oxen appear to make as GOOD BEEF as any other blood."

But here Mr Powel will step forward and, in reference to the imported short-horns, confidently remark, as if it were a fact already settled—"If it shall appear that by the multiplication of this race, the produce of beef, upon a given extent of land, would be nearly doubled—the quantity of butter increased—the facility of procuring powerful oxen for draught not lessened—and withal that the amount of offal would be diminished—the weight of flesh and of fat would be carried upon the proper parts, I trust it will not be contended, that the discussion is futile, or the premium absurd, which shall have brought this race more generally into view."

Here Mr Powel and I must certainly agree; and if I live long enough for the arrival of the happy time when the same quantity of produce from the same piece of land shall enable the improved short horns to furnish nearly double the quantity of beef that any other breed could supply, and be accompanied by all the other advantages enumerated in the above cited paragraph—I will join Mr Powel in every measure, to the extent of my limited powers, to propagate rapidly and extensively his favourite race. But that unhappy "it" must first be changed into a positive assertion of the facts, and these supported by unexceptionable testimony.

T. PICKERING.

* Young refers to several English travellers, who speak of beef in Italy as superior to their own. Young suggests that working has its share in this; adding that all the tillage and cartilage of Italy is done with oxen—except some with buffaloes, and quotes Lisle's Husbandry for the remark—"That oxen that have been worked are preferred all over England by the graziers: they not only eat kindly than others, but make the best beef."—*Journals of Agrical.* vol. 32. 71. 74.

† Memoirs of the Penn. Agri. Society p. 13.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

IRON SCREWS.

Attleborough, August 30, 1825.

MR FESSENDEN—I noticed in your paper of the 19th inst. an inquiry by 'A Farmer of Concord,' whether Iron Screws had ever been used for pressing cider pomace, and with what success,—whether large screws are made of cast iron—also, where made and at what price—as well as the cost of wrought iron sufficient for a cider mill, &c.

In answer to the above inquiry I would state that there is a pair of wrought iron screws used in a cider mill in this town owned by Mr Elphalet White, who states that all the juice which any reasonable person would wish can be pressed out by one person without any extraordinary exertions—others who have made cider in said mill state that they are of opinion that nearly or quite a barrel more can be obtained from a pressing of 8 or 10 barrels, than what can be done by the wooden screws, but that the extra cider thus obtained is of a very poor quality.

Said screws were cut at Pawtuxet R. I. by the Messrs. Wilkinsons; and cost \$60—who also manufacture almost every description of large screws both wrought and cast—but the expense of the cast iron I have not been able to learn.

As inquiries seem to be fashionable, and as I believe very useful, I venture to make one—I wish to be informed by some of your numerous correspondents of the best method of raising that very beautiful tree, the Horse Chesnut. Should any one who is possessed of the information above requested condescend to make it public through the medium of your useful paper, it will be thankfully received by HORTL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

ON MAKING CIDER.

Tiverton, (R. I.) Sept. 2, 1825.

DEAR SIR—I noticed with much pleasure in your paper of August 19, an inquiry by a Farmer of Concord relative to the use of iron screws in pressing cider pomace. I am very glad to see this subject brought before the public; and was it in my power, I should be very much gratified in giving correct information on a subject which seems to me to be susceptible of so much improvement.

Considering the importance of this subject, and the fact that iron is taking the place of wood in many articles of mechanism, both useful and ornamental, it is quite surprising that the public attention has not been earlier directed to this subject. The superiority of iron screws over those of wood, is amply attested by the experience of mechanics in all the different uses to which the power of the screw has been applied; and were not farmers, generally speaking, more averse to improvements than most any other classes of men, their superiority would perhaps have been as well authenticated in this branch of industry as in any other.

I have often heard it observed that iron screws would be preferable to those of wood in a cider press; but I never knew any one in this part of the county to make the experiment. The existence of such screws, however, cannot be doubted, although they are not, to my knowledge, in general use anywhere. It may be found

among the enterprising farmers of Dutchess co. N. York, who to other branches of agricultural skill and industry, have added the art of making excellent cider. This art, which is here made a secret of trade, is retained in the hands of a few, who have spared no pains or expense in the erection of suitable buildings, mills, presses and vats; and the whole process of cider making is here carried on in a style becoming the present enlightened age.

On a farm of a Mr Comstock, situated in that part of the county generally known by the name of the *Nine Partners*, is the largest establishment of this kind I have ever heard of in America. This enterprising farmer actually made the last year 1500 barrels of cider. This may appear to many greatly exaggerated; and some who make no more cider than can be done from their own farms, may discredit it altogether;—but as I had it from Mr Comstock's nearest neighbor, and his statement is supported by the testimony of a friend who has lately returned from a tour through that county, it is entitled to full credit. It could not have been done, most assuredly, with a mill and press on the plan and in the order our farmers in New England generally keep theirs; or if he depended solely on his own orchards for apples. But possessing a mill propelled by a water power, and several presses worked by wrought iron screws, and purchasing many apples of his neighbours, Mr. Comstock is enabled to accomplish this Herculean task with as much facility and as little expense for manual labour, as one of our common farmers would incur in making 200 barrels.

As I have not seen this or any similar establishment, and know it only by the statement of others, I cannot give an accurate description of the machinery employed. I wish merely to state to your Concord correspondent the fact that iron screws are used, and with great success, in the pressing of cider pomace; leaving it to those more acquainted with the subject to inform him and the public as respects the form, size, and manner of working them.

But while the attention of New England farmers is drawn to the best modes of improving the machinery necessary for making cider, I hope their minds may be duly impressed with the importance of improving the quality of the beverage. The gentleman before alluded to has frequently sold his cider readily for ten dollars per barrel, when at the same time such cider as is generally made in New England and in this state in particular, would have gone heavily in market at two dollars per barrel, or would not sell at any price. The peculiar process for making this cider, as far as I can learn, depends on arresting the progress of fermentation at a certain period; for which purpose the cider is fermented in open casks in vats, from which it is drawn into other casks and bunged up tight; after which, in course of the winter, and early in the spring, it is racked off and put into new casks, and sent to market. The whole process appears to me to resemble very much the one given in your paper of late, and if so may easily be identified by experiment. It is certainly very desirable that some one who has the means would try the experiment: the apples should be picked as soon as they are full grown and housed until they are mellow; and the pomace should by all means, be twenty four hours before the juice is compressed. In this as well as in all

other kinds of cider, all rotten fruit should be rejected and the straw on no account should be wet or musty. I have already spun a larger thread on this subject, than I intended at first, and perhaps exhausted your patience; but I shall excuse myself by saying that I am a lover of good cider, and, when we have so much good fruit to make it of, I cannot bear to see people keep on in the old track. S.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

IMPROVED SHORT HORNS.

Providence, (R.I.) Sept. 5, 1825.

MR FESSENDEN—The Improved Short Horn breed of cattle has been so highly spoken of in your paper, and in the American Farmer, that the attention of several individuals has been excited. If they really possess the good qualities attributed to them, they would prove a great acquisition to the country at large and to the towns in this part of Rhode Island in particular, where a farmer's chief dependence for cash is on his dairy and his beef. As we like the qualities they are said to possess, and wish to introduce the breed, we are desirous of learning the price they bear in the market, and who has them to dispose of. The mixed breeds I have seen advertised in the N. E. Farmer, but none of the full blood, which seems to be the most suitable for our use. Perhaps some of your numerous readers are engaged in rearing them for sale; if so, they may be able to give an account of past sales. With much respect, P. G. S.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

THE SEASON.

Rye-gate, (Vt) Sept. 3, 1825.

The season continues extremely dry, the pastures dried up and water very scarce—generally very warm, but yesterday morning and this a little frost but not so cold as to kill any thing.

Yours respectfully, J. W.

ADVANTAGES OF PEDESTRIANISM.

I ride and walk, and am reputed the best walker in this town.—SWIFT.

The wise for cure on exercise depend:
God never made his work for man to mend.—DRYDEN.

The proper exercise of the body, so conducive to good health and spirits, is an important object to every one. By a strict attention to exercise, the tone and vigour of the moving powers are wonderfully increased; the nervous energy and circulation of the blood are materially accelerated; and this increased impetus of the blood through the whole system produces an effectual determination to the surface of the skin; and free perspiration is the consequence. By the same means, the body is disposed to sleep; the appetite increased; the tone of the stomach and digestive powers preserved; and the blood is determined from the internal viscera, which prevents as well as removes obstructions, and powerfully obviates the tendency to a plethoric fulness of the system. By exercise, the spirits are enlivened, and the body refreshed; or, as Hippocrates observes, exercise gives strength to the body, and vigour to the mind; and it is an irrefragable truth, that where it is improperly neglected, the energy and strength of the whole machine falls to decay.

Pedestrianism affords the best species of exercise, and may be said to include much that is valuable to mankind. These distinguished persons, therefore, who have rendered this branch of the gymnastic art fashionable and general, deserve the highest praise. To Captain Barclay, and many other gentlemen, this country is greatly indebted for their improvement of the art. It is only the thoughtless and inconsiderate who do not discover the benefits resulting from the exploits of such celebrated professors, because they cannot estimate the ultimate consequences of individual exertions. But reflecting people must perceive that in time desultory efforts may be reduced into a system founded on principles calculated to strengthen and preserve both the health of our bodies and the energy of our minds, thus facilitating the acquisition of human knowledge.

Exercise on foot is allowed to be the most natural and perfect, as it employs every part of the body, and effectually promotes the circulation of the blood through the veins and arteries. "Walking," says Dr Willich, "the most natural and salutary exercise, is in the power of every body, and we can adapt its degree and duration to the various circumstances of health. By this exercise the appetite and perspiration are promoted, the body is kept in proper temperament, the mind is culvened, the motion of the lungs is facilitated, and the rigidity of the legs, arising from too much sitting, is relieved. The most obstinate diseases, and the most troublesome hysteric and hypochondriacal complaints have been frequently cured by perseverance in walking."

Pedestrian feats, even when carried to excess have seldom been attended with any pernicious effects. The exhaustion occasioned by severe exercise is only temporary, for the wearied frame is speedily recruited by the luxury of rest and refreshment. But certain rules may be observed, which will render walking both easy and agreeable. A light yet firm and manly step, an erect posture, especially in regard to the head, the breast, and the shoulders, should be the chief objects of attainment. By care and attention a person may thus learn to walk gracefully and with little bodily fatigue.

Early and constant practice gradually forms the pedestrian for the accomplishment of the greatest undertakings. But even in the common intercourse of society, facility of walking is requisite for individual conveniency and comfort. It should therefore be the study of people in all ranks, to adopt the best method of performing either short or long journeys, by imitating the *gait* and *manner* of those celebrated men, who of late years have so eminently distinguished themselves in the annals of the sporting world.

Annals of Sporting.

Public Health.—The whole seaboard of the United States continues to enjoy excellent health, with the exception of Mobile. But the papers from the interior represents the Dysentery to be prevalent and very mortal in many of the towns of New-Hampshire, Maine, and other States.—In most places the mortality has been confined to children, but in others has extended to adults. In Concord, N. H. Dr. MOSES CHANDLER, aged 39, has fallen a victim to it.—*Centinel.*

A regular rigged steam sloop of war is now fitting out at Blackwall, Eng. Her destiny is to cruise against the Mahratta pirates who infest the coast of Batavia.

PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING AGRICULTURE.

Stated Meeting—August 16, 1825—Mr Haines in the Chair. The following communications were made:—

1. A letter from a respectable farmer of Delaware County, detailing his system of soiling stock.

Nineteen head of horned cattle, four horses, and eleven hogs are fed five times daily, in the stable, and in the intervals they are kept in the barn-yard, having a shed, and a stream of water by its side. The manure from the yard and stable, is regularly hauled every day to an adjoining yard, and covered with a layer of earth. A change of grass is provided for the stock. When the second growth covers the fields first cut, the cattle are then turned out to pasture, until the mowing ground in like manner affords a good bite. The grass for soiling is cut early in the morning, and enough is then cut to last all day, and for the first feed of the next day. Care is taken not to trample upon the grass in the cart. The advantages derived from the practice pursued, when compared with pasturing all the year, are, increase of stock, and consequent increase of manure, to be applied when and where wanted; an efficient hand ready in harvest, who was before occupied in soiling, and the preservation of an uniform surface in the land, owing to the cattle being kept off, when the earth is open and loose in the spring. The manure is thought to pay for the additional labour incurred during the time of soiling. The cows do not milk so well as when pastured, but the same number could not be kept in that way, as are now maintained. No stable manure has ever been bought for this farm, which is now in a high state of fertility.

2. On the importance of irrigation, by Samuel Haines of Philadelphia.

The writer estimates that within 30 miles of the city, 50,000 acres of good arable land might be watered at pleasure, if the farmers would unite to use the elevated streams at their command and which he knows from the levels taken by himself, are from 300 to 500 feet above the head of tide. Such an arrangement he witnessed in the island of Madeira, where no rain falls from May to October, and yet the finest vegetables are produced. He notices the great attention formerly paid to watered meadows in Pennsylvania, but which have been neglected, since the introduction of artificial grasses and gypsum. The subject is treated in an able manner, and the persuasives to a return to useful practice, are derived from an expose of the injury we suffer from a neglect of it, (notwithstanding the comparative superiority of the Philadelphia market) and the increased comforts, which would certainly result to the public, and profit to the individuals concerned in the revival of this great and certain source of fertility.

3. Dr. Mease's concluding remarks on the diseases and accidents to which farmers are more particularly subject, or that require speedy remedies.

Remittent and intermittent fevers, spitting of blood, bleeding at the nose, clothes catching on fire, exposure to the cold, eating freely of black cherries, and drinking cold water afterwards.—Means of preserving health in various situations, and when in danger from various causes: the

necessity of attending to diseases and accidents apparently trifling, were among the subjects treated of.

4. A letter from Mr. Luther Thompson, of the State of New York, announcing to the Society that he has had in successful operation for some time, the machine invented by Col. Tibbits of Ohio, for preparing hemp and flax for spinning without either dew retting or water retting. It will be removed shortly to the Mohawk flats, near Schenectady, and invites those interested in the cultivation of either article, and the public generally, to witness its work.

5. The President sent a specimen of the long woolled Caramanian Sheep, belonging to Wm Shotwell of New York. The sheep was imported last spring from Smyrna. He is a native of Caraman, Asia Minor, (one of the provinces of the ancient Natolia,) and was on his way to Constantinople, when the vessel was taken by the Greek admiral Tombazo, who presented him to Capt. Gerry of New York. The animal has a broad tail; the fleece is of a dark brown or snuff colour, and peculiarly adapted to the manufacture of camblets. It weighed 21lbs. and before shearing dragged on the ground, so as to hide the feet."

The rugged uninviting aspect of the country of Caraman has not attracted any modern visitor. Capt. Beaufort of the British navy, a few years since surveyed the coast, but did not proceed to any distance from the sea. The existence of the long woolled sheep there is recorded by the industrious compiler, Harris, (voyages vol. 2. p. 878.) who remarks that all their wool is consumed in the country, for the clothes of the moulhas, or men of the law, and priests.

From a Philadelphia paper.

CURE FOR TETTER OR RING WORM.

After I had the tetter nearly twenty years on my hand, and had used dollars worth of celebrated tetter ointment, which took off the skin repeatedly without effecting a cure, a friend advised me to take some Blood Root, (called also Red Root, Indian Paint, &c.) slice it in vinegar, and afterwards wash the place affected with the liquid. I suppose the vinegar extracted the strength out of the root, for in a few days the dry scurf was removed, and my diseased hand appeared as whole as the other.—I could scarcely believe that a perfect cure was so speedily accomplished by this simple remedy—but as nearly two years have passed without the least appearance of its return, I need no longer doubt the fact, and for the benefit of others, I wish the value of the Red Root to be more generally known.

"It grows about a foot high in rich woodland, and flowers in April. The leaf is roundish and deeply indented, somewhat like the white oak leaves—stems naked, supporting single flowers, blossoms white. When the fresh root, which is about the size of the little finger and blood red, is broken, a juice issues in large drops resembling blood."—*Ewell's Medical Companion.*

Cure for the Whooping Cough.—One teaspoonful of castor oil mixed with a teaspoonful of molasses—one or two teaspoonfuls of this mixture to be given whenever the patient coughs, or as often as the case requires.

From the Boston Centinel.

FRUIT TREES.

The best means which I have devised of bringing an Orchard to a hasty and productive state of improvement, is first to select the ground where you intend your orchard. For this purpose almost any soil will answer, from the plains of the southern to the heaths of the northern parts of Massachusetts; or, indeed of any of the New England States. Plant your seed where you intend your Orchard, in rows, at suitable distance from each other. If your land be so rocky as not to admit of the plough, the globe may be sufficiently pulverised by the hoe. In new lands I would recommend never to use the plough, or to remove the rocks and stones. I have found by observation and experience, that rocks are not only conducive to the growth and fertility of trees, but are a great security against the destructive influence of winds. Select your seed from *ungrafted fruit* that your trees be no alternate bearers, or in other words bear but little or not at all. This I know from experience. You may graft your trees the third year, but I would recommend its delay until the seventh or eighth year, at which time your trees will have commenced bearing, affording an opportunity to know the value of the fruit. Grafting I think preferable to budding. Be careful to graft early fruit to early fruit, and *vice versa*. Keep the sward moderately subdued about your trees, and *sods* procured from the sides of the high way or road, is preferable to animal manure to facilitate their growth,—and what is still better, almost every farmer has wild lands covered with shrubbery, or bushes, of every description; instead of the strange practice of burning them upon the ground in heaps, immediately after having cut them, of which the present is the best season, take them before winter, immediately to a *slough*, or some other conveniently situated place where they may have the advantage of the wash of the street, here even the largest of *barberry* bushes, will decompose in the course of two or three years, form a rich *alluvial*, or soil, the best manure which can be procured for the growth and fertility of trees. This manure has many advantages over that of animals:—First, it regenerates old soils, and fertilizes the trees;—secondly, it keeps the ground *melior*, and light and prevents the sward from binding the roots;—lastly, it prevents worms, and insects, those unwelcome visitants, from making their destructive depredations. Where I have put animal manure about my trees, I have found innumerable tribes of ants, or pismires, travelling up and down, and depositing green eggs, or lice under the leaves of the extreme twigs and branches. Soon the leaves curl, and drop off, and the trees are checked in their growth. Wherever these vermin have become numerous my fruit has been knurly and crabbed. It is my opinion that these are the only insects, (or worms if you please,) which work at the roots, and in the end produce the *death* of an Orchard.

Now wherever I have used manure made from leaves, bushes, briars, weeds, &c. when sufficiently pulverized, I have been but little troubled with insects. Sometimes however they make their appearance in old lands, and where this is the case, I have found sand or fine gravel a good remedy together with the above manure.

You may be assured that from the above experiments I have found trees more productive of fruit, more durable, and likewise in the end to grow larger. Yours, AGRICOLA.

From the *Thomaston Register*.

DAIRYING.

Mr Editor—I was so well pleased with the idea of a dairy, or milk room, upon the plan of one which was recently described to me, that I am induced to make it public. The shelves are so constructed as to admit the immersions of a milk pail in cold water, nearly to the top resembling a hollow trough. By the advantage of location, the water is constantly running from a spring into one end of the shelf and off at the other, and may easily be conducted from shelf to shelf throughout a whole room. The consequence is the milk keeps perfectly sweet, in the warmest season, until the cream is all risen, which is in a short time, of course the butter will be sweet. Now are there not hundreds of places that would admit of the same improvement with a trifling expense—which would be refunded four fold in one season.

And, sir, I will add a line from my own experience in churning. Be sure to put in sufficient of new milk to make your cream very thin: viz. put in equal or even double the quantity of milk, that you do cream; the consequence is, your butter is brought with less than half the labour, or time, and less liable to be white or striped, as the mess will be at all times thin, moves easily, and if it spatters up, it immediately runs down, so that the whole is equally moved, and all changes at once to good butter.

A Lover of Good Butter.

RAIL ROADS.

Mr Strickland, who was sent out to Europe by a society of Pennsylvania, writes from Edinburgh, that goods are conveyed on rail roads with more safety, speed and economy, than on canals, both in level and mountainous countries. When a mountain is to be overcome, the loads are to be drawn up on an inclined plane by means of a steam engine placed on the summit.

BEEES WITHOUT STINGS.

A hive of bees has lately been received in England from New Holland. They are very small and without stings.—Capt. Hall, in his journal written on the coast of Mexico, describes a kind of bees that have no sting. Their honey is not contained in small hexagonal cells, but in wax bags nearly as large as an egg, which are hung round the sides of the hive. The hives are suspended by cords from the eaves of the Mexican cottages, and the hole for the bees to enter is on one side, half way between the ends.

LEAD.

We learn that the vein of lead ore in Southampton has been lately examined by Professor Eaton, and several gentlemen from New York and Philadelphia. It is said the indications of the vein in the western part of the town are so favourable, that a company is forming for the purpose of opening it, at a place three or four miles south-west of the well known mine in that town.

Hamp. Gaz.

TO THE FARMERS OF WORCESTER COUNTY.

At a meeting of the Worcester Agricultural Society, on the 19th day of May last, the County was divided into eight Agricultural Districts, and a Committee of three members of the Society was appointed in each District, to visit the Farms and Manufactories of any town within their respective Districts, upon the application of ten or more freeholders of said town, between the 25th day of July and 15th day of September, and to make minute inquiries respecting the general and particular concerns of the Farms and Manufactories which they visit; of their expenses and net profits—and to suggest such improvements as they may think useful; and particularly to notice and encourage *Household Industry and Economy*—and to report the result of their investigations to the next meeting of the Society.—The respective Districts and Committees are composed as follows:

District No. I.

Of Harvard, Bolton, Berlin, Northborough, Boylston, West-Boylston, and Lancaster.—Committee, Joseph Davis, of Northborough, *Chairman*, Jacob Fisher, and Jacob Haskel.

District No. II.

Lunenburg, Fitchburg, Ashburnham, Westminster, Leominster, Princeton, and Sterling.—Committee, Payson Williams, of Fitchburg, *Chairman*, Samuel Sawyer, and Samuel Brooks.

District No. III.

Winchendon, Royalston, Phillipston, Templeton, Hubbardston, Athol, and Gardiner.—Committee, Daniel Henshaw, of Winchendon, *Chairman*, Josiah Howe, and Justus Ellinwood.

District No. IV.

Petersham, Dana, Hardwick, Barre, New-Braintree, Oakham, and Rutland.—Committee, Samuel Eastman, of Hardwick, *Chairman*, James Allen, and Levi Bartlett.

District No. V.

Southborough, Westborough, Shrewsbury, Worcester, Holden, Paxton, and Leicester.—Committee, Gardiner Burbank, of Worcester, *Chairman*, Nathan Howe, and Jonas Ball.

District No. VI.

Uxbridge, Upton, Mendon, Milford, Northbridge, and Grafton.—Committee, Bezael Taft, jr. of Uxbridge, *Chairman*, Adolphus Spring, and Seth Davenport.

District No. VII.

Western, Sturbridge, Brookfield, North-Brookfield, Charlton, Spencer, and Southbridge.—Committee, James Draper, jr. of Spencer, *Chairman*, John Spurr, and Skelton Felton.

District No. VIII.

Dudley, Oxford, Ward, Douglas, Sutton, and Millbury.—Committee, Jonas L. Sibley, of Sutton, *Chairman*, Rufus Barton, and Zebulon Carey.

The Agriculturists and Manufacturers of this County, whether belonging to the Society or not, and who are willing to aid the Society in their endeavours to promote the best interests of the community at large, by the encouragement of Industry and Economy both *in doors and out*, are requested to make application forthwith to the Chairmen of the Committees, in their respective Districts, that they may proceed upon the business of their appointment without further delay.

August, 1825.

THE ARRACHACA OF SOUTH AMERICA.

We observe by the Norfolk papers of Wednesday last, the distinguished botanist, Baron de Schack has arrived there from Trinidad, with the intention of directing his course to the north, for the purpose of introducing to our horticulturists, a knowledge of the properties of the Arrachaca, and the manner of cultivating this excellent vegetable. Those who are well acquainted with its qualities describe it as one of the most useful of all vegetables in South America, its root yielding a food which is prepared in the kitchens in the same manner as potatoes. It is extremely grateful to the palate; so tender that it requires little cooking, and so easy of digestion, that it is the common practice where it is cultivated, to give it to convalescents, and persons with weak stomachs, being considered of a much less flatulent nature than potatoes.—Starch, and a variety of pastry work are made of its tubercula; and reduced to a pulp, it enters the composition of certain fermented liquors, supposed to be very proper for restoring the lost tone of the stomach.

The Arrachaca, though a native of Santa Fe, and other places in South America, thrives best in temperate climates. Its cultivation requires a deep black mould, and it is propagated by cutting the roots to pieces each having a separate eye or shoot, and planting these in separate holes.

At the end of three or four months, the roots are of sufficient size and quantity to be used for culinary purposes, and if allowed to remain in the ground for six months, they increase to a great bulk, without their taste being any way altered. We understand the Arrachaca has undergone such experiments in Scotland as to satisfy botanists there, that it is much superior in every respect, to the potato, which it is expected in a great measure to supersede. The potato was originally introduced into Europe from a warm climate, and has since become naturalized to the soil. In many parts of the United States, there can be no doubt the Arrachaca might be cultivated with as much ease as the potato; and considering the great superiority which it is said to possess over that root, we hope that Baron de Schack will be encouraged in his endeavours to introduce it into this country.

[*N. Y. E. Post.*]

From the *American Farmer*.

WHITE FLINT AND LAWLER WHEAT.

Baltimore 27

Having lately observed in the *American Farmer* an assertion or supposition that the above kinds are one and the same wheat, and having raised the Lawler for several years, and the white flint the last season, it has afforded me an opportunity of judging correctly; and I am of opinion, that no two kinds of wheat differ more in appearance than the above. The white flint produces more stalks from each grain, and each stalk is much larger and stronger; the blades are very broad and stand up, but the blades of the Lawler are long and slender, and hang down—generally of a paler green than other wheat, and the bottom blades die very early; but the former is a very dark green to the bottom until the wheat is of a considerable height, and ripens as early as the red chaffed bearded, whilst the

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1825.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

MASSACHUSETTS
AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

As the art of education, more beneficial than all other arts, has been encouraged and advanced, so the character of man has been exalted and dignified; his rights and privileges better understood, enjoyed and respected. According to the cultivation of this art, communities have been made happy, and nations have been emancipated from the bondage of poverty and wretchedness, and established in power and greatness. Indeed, on the general diffusion of useful knowledge, depend the prosperity and success of all free governments. We have, therefore, the strongest inducements to improve by every possible means our systems of education. For the accomplishment of this object, it is necessary to understand the operation of the mind in the acquisition of knowledge.

The mental faculties are of wonderful mechanism. They are nobler, and more difficult of operation, than the body which encumbers them. They are the powerful engines that make man successful in his various avocations. As his faculties are cultivated and developed, he appears more or less endowed with talents, and efficient in life; hence the mind is improved by every salutary impression made upon it, in proportion to the force of that impression, and in the direction of that force.—Heretofore the writer has attempted to expose some of the most prominent defects in the systems of our literary institutions. These are defects which are universal and palpable, and require that some better system should be early adopted; one that shall secure to individuals the greatest degree of comfort, virtue and knowledge—and to communities the best means for promoting their prosperity and happiness; that shall open to the ambitious student a field for fair and honorable competition, where success shall await, and where honors shall cover him. In order to incite a spirit of inquiry after knowledge, and a love for the pursuit of it, we have made *variety* and *novelty* two material and efficient parts in this system. "*Variety is the spice of life.*" It seasons and renders more palatable, intellectual food. By the variety of creation, nature becomes lovely, curiosity is awakened, fancy enlivened, and the soul of man cheered and made happy, in the refined and rational pleasures of life. Every youth discovers an early attachment to the charms of novelty; it becomes a fixed and ruling principle of his riper years.

To subdue in him propensities to indolence and to evil; to confirm habits of industry and of virtue; and to establish his footsteps in the fields of usefulness, are objects too important to be overlooked; for this end, falsehoods and deceptions are degraded—truth and fair dealing encouraged and supported; and every inducement afforded to make the ignorant, effeminate, and revengeful,—intelligent, strong, rational, and grateful. Expedients are adopted to obviate the frequent necessity of punishing transgressors.—As the utility of knowledge depends more on its perfection, than its abundance, every point of instruction should be clearly perceived. Things

are therefore, explained by comparison; illustrated by example, and demonstrated by experiment. The reasoning powers are exercised, not by enforcing on the memory confused and indistinct ideas; but by presenting to the understanding *things* and words of clear and defined import. It is designed that every thing in every subject of inquiry shall be brought to the perception of the senses, and to the test of experiment.

It will not be expected, because it would descend too much to minutiae, fully to disclose the whole practical detail of this system; that part of it which constitutes the physical exercises, amusements and recreations are proposed to be as follows:

The pupils will assemble in the morning at the beating of a drum or the blowing of a trumpet, previous to which they can take the benefit of a bath in their respective rooms.—Exercise at agricultural experiments, or at the mechanic arts in workshops, two hours each day. As there will be some days, when it will not be practicable to work at either of these employments, and as it is admitted that vigor of body and power of intellect are no less dependent on regular study than corporal exercise, it is intended that the latter shall be habitual and applied to every part of the body; the pupils will therefore be drilled in the manual exercise, and taught to practise some military movements and evolutions; and the gymnastic exercises. These innocent and rational amusements are very much conducive to health and strength, an erect and proper form and habits of obedience and order. The pursuits of agriculture and of mechanics are considered solid and indispensable employments; and, like the above amusements, are also well calculated to give vigor to the body and virtue to the heart, especially if practised under the constant care of a teacher, and in connexion with moral instruction; indeed temporal enjoyment is built on no better foundation, than health of body and peace of mind. The youth should be instructed, and if possible habituated, in every useful art; for all the diversity of employments are of a "kindred spirit; enkindling from the common spark;" as parts of the same body, they have a mutual sympathy for and dependence on each other. If an apology is necessary for giving the exercise and culture of the body so much importance, we have only to advert to the many firm constitutions ruined; the many nervous diseases produced; the many young men whose bones and muscles were once full of fire and strength, whose cheeks were flushed with animation—but a few years of close application to books, without pure air and proper exercise—are now pale, sickly spectres, fit for nothing but the regions of the blessed.

If the student would wish to preserve his faculties, and prolong his days, he must be temperate, and apply himself constantly to labor; then will he secure health, give softness to his pillow, and a zest to all his enjoyments.

Should public patronage to this institution justify the expense, three or more professorships will be immediately established. A professor on Agriculture, a professor on Mechanics, a professor on Domestic Economy, on Moral Philosophy and on Books seem indispensable requisites. It will be among the duties of the last Professor to give familiar lectures, in plain, impressive language, on the economy of life, the manners and

morals of men, and general literature. These lectures, as far as they may be delivered in regular courses, will be open and free to all young men who intend to make farming or mechanical pursuits the business of their lives. These youth although not immediately connected with the institution, will yet derive from it some lasting advantages. They will acquire the habit of *thinking*,—the true principle of legitimate prosperity. The common youth cannot with safety long repose in the lap of ignorance. It is dangerous for unthinking stupidity long to indulge in idleness. Extreme ignorance with them renders every thing valuable insecure. In their daily concerns they are continually beset to the violation of the sacred obligations of faith and of duty. Their evil inclinations are plied by the seductive allurements of every vice. The full tide of corrupt example presses hard upon them, and threatens to overwhelm every principle of moral purity and rectitude. But the general diffusion of virtuous and useful knowledge among the common people will oppose the desolating influence of dissipation, with monds that cannot be passed. The establishment of these public lectures therefore will contribute some aid in forming their characters. It will naturally give them a more exquisite relish for the calm delights of their employments, and of home; and consequently will draw closer the cords of conjugal and parental affection, and increase their motives to industry and economy. Hence, we think, important and invaluable benefits must accrue to Farmers and to Mechanics, and indeed to the whole mass of society.

Four years will be required, for a whole course of studies and discipline. Any young man over the age of fourteen, who can read correctly, write a legible hand, who has learned the rules of common and vulgar arithmetic, and can produce satisfactory evidence of a blameless life and conversation, can be admitted to the privileges of this College.

Students, if qualified, can enter or leave, whenever circumstances shall render it expedient and practicable. They can pursue principally those studies and exercises, essential only to the business they intend respectively to follow.

Connected with the College will be a farm, consisting of that quality, quantity, and variety of soil, best adapted to agricultural experiments. On this farm, in addition to other buildings, will be erected mechanic workshops. In the field, and in these shops, the pupils will seek recreation and exercise, and thus apply *knowledge* (but imperfectly acquired from books) to practice.

A regular journal of the results of agricultural experiments, and other things which may be deemed worthy of remark, will be kept by the students, and published semi-annually under the inspection of some proper officer of the institution. To the great objects of the moral and physical culture of the pupils every word of instruction and every exertion of discipline is intended to be directed.

If anything farther can arise from this institution to his benefit, it goes to strengthen the foundation of his future usefulness and respectability; to teach him the true science of self-government, and to unfold to him by the sure guide of actual experiment, the mysteries of nature, and all the secret springs that animate and impel to action; and to urge the cultivation,

with his whole heart, of a love for country and an elevated piety to heaven. H. J. K.

Several valuable Communications are on hand.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

FAINTING FITS.

In warm weather and in crowded assemblies, fainting fits are not unrequent. When a case of this kind occurs, let the person be removed as soon as possible to the open air, and laid in a horizontal position with nothing tight remaining about him. Should the powers of life not have been previously exhausted by disease, fatigue, or want of food, a recovery generally takes place after a short interval, and often without any thing being done; but should this not be the case, the feet and legs may be immersed in warm water, and the nostrils stimulated by applying spirits of hartshorn, a few drops of which may be afterwards drunk in a glass of water. If these fail, inflation of the lungs and the means resorted to in cases of drowning should be had recourse to.—*Medical Intelligencer.*

Encke's Comet. According to astronomical calculations, the Comet which bears the above name from the learned German professor who is said to have discovered its periodical revolutions, will probably be visible in our northern situation in the course of a few weeks. The last appearance of this Comet was in 1822, and its periodical revolution should be about one thousand two hundred and five days. The last London papers mention, that a Comet was seen at Brighton, late in July last, at 2 o'clock in the morning, in the N. E. Brighton is about 2° 14' to the North of Boston.

Propagation of American trees and shrubs in Europe.—The following extract from a letter of William Cobbett to Dr Mitchell, dated Kensington, near London July 11, 1825, shows the demand that exists for the indigenous plants of our country:—"My dear Sir, My friend Mr. George Woodward, who is the bearer of this, is engaged in collecting some seeds for me, and he has my request to apply to you for information relative to certain trees and shrubs; which information I know you can, and I know you will give him.

"I have sold about three hundred thousand trees, raised from seed my friend has sent me; and this year I have in my nursery not short of a million of trees coming from the same source.

"He is instructed to apply to my very good and kind neighbour Singleton Mitchell, for the seeds of his *Magnolia Grandiflora*, for this year." &c. —*N. Y. States.*

We learn that within two or three weeks, as many as forty head of cattle have suddenly died in this town and its vicinity. This mortality is supposed to have been occasioned by some poisonous substance eaten by them while vegetation suffered so much from the drought. The work of death was very rapid; in some instances, cattle dropped down in the yoke, and in five minutes from the time the first symptoms of disease were discernible, life became extinct. It is understood that no cases have occurred since the late showers.

We are informed that in two instances the persons employed in skinning cattle which had died suddenly, have lost their lives from the infection taken from them. *Elizabeth Town (N. J.) pa.*

On the 13th ult. Mrs Margaret Wilson, a widow woman, of Sugar Creek Township, while searching for eggs, and in reaching to the nest, under the barn floor, was bit on the little finger of the left hand, by a rattle snake, when she immediately started for the house, and on passing a block where an axe was lying, which she seized, and placing her finger on the block, cut it off, which circumstance prevented the circulation of the poison, and in all probability was the means of saving her life.—*Venango (Pa.) Democrat.*

Our Market.—The great crops of wheat which have been raised this season, added to the surplus of the preceding year, has had a tendency to reduce the price of the article much lower than it was ever known to have been in this country. We have been assured, that wheat of the best quality, has been traded away for 37 1-2 cts. per bushel. It can be bought, at this time, in any quantity, at 31 1-4 cts. cash. This fact will go very far to convince those who are opposed to a Canal or Railway, of the benefit which they might derive from a more cheap and expeditious method of conveying their produce to an eastern market.

Grensburch, (Pa.) August 26.

A British officer now in this country asserts in a communication published in a southern paper, that the American ship of the line North Carolina, rated at 74 guns, can throw a heavier weight of shot at a broadside than any other ship in the world. The British ship Lord Nelson, rated at 120 guns, and carrying 136 he says, throws only 334 lbs. of shot, while the North Carolina heaves 3533 lbs. at a broad side, without her gangway guns. The largest ship in the world, he adds, was the Spanish Admiral's ship Santissima Trinidad, sunk off Cape Trafalgar, by Lord Nelson; and she did not throw a heavier broadside than the North Carolina.

Fires in the Forests.—The Maine and Vermont papers give many accounts of recent fires in the woods, in Hallowell, Augusta, Bangor, Bowdoinham, Sebec, Pownoy, &c. occasioning a great destruction of timber, fences, grass &c. And reports add, that a dwelling house and a large barn in Sebec, and two dwelling houses and three barns, in Bowdoinham, were also a prey to the devouring element. At Hallowell the fire was checked by a timely rain. The calamity in some places is said to have been the effect of thoughtlessness in setting fire to bushes during the dry season. No man who has not witnessed a calamity of the above kind, can imagine the horror and consternation which it excites.

A book-binder of Vienna, in Austria, has obtained a patent for an invention in his art. His binding is not of calf, sheep, or buffalo, but of iron, so exquisitely wrought, that it is taken for delicate lace. A Homer has been bound in this style, for the library of Vienna, which is said to be infinitely beautiful. This artisan, whose name is Mousmann, has submitted a specimen of his work to the institute of France.

The dysentery prevails in Belfast, (Maine) and some neighbouring towns to an alarming extent. About one tenth of the whole population in Brooks have died within a few weeks—fifty in Montville, nine of whom laid dead at one time; many in Swanville, Knox and Freedom and other towns. In Belfast nearly one half the population have been attacked by this disease within the last six weeks; and about fifty have fallen victims to this and other diseases. Most of the deaths have happened among children under four years of age.

Potatoes.—A small cargo of Northern potatoes, and the first this season—was sold yesterday at eighty cents per bushel. Such has been the severity of the drought, that very few have been raised in our neighborhood, and they of quality unusually inferior.—*Alexand. Gaz.*

Flour continues scarce and maintains the price last quoted, say \$5. A few loads from Shenandoah county, were yesterday sold at \$5 16, and one of Fisher's brand from the same county at \$5 40.

The Grain Market has experienced no change since our last. All kinds in demand, particularly wheat, which is much sought after at 90 cents—*Ibid.*

A letter from St. Louis, to a gentleman of this city, mentions the recent death of Governor Eates of Missouri, and of Judge Pettibone of the same state.

A Mr. Cook was lately bitten by a rattle-snake while raking hay in the town of Big Flats, N. Y. Medical aid proved unavailing, and he died in about 36 hours.

Rear Admiral Duplessis, died at Paris on the 21st of July, of the bite of a mad-dog.

MERINO SHEEP.—For Sale, sixty five Merino sheep and lambs, of various ages from five months to six years. This flock is of superior quality and in fine condition. The original stock was selected from the Montarco flock, a race highly prized in Spain and imported into this country by their present owner in 1812. Since then he has retained the choicest bucks and finest ewes to continue and improve the breed and has had the satisfaction to see sheep from this flock receive premiums at the Brighton and other cattle shows. The sheep farmer will find it for his interest to apply to F. H. Derby at Lombardry N. H. 35 miles from Boston, or to F. H. Derby, jr. Boston. *Sept. 9.*

ACCOUNT BOOKS AND STATIONARY, Stewart & Hastings, No. 13 Congress St. directly under the New England Farmer office, keeps constantly on hand, an extensive assortment of Account Books bound in a neat and durable manner.—Pot, Foolscap, Letter Paper, &c. Quills, Wafers, Ink and Ink Powder; Thermometers, Rodgers Knives; Brushes, &c.

Book Binding of all kinds executed at short notice. *Sept. 9.*

FOR SALE, a very fine Milch Cow, not five years old, that has given the present season on grass feed alone, *ca. luten* quarts of milk a day. She is a fine looking animal, in perfect health, and is not offered for sale for any fault. Inquire at this office.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.

[Revised and corrected every Friday.]

		FROM	TO
		D. C.	D. C.
APPLES, best,	bb		
ASHES, pot, 1st sort,	ton.	100	105 00
pearl do.		103 00	112 00
BURNS, white,	bush	1 40	1 50
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new,	bb	10 00	10 50
cargo, No 1, new,		7 00	3 00
" No 2, new,		6 00	6 25
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1, new,	lb.		
CHEESE, new milk,		7	10
skimmed milk,		3	4
FLAX		9	10
FLAX SEED	bush	1 05	1 10
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St	bb	5 50	
Genesee,		5 00	5 37
Rye, best,		2 50	3 00
GRAIN, Rye	bush		60
Corn			73
Barley		50	
Oats		38	42
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort, new,	lb.	11	12
HOPS, No 1, Inspection		8	11
LIME	cask	1 20	1 25
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.		80
PLASTER PARIS, retail at	ton.	4 50	4 75
PORK, Bone Middlings, new,	bb	17 00	
navy, mess, do.		14 00	
Cargo, No 1, do.		13 50	
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bush	1 75	2 00
Clover	lb.	7	8
WOOL, Merino, full blood, wash		75	1 20
do do unwashed		40	45
do 2-4 washed		45	50
do 1-2 do		37	42
Native do		60	75
Fulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		52	55
do Spinning, 1st sort		40	45

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces	lb.	9	12
PORK, fresh, best pieces,		6	12
" whole hogs,		4	9
VEAL			
MUTTON,		5	9
POULTRY,		15	20
BUTTER, keg & tub,		12	16
lump, best,		20	25
EGGS,		14	20
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bush	55	60
Indian, do.		55	60
POTATOES,			50
R. Honor,	bb		
HAY, according to quality,	ton.	18 00	20 00

MISCELLANIES.

EPITAPH ON A POOR, BUT HONEST MAN.

Stop, reader, here and deign to look
On one without a name,
Ne'er entered in the ample book
Of fortune or of fame.

Studios of peace, he hated strife;
Meek virtues filled his breast;
His coat of arms—"a spotless life,"—
"An honest heart"—his crest.

Quartered within was innocence
And thus his motto ran,—
"A conscience void of all offence
Before both God and man."

And in the last great day, though pride
Now scorns his pedigree,
Thousands shall wish they'd been allied
To this great family.



Harvest Home.—The good old practice of celebrating the Harvest Home, is still kept up in some parts of Pennsylvania. The Bucks County Patriot now before us, gives an interesting account of one of these celebrations, in which a large number of the yeomanry farmers with their wives and daughters, and sons, with their healthy cherry-checked sweet-hearts—joined in the rural festival. A beautiful wood was selected for the occasion on the bank of a river.—It was pleasantly shaded by stately forest trees interwoven with evergreens. At an early hour the citizens began to assemble. Cheerfulness and gratitude sat on every countenance. An abundant harvest, which it had pleased Almighty God to bless them with, had been successfully gathered—the period for the husbandman had been most trying—his labors, under a degree of heat very unusual were incessant—they had now terminated—his Harvest is Home—and the opportunity presents for him to evidence his thankfulness. We wish these rural sports and festivals were more general. They bring friends and neighbours into more close communion, and if properly managed diffuse health and cheerfulness, and a sound moral tone of feeling.

England and the Holy Alliance.—The London Literary Gazette states that a pamphlet has lately appeared at Paris, which contains a furious attack upon England for having recognized the independence of South America. The writer affirms that the words "civil and religious liberty" so often used by the English, mean nothing more than forgetfulness of God and contempt for kings. He says that England is faithless, exhausted, physically and morally rotten, &c. and calls upon the sovereigns of the Holy Alliance to declare war against her, and renew the continental blockade!

Ourang-Outang.—The London Literary Gazette contains an extract of a letter from Sumatra, describing an ourang-outang lately killed on that island. It measured six feet in height, and its foot fourteen and a half inches in length. The skin was covered with brown hair about a foot long; its face was quite human with a long curled beard; one of the eye-teeth measured three inches and a fourth in length. It lived

many hours after five balls were lodged in its body and a spear run through it. "One of its murderers," says the Gazette, "asserts that it had monstachios as well as a beard, and yet it was shot and speared to a barbarous manner, and its head given to the cook of a vessel to boil and clean off the hair! It would be fatal to some of our exquisites were these Sumatra hunters to take a day's sport in the Park."

On the Preservation of Salt which has been used in Salting Meat.—The following method of recovering salt, which has been used in brine for preserving beef, pork, &c. is taken in substance from an English publication.

First add such a quantity of boiling water to the brine or drainings as is sufficient to dissolve all the particles of the salt. This solution should then be placed in either an iron or earthen vessel, over a fire, which by boiling will force all the feculent and animal particles to the top, which should be carefully removed by a skimmer or perforated ladle. After the liquor has become clear, set it aside for twenty-four hours, in a cool place that the colouring matter may subside. But as the combination it had formed with the boiled liquor is extremely tenacious, it may be separated by either of the following ways. 1. A solution of alum in water, (one pint to an ounce of alum) may then be gradually dropped into the cold liquor, in the proportion of a table spoonful of the former to a gallon of the latter; and the whole allowed to stand for several hours; or 2. If time and circumstances will permit, filter the liquor by means of long flannel slips, cut longitudinally by the web, but previously soaked in another strong and perfectly clear solution of salt. These slips should be so immersed in the fluid that the projecting external ends should enter another vessel, which had been previously placed much lower than that containing the brine, or drainings. The brine will be drawn over the edge of one vessel into the other by capillary attraction, and the principle of the syphon. When these particulars are properly attended to, the absorbed liquor becomes almost colourless and pellucid. Having thus procured a clear liquid solution, nothing more is required than to evaporate it to dryness in order to re-produce the salt in its original granulated form. The second method of discharging the colour is said to be preferable, as by this no alum will be required which contaminates the salt.

Sir William Jones.—Sir William Jones, among the objects of his all grasping mind, contemplated a history of the American war, on the model of Thucydides and Polybius. We can never sufficiently regret that death has deprived us of a work which, from such a mind, would have equally interested the man of the profoundest political science, and the gayest wanderer among the roses of literature.

A gentleman passing through a river which he supposed deep, hid his servant go before him.—But he to show his politeness, replied, I never will be guilty of such ill manners;—pray sir, do you cross over first.

The Rochester Telegraph mentions that a canal boat has arrived in that village, with between 4, & 500 water-melons from Long Island.

Quaintness.—A clergyman of Massachusetts (says Mr. Tudor) being in the habit of preaching sermons that had no connexion with his texts, one of his parishioners observed, that, "if his sermon had the small-pox, his text could not catch it."

FOR SALE, by Richardson & Lord, the Agricultural Reader, price 75 cts.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

I have taken a cursory view of the *Agricultural Reader*, by Dr. Daniel Adams. Its subjects are, in my opinion, judiciously selected, and treated in a manner, which gives much useful information to the farmer.—The Book is designed for the use of schools, and it appears to be well calculated for their benefit. The various, interesting, and entertaining matter, which it contains, cannot fail to command the attention of pupils, who have been accustomed to the labors of a farm, or expect to obtain a livelihood by the occupation of husbandry.

The most important knowledge is that, which is practical; and that is not the least important, which qualifies one to obtain from the soil not only the necessities but the comforts of life. As the principal part of the rising generation in all the inland towns of this county will prosecute the business of husbandry, it is necessary that they should be early acquainted with the principles of the art. This will give them a relish for a farmer's life, and inspire them with ambition to excel in their occupation. The Agricultural Reader is well adapted to produce this effect; and I heartily recommend it for the use of schools.

HUMPHREY MOORE.

Francestown, November 1, 1824.

DEAR SIR,

I have examined, with as much attention as the shortness of the time and the avocations of business would permit, the first 236 pages of your *Agricultural Reader*. Judging from the part thus examined, I have no hesitation in saying, that I think the work is calculated to be eminently useful to the agricultural, and consequently to every other, class of the community; that it should be read and understood by every farmer; and that no scholar, or young man who intends to devote his time or attention to agriculture, should consider his education complete without a thorough knowledge of its contents. Yours T. BROWN.

MEMOIRS of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society; with selections from the most approved authors, adapted to the use of the practical Farmers of the United States; 1824. Illustrated with several copperplate engravings of animals and numerous cuts of machines and agricultural implements.—For sale by

CUMMINGS, HILLIARD & CO.

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FOR SALE, a very fine Aulch Cow, not five years old, that has given the present season on grass feed alone, eighteen quarts of milk a day. She is a fine looking animal, in perfect health, and is not offered for sale for any fault. Inquire at this office.

PARSONS & CO. City Furniture warehouse, E. Union Street, near the Union Stone, keep constantly on hand for sale, a general assortment of furniture, chairs, looking glasses, leathers of all kinds, fire sets, brushes, bellows, &c. &c.

TO PRINTERS—For sale, a font of Type, but little worn. Inquiry may be made of the Publisher of the Farmer; or a line may be dropped to M. H. Boston.

Subscribers to the New England Farmer are informed that they can have their volumes neatly bound and lettered at 75 cents, or half bound at 63—by sending them to this office.

TERMS OF THE FARMER.

Published every Friday, at THREE DOLLARS, per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing will be entitled to a deduction of FIFTY CENTS.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at the corner of Congress and Lindall Streets, Boston.—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. IV.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1825.

No. 8.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

COLONEL PICKERING,

ON IMPROVING THE NATIVE BREED OF NEW ENGLAND CATTLE.

Letter VIII.

The general cause in which Mr. Powel is zealously engaged—the improvement of the husbandry of our country, in all its branches—induced a desire, on my part, while examining his publications, to say nothing that could possibly excite an unpleasant feeling; but I cannot do justice to the subject and myself without some freedom of remark.—His three letters which he denominates “Reply to Col. Pickering, on Native Cattle,” claim particular notice. They were published in the American Farmer printed at Baltimore—reprinted in the New England Farmer at Boston, No. 46, 50, of Vol. III. and No. 1, of Vol. IV. and are intended to take a permanent station in the next volume of the Memoirs of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, to whose President they are addressed.

In his first letter, Mr. Powel says that “I have given the spur to his hobby.” This certainly was not intended, nor necessary. While I could have no objection to his mounting, I could not but presume that he would have held a rein tight enough to prevent his hobby from running away with him. Unfortunately I have found myself mistaken.

In his first letter, Mr. Powel says “he is not fond of deductions from figures, in relation to Agricultural matters:”—Yet he does sometimes make use of figures, though in a very extraordinary manner:—“That he is much more disposed to take the impressions founded upon a series of evidence, arising from general investigation, than isolated [detached or single] facts.”—This is the very course I have taken and pursued in my former letters; which exhibit the result of my general investigation of the subject. In those four letters, I travelled with Young and Marshall through various counties and districts of England; and from their journals, stated, that the annual products in butter, of the English dairies, varied from two firkins to two and a half and three firkins, per cow, by the year.

As Young and Marshall are called “Old Writers,” and therefore not good authorities in these times, I might, if the passage had occurred to me, have quoted one of Mr. Powel’s own modern writers; Culley on Live Stock, as cited in Rees’ Cyclopaedia, article “Cattle.”—“The short-horned breed of cattle, according to Mr. Culley, differs from the other breeds in the shortness of their horns, in being wider and thicker in their form or mould, consequently feeding to the most weight, in affording by much the greatest quantity of tallow when fattened, in having very thin hides, and much less hair upon them than any other breed, except the Alderney; but that the most essential difference, he thinks, consists in the quantities of milk they give beyond any other breed:

there being instances of cows of this breed giving 36 quarts of milk per day, and of 13 firkins of butter being made from a dairy of 12 cows; but the more general quantity is three firkins (168 pounds) per cow in a season, and 24 quarts of milk per day.”—“It is said of this kind, and he supposes very justly, that they eat more food than any of the other breeds; nor can we, says he, wonder at this, when we consider that they excel in those three valuable particulars, viz. in affording the greatest quantity of beef, tallow and milk.”

Now let us see how ingeniously Mr. Powel “figures” to overthrow my statements, given on the authority of Young and Marshall, and to illustrate the positions he had assumed.—He repeats, from my first letter, the great quantities of milk produced in some English dairies, per cow,—from 2 to 9 gallons, on an average five gallons a day; but omits the small annual amount of their butter—being, as above mentioned, 2 firkins, or 112 pounds per cow; only 20 pounds more than the average of five ordinary or common dairies in different parts of Massachusetts.* I stated on the authority of Young, that in one district, a dairy of middling cows gave from 2 to 4 gallons of milk a day, and from 4 to 7 pounds of butter per week. Put in this case Young does not say what was the yearly product of each of those middling cows. This omission gives Mr. Powel an opportunity to make a display in figures; and his conclusions show the character of his calculations. In a year are 52 weeks; and at 4 pounds a week, each cow would yield 208 pounds of butter—and at 7 pounds a week 361 pounds of butter in a year! What does the reader think of this calculation? Will Mr. Powel hazard his reputation as a practical farmer and a man of sense, and say, that he thinks Mr. Young, in mentioning the products of those middling cows, at 4 to 7 pounds of butter a week, meant that they yielded those quantities in every week in the year?—I am satisfied that Young did not refer even to the whole of the butter making

* Although I speak of five dairies, corresponding with the five reports of them, yet those five, respectively, are to be considered as the averages of the dairies generally, in the townships, counties, and districts from which the reports were received.

Young, in his Annuals of Agriculture, Vol. 32, p. 144-5, gives the product in butter of a dairy of cows “of every denomination,” as communicated by one of his correspondents; and the average quantity in 1796, was 146 3-4 pounds—and in 1797, 140 pounds.—This volume was printed in 1799.

Same volume, p. 59, Young says that in France, a cow is a good one that gives 3 pounds of butter a week; for which he quotes a French author.

In the same page, in stating the annual product of a cow in butter, at 168 pounds, Young remarks, that for a short time a great deal per week is given, and thence declines to nothing. He appertains the whole in this manner:

8 weeks	8 lb. per week	64 pounds
6	5	48
4	5	20
4	4	16
4	3	12
4	2	8
—	—	—
32	—	168

season; but only to a portion of it, when the pasturage was the best, and the cows at the top of their milking. But to show more strikingly the character of Mr. Powel’s calculations and reasonings on this subject, let another of my statements be considered. Young says that in one district, where some good cows gave from 6 to 7 gallons of milk a day, the dairies averaged 2½ firkins, or 140 pounds of butter per cow, by the year. Now take the medium of the milk, 6½ gallons, or 26 quarts per day, and multiply these by the days in a year, the amount will be 9490 quarts, which divided by 140 (the number of pounds of butter in the year,) and you will have 67 and 11-14ths, almost 68 quarts of milk required to make one pound of butter. Whatever opinion I may be supposed to entertain of the present most fashionable breed of English cows, I do not believe that the poorest in that kingdom yield such miserable milk-and-water stuff as Mr. Powel’s calculations imply; but on the contrary, that at the present period, 21 quarts, from the thinnest milk dairy cows, may probably yield a pound of butter; yet this is three times the quantity required of the milk of the Oakes cow richly fed.

In the case just now cited from Culley, stating the average product of dairies of the short-horn cows, being three firkins in a season, and 24 quarts of milk a day—if Mr. Powel’s mode of calculating were adopted, 52 quarts of milk would be required to make a pound of butter.

Mr. Powel proceeds in his wonderful calculations. The reader will recollect my statement of the product of Mr. Wheeler’s dairy of seven cows, in Framingham in Massachusetts, for six months, to be 941½ pounds of butter, and 1300 pounds of skim milk cheese. In relation to this, Mr. Powel says—“We are assured by Col. Pickering, and by Arthur Young who wrote 50 or 60 years ago, that the best cows of the Lincolnshire breed, would give, on an average, 7 or 8 pounds of butter a week.* If then (continues Mr. Powel,) 7 Lincolnshire cows had been taken 50 or 60 years ago, they would have given annually from 2513 to 2912 pounds of butter.”—Here again the reader, if he takes up his pen, will find Mr. Powel making his calculations by the same extraordinary rule I have already been obliged to exhibit and expose. Seven cows, each yielding 7 pounds of butter a week, will, in 52 weeks, give 2513 pounds, and at 8 pounds a week, 2912 pounds, in the year; that is, in one case, Mr. Powel makes each of the 7 cows give 361 pounds, and in the other, 416 pounds of butter, by the year. Comments on this calculation are unnecessary.

In the next paragraph of his Reply No. 1, Mr. Powel proceeds, on similar ground, to make another calculation.—“If, (says he) the English cows which “gave 9 gallons daily,” had been milked separately (admitting that only one pound of butter could have been ob-

* I stated from Mr. Young, that they gave 6 gallons of milk a day, and 7 or 8 pounds of butter a week; thus requiring, in one case 24, and in the other 21 quarts of milk, to make a pound of butter.

tained from 14 to 16 quarts of milk) each cow would have afforded from 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 13 pounds of butter a week. If they had been forced, as the Danvers or Oakes cow, by "cornmeal, skim-milk, butter-milk, gruel, and so much food in the stable that they would have lain down upon the pasture," and the milk had been placed in an "extra number of pans," how much they would have surpassed the Danvers cow, no man can know." True: but, with the privilege of a New-England man I might guess. However, I waive it; and resort to the data which Mr. Powel himself has adopted and assumed. He adopts my statement from Young, that some English cows gave 9 gallons of milk per day: and he assumes as a fact, that from 14 to 16 quarts of this milk would have made a pound of butter: take the medium of 15 quarts for a pound of butter. Then 9 gallons a day, would be 3285 gallons, or 13,140 quarts in the year. The latter divided by 15, would give 876 pounds of butter a year, produced by an English cow, as usually pastured and fed. Now let her have the same sorts of rich food with which the Oakes cow was indulged—not "forced," and which, in my first letter I allow to have doubled her produce of butter,—and we shall have the delightful vision of 1752 pounds of butter yielded by an English cow in one year!—I forbear to press this matter any further. Mr. Powel "is not fond of deductions from figures, in relation to Agricultural matters."

In reference to what he had advanced in the first letter of his Reply, Mr. Powel, in its concluding paragraph says—"I have adhered to the British authorities which Col. Pickering had given in his letters, intended to show how little can be gained, by the use of English cattle, for the improvement of ours, of which he confesses "very few can be found of superior character."—Here I ask, how many fewer are the imported improved short horns? Mr. Powel probably possesses more than half that have been imported into the United States, and American farmers must patiently wait for the imported race to meliorate or change their native stock; instead of entering resolutely, on the general improvement that may be immediately commenced, by selections, every where, of our best native cows and bulls.

In what manner Mr. Powel has "adhered to my British authorities," the preceding examination of his first letter will show, to the satisfaction, I trust, of every reader. But he promises, "by American proofs, to attempt to establish, that much has been gained, that much more may be acquired, by taking advantage of the labours of nearly a century, of the skill of even "professional breeders," whose exertions have been directed by the science of Sir Joseph Banks, Sir John Sebright, and Clive, whose deductions have been made with the diligence and habits of "practical men," and whose success has been measured by the standards which every man can best comprehend, "high prices and profit." For an illustration of these "standards" of value, I beg leave to refer the reader to my third letter; only remarking here, that time was, when a money-getting, money-loving Dutchman would give from 2000 to 5,500 guilders—that is, from \$600 to 2,200 dollars—the "standard" prices

in Holland—for a single TULIP root. Such was the fashion and passion of the day.

With regard to the scientific gentlemen above named, I would ask what knowledge had Robert Bakewell of Sir Joseph Banks, of Sir John Sebright; or of Doctor Clive? It may be doubted whether he ever heard of their names. Be this as it may, considering the time—at least sixty years ago—when Bakewell had settled in his own mind, and practised upon, the true principles for improving the breeds of domestic animals—I hazard nothing in saying, that, neither of those three learned gentlemen had written one word on the subject; or were known to the world as men of science; although Sir Joseph, then a young man, was just entering the field of natural history. The only writing of his bearing a relation to husbandry which has fallen into my hands, is a small pamphlet on the mildew of wheat; in which, though his theory seems to have received some countenance from another eminent naturalist.* I venture to express my opinion that Sir Joseph has mistaken the effect for the cause.

Of Sir John Sebright, member of parliament, I had never heard, until I saw his letter to Sir Joseph Banks, on the art of improving the breeds of domestic animals," written in 1800, "in obedience to the commands of Sir Joseph," and introduced by Mr. Powel into the Memoirs of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society.—Sir John mentions Mr. Bakewell as "the first who asserted that a cross was unnecessary; and that animals would not degenerate by being bred in-and-in; which was at that time the received opinion;" and adds "no one can deny the ability of Mr. Bakewell in the art of breeding, of which he may fairly be said to have been the inventor: but (continues Sir John) the mystery was which he is well known to have carried on every part of his business, and the various means which he employed to mislead the public, induce me not to give that weight to his assertions, which I should do to his real opinion, could it have been ascertained."—But being the "inventor" of an art—to secure the exclusive profit of which to himself, a patent could not be obtained,—who has a right to complain if Bakewell kept his own secret, in order to enjoy the fruits of his inventive genius, industry, expenditures, and experience?† yet I greatly mistake if he did not candidly explain himself to Arthur Young, and take pains particularly to instruct him in one essential part of the Breeder's art, that of *handling*—now so much talked of by some of his modern followers, as if it were a discovery of their own day. I do not recollect in which of Young's numerous writings this account was given: it is probably upwards of thirty years since I read it. The impression left on my mind is that Bakewell was very frank in his communications to Young; and the latter as liberal in making them known to his countrymen and the world.

But I beg leave to ask, of whom could Bakewell's contemporaries have learned the art of

* Thomas A. Knight, Esq.

† By breeding *in and in*, is meant the coupling of near relations: as of a brother with a sister; and continuing the practice in the same family.

‡ Young says that Bakewell travelled over England, Scotland, Ireland, Holland, and Flanders, with his eye open to cattle alone; to collect such bulls, rams, and stallions, as were the fittest for his purpose.—*Lectures of Agriculture*, vol. 52, page 68.

breeding, but from the "inventor?"—Who formed the "few first-rate breeders" of that day, who, as Bakewell advanced in years and was taking his flight, were waiting for the dropping of his mantle, each eager to catch it?*

Although Mr. Bakewell generally avoided alien crosses, as unnecessary, yet it appears that he would give high prices for any animals superior to his own, or necessary to furnish or alter some feature or quality in which his own were deficient. This is a most important principle in breeding, and indeed lies at the foundation of all improvements.

Bakewell, like the distinguished farmer William West, of Pennsylvania, committed no account of his principles or practice to paper.—The latter, when frequently importuned by his friends to give to the world, a statement of the improvements he had effected, and of his practice in general, as constantly declined to comply. His uniform answer was, "come and see I can inform you more by conversing, in a few hours, and by walking over the farm, than by writing volumes."†

I have attentively read Sir John Sebright's letter to Sir Joseph Banks, and have not discovered in it any thing which Bakewell did not know and practise 40 or 50 years before that letter was written—perhaps before the writer was born. The letter may be useful to learners in the art of breeding; but could not benefit breeders intelligent like Bakewell. To me there appear to be some inconsistencies in it.—His charge against that eminent breeder, that he attempted to "mislead" the public, apparently refers to his doctrine of breeding in-and-in: but this practice, in Sir John's own opinion, "may be beneficial, if not carried too far." He even applauds Bakewell; saying, "he had certainly the merit of destroying the absurd prejudice which formerly prevailed against breeding from animals between whom there was any degree of relationship." But Bakewell did not confine himself to breeding in-and-in. This is demonstrated by his purchasing animals possessing qualities superior to his own, and capable of correcting defects in them. The purchases of such animals, and the use he made of them, could not be very easily kept secret, if he attempted it.

But I may adduce Sir John Sebright's authority, in support of my own suggestions and advice to New England farmers—to select the best of our native stock, however small the number, in every township, and to breed from them. Selection is, indeed, so obvious a principle, that it must be familiar to every farmer who thinks on the subject. This doctrine, for the purpose of improving animals, pervades and is visible in almost every page of Sir John Sebright's letter. And at length he says—the alteration which may be made in any breed of animals by selection, can hardly be conceived by those who have not paid some attention to this subject.—They attribute every improvement to a cross, when it is merely the effect of a judicious selection.

I pray every improving farmer in New-England, who shall see this letter, to read again the

* See my third letter for Marshall's account of these "few first-rate breeders."

† Fullerton on William West by Dr. Mease, in the Memoirs of the Philadelphia Society of Agriculture, 24 vol.

paragraph I have just quoted from Sir John Sebright, one of the three great authorities produced by Mr Powel, in support of his own opinions.

T. PICKERING.

BENEFITS OF VACCINATION.

The following interesting facts are extracted from a pamphlet which has just been published on Small-pox and Vaccination, in the town of Cambridge, by Mr. J. J. Cribb, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons:—

1. More than 300 have probably died in Cambridge, in the course of twenty-five years preceding the summer of 1824—*i. e.* 1 in 7 of those who have had the disease. 2. Ten have died in the same period of small-pox from inoculation—*i. e.* 1 in 113. 3. Three have died of Small-pox after vaccination; or 1 in 1518 vaccinated. 4. From the joint influence of vaccination and small-pox inoculation, it is very probable that 713 deaths from natural small-pox have been prevented. 5. If all who have been affected, within the given period, with either of these diseases (*viz.* inoculated small-pox, and natural small-pox, or cow-pox) had been inoculated with small-pox, 61 only would have died. 6. Had all undergone vaccination, five or six only would have died of small-pox. 7. Where one person has died of small-pox after vaccination, 11 or 12 have died of inoculated small-pox. 8. In several parishes of Cambridge, in proportion to the diffusion of vaccination has been the prevention of small-pox. 9. Two hundred and twenty-four cases of small-pox have occurred after supposed vaccination. 10. In these cases (see 9) the disease was slight in 163; more severe but not dangerous, in 33; dangerous in 9, and fatal in 3. 11. The supervention of small-pox in persons previously vaccinated, has been incomparably more frequent of late than in former years. 12. The lapse of time does not impair the protecting influence of cow-pox, in the persons of those who have once undergone the disease. 13. The vaccine virus has lost none of its efficacy from the time which has transpired, and the number of individuals through whom it has passed, since it was first taken from its original source.

Boston Medical Intelligencer.

YELLOW FEVER.

One of the most important questions for the public health, is to ascertain whether the yellow fever be or be not contagious. A very interesting fact has recently been mentioned on this subject in a memoir presented to the Academy of Sciences, by M. Costa. In the presence of that learned assembly, M. Costa, who is of opinion, supported by Messrs Lassis and Lasserre, that the yellow fever is not contagious, has made a proposition which proves how strongly he is convinced of the truth of the cause he sustains. He desired, 1st, that the Minister for the interior should give orders to have brought from the Antilles, where the yellow fever generally rages, clothes belonging to the persons who may have fallen victims to that disease; 2d, that these clothes should be deposited in jars, hermetically sealed and sent to Marseilles, or some other port; and lastly, that individuals in perfect health should clothe themselves in these habiliments, and wear them forty days, under the most strict superintendance of a commission, composed of those physicians who may be most convinced of

the doctrine of contagion. Well aware of the difficulty of finding men disposed to go through this experiment, and desirous to show his agreement in the opinion of Dr Lassis, he proposes himself, along with Dr Lasserre, to be the objects of the experiment.—*Journal des Debats.*

CAUTION.

An eastern paper mentions the death of a lady who died in great agonies, and that this melancholy event was occasioned by the head of a pin which fell into her ear, while she was making use of that little instrument in picking it.—It should be borne in mind, that if any casualty of this kind occurs, human skill can afford no relief—it is beyond the reach of medicine, beyond the power of a surgeon to afford a remedy. Let this melancholy example then, serve as a caution to persons how they apply pins to their ears. We have before heard of cases of this kind, and we resolved to mention the subject by way of salutary caution; and the recent death reminds us of our negligence.—*Balt. American.*

MULES—PRIZE ESSAY.

Robert Oliver, esq of Baltimore, having offered with his usual munificence, a premium for the best essay on the Natural History of the Mule, it has been awarded by a committee of the Maryland Agricultural Society, to a Dissertation on that animal, the author of which is Mr. Samuel Wyllis Pomeroy, of Brighton, Mass. and which is to be found entire in the number of the American Farmer for the the 19th ult. The Dissertation is full, and equally curious and instructive. It proves that the mule is much preferable, on several important grounds, to the horse, for the purpose of husbandry, and for canal labour.

Nat. Gazette.

SILK IN ENGLAND.

A chartered company is about to be formed for raising silk in England, and forming plantations of Mulberry Trees. Mr Agar of Camdentown has already 3000 mulberry trees growing on his plantations.

FINE OX.

Lately was killed, at Sheffield by Mr. J. Cardwell, an ox, (bred and fed by Mr. Scott, of Torworth,) three years and six months old, weighing 116 st. 10 lb., 14 lb. to the stone, (1631 lbs.) He was the most complete animal of his age ever killed at Sheffield. He gained the premium at the Doncaster cattle show, in 1821.

The Providence Journal states, that the steamboat Babcock, built at Newport, for the purpose of making trial of the improved engine of the ingenious mechanic for whom she is named, arrived at Providence on Saturday last, a distance of thirty miles in three hours and a half, and in that time consumed but about one foot of wood. The machinery occupies very little room—the quantity of water required for generating the steam is less than half a pint at an injection, and not more than a barrel was used in the passage. The experiment is considered as entirely successful. The boat returned to Newport on the following day, and is to pass regularly between the two ports.—*B. Statesman.*

A journeyman baker in London has just gained, by lottery, the barony of Forkleschen, in the principality of Anspach, and is now in possession of 120,000 francs. The first use he made of his riches, was to buy 70,000 loaves of rye bread, which he distributed to the poor, with a pot of beer to each.

[BY THE EDITOR.]

Milking Cows. Every precaution ought to be taken in the choice of milkers. When this manual work is roughly performed, it becomes painful to the cow; but if a soft hand be gently applied, the animal seems rather to receive pleasure, and allows the milk to flow plentifully: if she possesses the singular faculty of retaining or parting with her milk. Indeed instances have frequently occurred in which one dairy maid could not obtain a single drop, but another draw the milk in abundance, and without the least difficulty. For the same reason, when cows are *ticklish* (as farmers express it) they should be treated with the most soothing gentleness, and never with harshness or severity. If the udder be hard and painful, it should be tenderly fomented with luke warm water, and gently rubbed, in order to bring the creature into a good temper. Thus she will suffer the milk to flow without restraint; whereas if she refuse, and does not allow it to be drawn off freely, it will prevent her from yielding the accumulated quantity, and eventually dry up her udder.—*Domestic Encyclopedia.*

It will, however, sometimes happen, if a cow (especially a young one) is managed with ever so much care and gentleness, she will kick, and exhibit other symptoms of a vicious disposition. In such cases the advice given by one of our correspondents (*New England Farmer*, vol. iii., page 10) will prove useful. We will here reprint the paragraph alluded to for the benefit of those among our subscribers, who are not furnished with that volume.

“I have seen very promising heifers spoiled when first beginning to milk them, by banging and ballooning at them because of their kicking. I have seen good cows for milk knocked down for beet on account of their kicking. I have also seen cows give a good mess of milk, and when they had done kick it over. I can always tell when a heifer is inclined to kick before her calf is gone. If she is, I take a strong strap, buckle it tight round her hind legs below the gambrel joints, including her tail if it is long enough. This method will cause much uneasiness at first. If the cow falls down no matter for that, let her lie a minute or two. Then unbuckle the strap, let her get up, and fit it on again. Perhaps she may throw herself down again, but she will be very careful how she throws herself down the third time. After she stands still put the calf to her, and let her stand in this manner till the calf has done sucking. Let this be done a few times and it will generally break the cow of kicking, also of starting and running when part milked, as some cows will. I put on the strap before the calf is gone, because if let alone till afterwards, the cow is apt to hold up her milk, when the strap is first put on.”

If the teats of a cow are sore they should be washed with sugar of lead and water. The proportion recommended is two drachms of sugar of lead to a quart of water. If tumours appear, a warm mash of bran, with a little tard, is said to be a good application. The following liniment is said to be efficacious.—Linseed oil, 4 l-2 oz. Spirits of turpentine 1 oz. Liqueur of Animonia 1-2 oz.

AGRICULTURE IN IRELAND.

The following remarks on the Agriculture of Ireland, are from the interesting letters of Mr. CARTER, one of the Editors of the New-York Statesman, who is now making the tour of Europe :

The formation of the island is secondary, being chiefly composed, as far as our observation has extended, of lime stone and slate, lying in strata nearly horizontal. We have seen no primitive rock since landing, not even about the mountain of Killarney. The soil is heavy and moist, being much better adapted to pasturing and grass-land than to other crops. Wheat fields, however look well, and are sometimes extensive. One was seen on Saturday containing 20 acres. Potatoes, however, are the staple commodity, and fields of them are seen at every rod along the road. The mode of tillage, both as it respects this vegetable and grain, is generally different from ours, the ground being thrown up into beds four or five feet wide. Potatoes are sometimes planted in drills, but never in separate hills, as with us.

Fruits of all kinds in this country are rare, with the exception, perhaps, of the gooseberry, currant and strawberry; and these are insipid, compared with those of the United States. We have not seen a dozen orchards in the whole of our route. The few apple trees discoverable along the road are dwarfish, and the fruit equally small and stunted in its growth. New-York pippins are spoken of in terms of admiration by those who have tasted them. They are very frequently brought to the principal cities in Ireland. Our cherries are as much superior in size and flavour as our apples; and the peach will not grow here at all. The traveller is struck with the scantiness of the fare at the inns, compared with the profusion of our hotels. Nothing is placed before him, but what is expressly ordered, and a dozen little articles are not thought of, until the knife and fork are extended to take them. The necessity of making one's tea is awkward enough. We are not very well versed in Madam Glass; and our tea has on some occasions been a strange kind of beverage.—Experience has, however, taught us to measure the quantity with tolerable accuracy.

Not far from Limerick, a beautiful range of white cottages was observed, with neat doors and windows, and the grounds about them in a high state of cultivation. Every thing appeared in a thrifty condition, presenting a perfect contrast to the poverty, dirt and wretchedness of the ordinary cabin. The appearance was so novel, as to arrest the attention of the passengers. A gentleman in the coach, who was acquainted with the country, furnished an easy solution of this moral phenomenon. He remarked that the tenants were all freeholders feeling the pride and ambition of citizens.

SHOW OF MELONS.

On Wednesday we saw on the vegetable stall of our market, occupied by Mr James Hill, of West Cambridge, fifteen Water Melons, raised by him, the net weight of which, at the City Scales, was five hundred and sixty three pounds; averaging 37½ lbs. each. Two of them weighed very little short of 50 lbs. each. Col. Hamilton purchased eight of them, and speaks highly of the fineness of their flavor.—*Centinel.*

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

FRUIT.

It is surprising how much the exertion of a few individuals has, within a short time, advanced garden culture, particularly the culture of fruit adapted to our climate, and beautifully adapted to our palate. It is nevertheless more surprising, when the proof that this may be easily done is strong to demonstration, both by seeing trees, and tasting the fruit thereof, that gardens of fruit should, even now, be so rare in the vicinity of a market. Apples and pears, which would yield the farmer, if well selected, double the usual price, are generally raised, the same kind by almost every one, and that the most common kind. Probably, not more than twenty market-farmers make fruit a subject of much attention, as a source of profit; and the few who do, obtain for early and late varieties, as well as those excellent for baking, preserving, or eating at the table, more than double the price of common fruits, from trees as easily procured, as hardy and as productive, as cider-apple, or orange-pear trees.

The trees of smaller fruit, as cherries, plums, peaches, apricots, &c. do not require much more attention than other fruit trees, and though uncertain in their bearing, in a favourable season yield a great luxury, in which, if our farmers prefer not to indulge their own families, there are always luxurious citizens enough who will very readily pay an ample price for the gratification of their taste.

The varieties of melons are yearly increasing, and some of them excellent; yet our market is supplied with only a large and insipid kind—Some exceptions there are, to be sure, but like our butter, one pound only fit for the table to one thousand not fit for the cook.

I was led to think of this lack of worldly wisdom in our market farmers, and to hope earnestly it may be supplied to them, by seeing a most beautiful desert of fruit at the table of Joux PRINCE, Esq. of Jamaica Plain. Each kind was in great perfection, many of them very delicious, but a great variety much too extensive to taste of each. I send you a list of them, and with the exception of the oranges and grapes, any farmer may raise them, and may be assured of a ready sale at a high price :

<i>Plums.</i>	Blue Damascus Jambhative or Early Bilboa Drap D'or Monsieur Tardif
<i>Apricots.</i>	Pucocoe Vincennes
<i>Grapes.</i>	Red Muscat White do. Sweet water Black Hamburg
<i>Oranges.</i>	
<i>Mulberries.</i>	English blood
<i>Pears.</i>	Fondante D'Été Skudless Blanquet a long queue Queen Catherine Jargonelle French do. or Cuisse Madam Muscat Robert Roussellet de Rheims

Amber
Catherine
Catherine Juneting
Summer Queen
Boston (from Northampton)
Summer Pearmain
Orange Sweeting
Musk Melon. Yellow Letter

*Apples.**Musk Melon.* Yellow Letter

The above were the produce of Mr PRINCE'S farm and garden. There were also *Nutmeg Peaches* and a fine Watermelon from some neighbours—making in all *thirty sorts of fruit*. And Mr PRINCE, I doubt not, would by instruction, scions or buds be happy to enable any one disposed to emulate his example, to go and do likewise. A. B.

Boston, Aug. 16, 1825.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

WINE FROM NATIVE GRAPES.

Shrewsbury, Sept. 1, 1825.

MR FESSENDEN.—The time of vintage has come. I keep in mind that as the fermented juice of apples is cider, so the fermented juice of grapes is wine. Many of our farmers have native grapes enough for a handsome experiment of their various qualities. Permit me to explain how this may be done.

Take a clean vessel from which the grape juice may be drawn or poured off; put in clusters of ripe grapes with or without the stems; with the stems the wine is strongest, without the stems it is sweetest; bruise the grapes gently so that all shall be broken; submit them to a gentle pressure. The last pressings of the best wine grapes are always injurious to the finer qualities of the wine. To give the wine colour it is necessary to add grape skins or husks to the juice in the fermenting tub.

The wine is now in the state of cider in the tub or vat at the cider press. Like cider it must ferment or work. The fermentation is attended with a hissing noise, bubbles rising to the surface, and there forming a soft spongy crust over the surface of the liquor. When the crust begins to crack, and white froth appears in the cracks level with the surface of the head the fermentation is about stopping. The liquor should be drawn off into a clean cask adding one gill of brandy to a gallon of wine. In March rack it off, clarify it with the white of eggs, or isinglass, add another gill of brandy to a gallon of wine, and in two or four weeks, bottle it for use.

“Great attention and practical knowledge are required in managing the fermentation properly, as on this important process depend entirely the future qualities of the wines. The same fruit in different seasons and from various causes require to be managed differently; and almost every kind of wine requires a different, and, in some cases, even an opposite mode of treatment.”—“The light wines of Burgundy require to ferment only from six to twelve hours;” and the juice of some grapes are so watery, that in the wine countries they either dry the grapes before putting them into the wine press, or boil down the liquor, from the wine vat to give it strength to ferment vigorously. [Rees' Cyclopaedia. Wine.]

It will be strange indeed if we cannot in some way make some kind of a wine from our native

grape. I do not undertake to say it will be excellent wine; for "the practical knowledge" on which "depend entirely the future qualities of the wine," we have to acquire. We may procure French teachers in this art as well as in the art of dancing; and our countrymen can learn. Owing to the want of this "practical knowledge" our first specimens of wine may not compare well with the wines of Italy and France; neither did our first specimens of broadcloth compare well with the broadcloths of Britain, and of France. "Practical knowledge" has acquired a high reputation for our manufacturers in a short period of time: it is not impossible that a moderate share of attention to the cultivation of the grape and the attainment of "practical knowledge" in the art of making wine, may enable us in a few years to make something very wholesome and good from our native vines.

W. C.

N. B. Cider is the fermented juice of the apple; wine, of the grape. The process of making both is in its principal features the same. Make wine as you would make the best bottled cider.

THE SLUG WORM.

MR FESSENDEN—I had well nigh exhausted my patience in crushing* the slug worm while devouring the foliage of my Pear and Cherry Trees; when by a hint from your paper (I believe) I concluded to try them with a very strong soap suds, after they had taken up their winter quarters at the root of the trees. Lest this should not have the desired effect, I gave them a little white wash sweetened with a few pailfuls from the reservoir at the cow house. This season, at the period when they had heretofore made their appearance, not a single slug was to be seen. I think, Sir, we must admit that some one, or all, of the above ingredients gave them such a peppering as to do the job for them—besides making the fruit much fairer and larger than it before had been—much to the pleasure and comfort of

HAL.

Remarks by the Editor.—After the slug has finished its depredations on fruit trees, &c. and gone through certain changes, it enters the earth (according to Professor Peck's account of the insect) to the depth of from one to four inches. No doubt they may then be assailed to advantage, by soap suds, as stated by our correspondent. They may also be destroyed by a decoction of tobacco and by other means while on the tree. See *New England Farmer*, vol. iii. p. 390, 398.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

QUERIES ON LIGHTNING RODS.

Newtown, (Pa.) Sept. 5, 1825.

SIR.—Having observed in your paper of the 26th ult. an account of Dr. Bartlett's house being struck by lightning, stating that there was a conductor attached to the house; the following que-

*I ask pardon of the dandy farmers. (as Mr Powell of Powelton, Pa. has so aptly styled some of our kid-glove gentry) one of whom not long since was on the eve of a hysteric fit, because some one had the imprudence to mention that the surest way to stop a young caterpillar from eating was to pull his head off with his hands—when it could be done so much more genteelly

ries arose in my mind, which if any of your readers, who are acquainted with the circumstance, can answer, you will oblige me, and perhaps promote the settlement of a question of great importance to the community, by inserting.

What were the positions of the tree, chimney, lightning rod, and cloud? what were the respective heights of the three former, and their horizontal distances from each other? was the rod capped, if so what with? in what condition were the point, stem, and base of it? how large was it, and in what manner attached to the house? and lastly at what height did the fluid leave the tree for the house?

Yours respectfully A—x.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

INTEMPERANCE.

MR EDITOR—We Yankees have yet one great evil under the sun—Our brethren of the plough handles in an especial manner—I need not perhaps, mention the too free use of N. E. Rum or, as some emphatically style it, *skin head*. I have observed the last season that mention is made (in your paper I believe) of a premium offered to encourage the disuse of this baneful society. How far such a proceeding would be beneficial, I will not pretend to judge—but the exertion merits applause from every friend to morality.

I, sir, can look around in this vicinity, and count farm after farm that has gone, or is going (to use not the most elegant figure) out of the bung hole of a gallon bottle—the very worst article in the world, to mend broken windows, fences, or make the sheriff wait longer for an old debt. But, sir, we have still left us a cheering prospect to relieve the troubled vision of the mind's-eye while viewing this moral waste. A young, respectable farmer, disgusted with the picture before him, says to his best men—"under such a forfeiture we will drink no ardent spirits, during the approaching haying season". Agreed to by the other party. The other hands, during the excessive heat were anxiously watching to discover a failure of strength in our two resolute reformers: but instead of a loss of strength, it augmented as their appetite for food increased.

This, with many other instances (for the honour of humanity, I trust there are many) will put to rest the absurd belief among the laboring farmers that ardent spirits are necessary—even in the hot season of haying. If they need other proof, let them call to mind the many sudden deaths by heat, and on close inspection, a majority of its victims will be found literally parboiled with spirits at the time of dissolution.—I have been much astonished that our storekeepers (men, otherwise of an excellent moral character) should so far forget themselves, as to have hog-head after hog-head, trundled into the country while they confess the profit is next to nothing.

But, Mr Editor, here I am writing a half-sheet of paper over, and railing against intemperance without pointing out a remedy. This is a task of too great magnitude for my abilities. There

with pistols—if loaded with powder only! Some of these powdered agriculturists put me in mind of Harry Hotspur's description of a courtier herald of Henry IV. of England, sent to demand the prisoners of Percy of Northumberland.

is one circumstance I would mention before we part. For the last three years of my life I have enjoyed more health, strength, and happiness without ardent spirits, than in any six former years with even a moderate use of it. And it is my belief, that if the price of rum and other ardent spirits could be raised to \$20 per gallon, in a few years we should have but few poor farmers in old Massachusetts, when her yeomanry would take that proud station designed them by their Creator—the benefactors as well as feeders of their species. Yours, P.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SHEEP.

Montverino, Sept. 2, 1825.

MR FESSENDEN—Reading in your useful paper of August 19, an article recommending "a decoction of Scotch snuff and assafetida to be injected up the nostrils of the sheep in order to dislodge the worm, the progeny of the family or genus known by the name of Gad-fly, Bot-fly, &c." I deem it not amiss to put some of my impressions on this subject at your disposal, and, if by so doing I shall have advanced the interests of agriculture, I shall feel myself repaid by the reflection that I have done my duty.

About 12 years since I wintered over about 200 merinoes and native sheep; at the opening of spring I discovered many that were small and feeble, affected with a disease manifesting its power by the heaviness of the eye, with occasional dizziness and total loss of appetite. They lived but a short time after this. On dissecting the head I discovered the worm, which (penetrating the brain) had been the cause of death in the sheep.—Common sense seemed to point to no other remedy for those yet alive, than some substance to be injected by the syringe up the nostrils. This was done without success, as I lost all that had advanced to dizziness, perhaps 10 or 12 in number.—In a few days when speaking with the butcher on the subject he informed me he had frequently discovered the worms in the heads of very fat sheep.—This, with the above circumstances, led to a close inspection of the motions of the flock while eating the corn given them on the clean grass ground; time about the first of April. I soon observed some of the most rugged sheep by a slight kind of sneeze, throw out the matured worm—and as the flock soon went out to grass I discovered no particular inconvenience the remainder of the season, to the sheep from the worm.

The above circumstances impressed the belief on my mind, that fat sheep cared very little for the worm, and that there was sufficient moisture for the worm to mature, without perforating the region of the brain in such sheep.

As a "pound of prevention is better than a ton of cure," I think we may safely recommend the following to all dealers in sheep, whether Native or Irish, Merino or Saxon.

Let your sheep come to the racks at the setting in of winter in high flesh.—let them, through our hard winters be well attended, and have as much good, fine clover hay as they will eat clean from the rack three times a day, without grain, till the first of April, unless some have previously lambed;—if you should think proper to add a dose of tar to the nose, it will

certainly do no *hurt*, except where it dries on the hair it may create a kind of irritating scab, the smell of it is undoubtedly healthy—I believe quite harmless to the fly. If the above hints are well attended to, we shall never lose a sheep by the worm in the head—I am led to this conclusion, by the fact that when I had around my barn 200 sheep, they were so much huddled, as to their rack-room, that the weakest in the flock, by being crowded away by the stronger, until toward the spring, they became too weak to throw off, or in other words, had not sufficient moisture to mature the worm—you will say that the weak of the flock should have been separated from the rest; this I very readily grant, but merely mention the fact to shew that a lean sheep will die by the worm, and that a fat one will not. Satisfied of this truth, together with the great alteration in the price of wool (owing to the peace with Britain) I began gradually to diminish the number of my flock, which I was too soon enabled to do by the help of dogs,* to the number of 40 of the finest of the flock: for several years past, by selecting the finest of the lambs it has advanced in number to five and an half score; since the number was 40 the flock have fared as above recommended—I know of no sickness in any of the sheep since that period; this is far from being the whole advantage of high keeping; for instead of 5 lbs. of wool from the lean sheep, the same sheep when in high flesh will give 8; at my last shearing there were 13 pounds taken from a full blood Merino fat wether, besides what was sheared from his legs, part of the belly, &c. It will be proper to state that the fleece was not washed on the sheep's back,—when perfectly cleansed, it probably will weigh over 8 lbs.

The worm abovementioned in appearance resembles the grub in the backs of neat cattle, with this very remarkable difference, the former has two very sharp crooked hooks at his head, given by the God of nature to sustain its weight while maturing, or to advance (as in the cases of emaciated sheep) till it reaches the brain. The fly deposits its eggs from the first of August to the middle of Sept. I am led to this belief rather from the action of the sheep, than by any positive fact, as I have never seen the fly to know it, and dare not even guess at its appearance or habits. If your correspondent will have the goodness to enlighten me on this point, and likewise whether at the time of applying the syringe, the worm was thrown out? and in a state of maturity or not? and if he ever was knowing to the fact of a fat sheep sickening from the attack of the worm?

By answering the above queries he will confer a favour on, at least, one of your subscribers, W.

* In one season I had 33 sheep killed, without the least chance of a remedy. During the time of the sitting of the legislature last winter, I believe every friend of the fleecy tribe must have had no other feelings but those of regret at the cold apathy with which the bill to regulate and restrain the canine marauder, was viewed.

This question I am free to confess, has fastened on my mind—do the Members of our state legislature meet at the big house or Beacon hall to enact laws to foster and protect the property of the wool grower; or do they mean to annihilate the same from old Massachusetts.

It is a well known fact, at least in this part of the

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1825.

A pretty full account of Bots is given in Rees' Cyclopaedia, art. *lior*. From this it seems that there are several species of the insect, among which are *Oestrus equi*, or Horse bot, *Oestrus bovis*, or cattle bot, *Oestrus ovis*, or sheep bot. The following particulars respecting the sheep bot are extracted from the article alluded to.

"The manner in which this species deposits its *ova* [nits or eggs] which we have often seen, has not, we believe, ever been described; nor is it easy to see, though standing close to the animal at the time, exactly in what way this is accomplished, owing to the obscure colour and rapid motions of the fly, and the extreme agitation of the sheep; but from the motions of the sheep afterward, and the mode of defence it takes to avoid it, there is little doubt that the egg is deposited in the inner margin of the nostril.

"The moment the fly touches this part of the sheep, they shake their heads violently, and beat the ground with their feet, holding their noses at the same time, close to the earth, and running away, earnestly looking at every side, to see if the fly pursues: they also may sometimes be seen smelling to the grass as they go, lest one should be lying in wait for them; which if they observe they gallop back, or take some other direction, as they cannot like horses take refuge in the water: to defend themselves against its attacks, they have recourse to a rut, or dry dusty road, or gravel-pits, where they crowd together during the heat of the day, with their noses held close to the ground; which renders it difficult for the fly, who makes his attacks on the wing, to get at the nostril.

"I imagine the nostril, from repeated attacks of the fly, and the consequent rubbing against the ground, becomes highly irritated and sore, which occasions their touch to be so much dreaded by the sheep.

"From the difficult and precarious mode these flies pursue in depositing their eggs, they cannot succeed in depositing but a few in each sheep, whereas, on the contrary, if they actually entered those cavities of the face to effect it, they must deposit them all, and in one subject.

The only remedy for bots in sheep suggested by the writer of this article, is as follows,—"Perhaps the removal of the sheep to a distant pasture, during the months of June and July, while the greatest part of the bots are yet on the ground, in a chrysalis state, and not bringing them on such ground again, till the setting in of winter would be the means of destroying them most effectually; and this process repeated for two or three years successively in places where they are particularly troublesome, might prove eventually useful to the farmer; the Laplanders, we learn from Linnæus, migrate

side, that nineteen in twenty of the *estivales*, who cannot, or will not keep a pig, will generally have their doors ornamented with 2 or 3 of these pests of the country, the *cur-dog*.

You in the city, by the assistance of your excellent Mayor and Council do better; but as your exertions only go to protect the breed around man, its benefits are only for the City, as we are to suppose your City dogs will be sent to a country market.

Let the servants of the people at their approaching winter season look to it.

annually with their rein deer, on account of the bot which infests them."

Our correspondent seems to have mistaken the object for which tar is recommended in the disorder of sheep. It is to prevent, not to cure the complaint. The tar is applied to the noses of the sheep, as an antidote against the fly, which deposits its egg or nit sometimes between the first of August and middle of September. Insects of all kinds have an aversion to all sorts of terebinthinate substances, such as tar, turpentine, &c. If the noses of sheep are kept continually smeared with some thing of the sort during the season in which the fly makes its deposit, it will be kept at a distance, and the nit not being deposited, of course the insect which springs from it cannot be produced. But after the fly has accomplished its object, the tar can have no effect on its progeny, which will be securely lodged beyond the reach of external applications.

Our correspondent W. intimates that he had used injections without success. This might be because the applications were not well timed. After the worm is full grown it is very tenacious of life; and after it has "penetrated the brain" it would, perhaps, be out of the reach of injections, or its destruction, in that situation, might not save the sheep.

W. solicits information on this subject from our "correspondent." We do not at present recollect to have ever received any written communication from any correspondent relative to this complaint in sheep. The article to which W. alludes was published in the *New England Farmer*, vol. IV. page 26, and written, (as it purports to be) by the editor. In this we alluded to some *verbal* information, which we had obtained from a gentleman, who owns a large flock of sheep. This gentleman told us that he had been in the habit of injecting a decoction of tobacco into the nostrils of his sheep to kill worms, with success. If we recollect rightly, this was performed in autumn, soon after the nit was deposited. Probably, if it was omitted till the nit was full grown, it would prove of little service.

Mr. Alexander Reed, of Washington, Pa. published an article on this subject, in the *American Farmer*, which was republished in the *New England Farmer*, Vol. III. page 60. Mr. Reed observed—"that daubing the sheep's nose with tar is considered as a protection against this unknown enemy. What experience I have had, is rather calculated to strengthen this opinion. I have always made free use of tar among my sheep, and I do not know that I ever lost one by the worms in the head." A gentleman in Northampton, Mass. who owns a large flock of sheep preserves them by the same means.

With regard to preserving sheep from this complaint by good keeping, we think highly of that antidote, which has other uses besides its virtues in this disorder. But this will not prevent the deposition and growth of the worm, although it may prevent the consequences from being fatal to the life of the animal. We should advise the sheep-owners to try both—the application of tar from the beginning of August to the middle of September, and good keeping at all times.

FINE FRUIT, &c.—We are glad to perceive that certain horticulturists in the vicinity of our good city of Boston are zealously engaged in improving the fruits adapted to our soil and climate.—The communication with the signature "A. B." in this day's paper, will show what Mr PRINCE has done, and what he is willing further to do to introduce the best varieties to more general culture. This communication ought to have been published some weeks since, but was delayed by circumstances unnecessary to state. We have moreover, received some fine specimens of pears from gentlemen, who would be happy to supply buds or grafts, in the proper season, to persons wishing to make use of them. Mr JOHNSON of Salem has sent to our office, a sample of a kind of native pear, which he raised, and which was very pleasing to our palate. It is of middling size with a thin skin, and melting consistence; and has received honourable notice, we believe, in the Mass. Agr. Repository, under the name of the *Johannot-pear*. We have also been presented with samples of a fine native pear, raised by Mr E. BARLETT, of Roxbury.—These were equal to any we ever tasted, and one of them weighed upwards of ten ounces.

Mr JOHN PERRY, of Sherburne, Mass has favoured us with some bottled cider which is as good (for our palate, at least) as the best Burgundy or Champagne. We would not give a fig for the juice of the grape, so long as we can procure such "apple-wine" as Mr Perry manufactures.

Mr. Philander Ware of Franklin has raised, the present season, from 9 vines which grow on 1 rod of ground, 18 water-melons weighing 320 lbs. The average weight of 10 of the largest was 21 lbs. 2 oz.

An extraordinary sized ox is now exhibiting in London. His measurement is as follows:—67 inches to the top of the shoulder; 174 inches from the tip of the nose to the tip of the tail; 40 inches across the hips; 41 inches across the back; 41 inches across the shoulders; 135 inches in the girth; and 23 inches between the fore legs.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Fire.—On Wednesday night 7th inst. the very valuable dwelling-house of Col. Valentine, of Hopkinton, was destroyed by fire, together with a large proportion of his furniture, &c. Col. V. was absent at the time, at the Springs in that town. It will be recollected that the barn of Col. Valentine was burnt a few months since. There is reason to believe that both fires were the work of incendiaries.

Mammoth Hog.—The following are the dimensions of a hog which Messrs. Joseph & George Levers, of Forks township, Northampton County, Pa. are preparing for the market. He is now 8 feet 9 inches long, upwards of 2 feet in thickness, and more than 7 feet in circumference; weighs upwards of 1000 weight, and is in a thriving condition. His frame is said to be much larger than that of the mammoth hog, which formed part of Mr. White's exhibition a few years ago in this city. It is calculated that he will weigh by Christmas between 10 and 1200 weight. *C. S. Gazette.*

Texas.—Gen. Wilkinson, it appears by the Arkansas Gazette, has procured a grant for a large tract of land in the Province of Texas, and wishes to settle it with a body of honest and well disposed Americans. He contemplates establishing a colony at the Bay of Trinity, on the Sabine river, 45 miles from Natchitoches.

His Excellency Governor LINCOLN, accompanied by his aids, Colonels Quincy and Davis, and the Hon. Messrs. Hill and Barnard of the Council, arrived in New Bedford on Monday afternoon from Nantucket, where he had been on a visit. The citizens of New-Bedford were to have given a public collation yesterday, for the purpose of having an opportunity of paying their respects to him.

Sale of Saxon Sheep.

WITH a view among other things, of relieving ourselves from the trouble of private applications and frequent examinations of our flock for the accommodation of individual purchasers, we propose to sell by Auction, at

NORTHAMPTON (MASS.) on Wednesday the 26th day of October next,

(being the day of the annual Cattle Show and Fair for the counties of Hampshire, Franklin, and Hampden,)

- 75 1-2 blood Saxon Bucks, coming two and three years old,
- 50 1-2 do. do. Ewes, same age.
- 25 3-4 do. do. Bucks, Lambs.

Not having contemplated a public sale and for that purpose taken samples of the wool of these Sheep that we can transmit for the inspection of gentlemen at a distance, we venture to give them, as a substitute, our assurance and warranty, that they are fully equal to the *Saxon Sheep* lately sold at *Brighton*.

Our original stock was purchased many years ago from the best Spanish flock, and with few exceptions from the Paular, Montarco and Negrete, and they have been kept with great care upon the farm and under the immediate inspection of one of the proprietors ever since. They are without any mixture of blood with the native sheep, and have been bred to as much perfection as the most careful management was able to accomplish, breeding with reference to the fineness and uniformity of the fleece. The sheep which we offer for sale are the progeny of one of the two first Saxon bucks brought into the U. States, the choice of these bucks and the best that we have seen of any subsequent importation, and our best ewes. Our object in sending for him was to get a buck of equal fineness with our own sheep and superior if we could, thereby to obviate the necessity of *breeding in and in*. The cross has exceeded our expectations and produced a race of Sheep not surpassed in quality of wool, with evenness of fleece and beauty of form, by any sheep in the country, whether Saxon or not, that have fallen under our observation. It is the *fineness and perfection* of the fleece that is sought, and breeding in and in is unfavorable to the object. The flock will soon be at a stand if not retrograde. Now we are confident that we can afford to the proprietors of flocks the same *advantage of a cross breed in all its beneficial results*, which they are now purchasing by importations from Saxony, for if the benefit of a cross can be secured from *equally fine sheep of pure Merino stock*, it is of no sort of consequence where the sheep come from. The *Saxon* sheep are the *Merino*, some of them bred to great perfection. Nevertheless many of those which we have examined are inferior animals and would be rejected by a careful breeder as worthless. And the high price of Saxon wool is more owing to the careful selection of fleeces that are sent to foreign markets and the rejection of the coarse locks and great attention to cleanliness, than to any other cause.

We have no wish to discourage the importation of Saxon sheep, much less to injure present proprietors; for notwithstanding the amount paid by them, they will find their account in the purchase; till the stock produced will be as valuable for any flock not immediately of the same origin as their own, other things being equal, as the imported sheep that cost hundreds.

The sheep will be numbered, and may be examined the day before the sale. Catalogues furnished and sale free.

I. C. BATES,
SAMUEL HENSHAW.

Northampton, Mass. Sept. 14, 1825.

Upwards of thirty *Mechanics' Institutes* have been formed in England in a short period of time. *Broughton, Mackintosh*, and other distinguished members of Parliament, exert themselves for the extension and advancement of those establishments which are intended for the instruction of the classes of tradesmen and apprentices, not only in the principles of the mechanic arts but in the various branches of moral science. By the multiplication of them, and the formation of general Colleges in the principal cities besides London, it is expected that a comprehensive and liberal education will be ere long common to the middling as well as higher and more opulent orders of British society.

FOR sale at this office, a few copies of a work entitled,

"A Treatise on the culture, preparation, history and analysis of Pastel, or Woad: the different methods of extracting the coloring matter, and the manner of using it as a dyed indigo in dyeing, by C. P. De Lasteyrie, to which is added, information upon the art of extracting Indigo from the leaves of Pastel. Published by order of His Excellency, Montalivet, Count of the Empire, Minister of the Interior."

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.

[Revised and corrected every Friday.]

		FROM	TO
		D. C.	D. C.
APPLES, best,	lb.		
ASHES, pot, 1st sort, - - -	ton.	105	107 00
pearl do. - - - - -		108 00	112 00
BEANS, white, - - - - -	bush	1 40	1 50
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new, - -	bb.	9 50	10 60
cargo, No 1, new, - - -		7 50	
" No 2, new, - - - -		6 00	
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1, new,	lb.		
CHEESE, new milk, - - - -		7	10
skinned milk, - - - -		3	4
FLAX - - - - -		9	10
FLAX SEED - - - - -	bush	1 05	1 10
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St	bb.	5 50	6 12
Genesee, - - - - -		6 00	
Rye, best, - - - - -		2 50	3 00
GRAIN, Rye - - - - -	bush		60
Corn - - - - -			75
Barley - - - - -		50	
Oats - - - - -		40	45
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort, new, -	lb.	11	12
HOPS, No 1, Inspection - - -		8	11
LIME, - - - - -	cask	1 20	1 25
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.		30
PLASTER PARIS retails at	ton.	4 50	4 75
PORK, Bone Middlings, new,	bb.	16 00	
navy, mess, do. - - - -		13 50	
Cargo, No 1, do. - - - -		13 00	
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, - - - -	bush	1 75	2 00
Clover - - - - -	lb.	7	8
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed		75	1 20
do do unwashed		40	45
do 3-4 washed		45	50
do 1-2 do		37	42
Native - - - do		60	75
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		52	55
do Spinning, 1st sort		40	45

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces - - - -	lb.	9	12
PORK, fresh, best pieces, - -		6	12
" whole hogs, - - - -			
VEAL, - - - - -		4	9
MUTTON, - - - - -		5	9
POULTRY, - - - - -		12	20
BUTTER, keg & tub, - - - -		12	16
lump, best, - - - -		20	25
EGGS, - - - - -		14	20
MEAL, Rye, retail, - - - -	bu.	55	60
Indian, do. - - - -		2	60
POTATOES, - - - - -		2	60
CHIEF, liquor, - - - -	bb.		
HAY, according to quality,	ton.	18 00	20 00

MISCELLANIES.

From the *Rockingham Gazette*.

THE AUTUMN EVENING.

Behold the western evening light,
It melts in deepening gloom!
So calmly Christians sink away
Descending to the tomb.

The winds breathe low—the withering leaf
Scarce whispers from the tree!
So gently flows the parting breath
When good men cease to be.

How beautiful on all the hills
The crimson light is shed!
'Tis like the peace the Christian gives
To mourners round his bed.

How mildly on the wandering cloud
The sunset beam is cast!
'Tis like the memory left behind
When loved ones breathe their last.

And now above the dews of night
The yellow star appears!
So faith springs in the heart of those
Whose eyes are bathed in tears.

But soon the morning's happier light
Its glories shall restore;
And eyelids that are closed in death
Shall wake to close no more!



Ancient Living.—The following is an extract from the journal of the celebrated Elizabeth Woodville, previous to her marriage with Lord Grey. She was afterwards Queen to Edward IV, and died in confinement at Southwark, under Henry VII. in 1486. It is taken from an ancient manuscript, preserved in Drummond castle, and communicated to the public by Lady Brotham:—

Monday, A. M.—Rose at 4 o'clock, and milked the cows with Catharine. Rachel, the other dairy maid, having scalded her hand in so bad a manner the day before. Made a poultice for Rachel, and gave Robin a penny to get something from the apothecary.

Six o'clock.—The buttock of beef too much boiled, and beef a little of the saltiest.

Seven o'clock.—Went into the paddock, behind my house, with my maid Dorothy; caught Thump, the little pony, myself, and rode a matter of six miles without saddle or bridle.

Eight o'clock.—Went to walk with the lady, my mother, into the court yard; fed 25 men and women; chid Roger severely for expressing some ill-will for attending us with some broken meat.

Ten o'clock.—Went to dinner. John Grey a most comely youth; but what is that to me? a virtuous maiden should be entirely under the direction of her parents. John ate but little, and stole many tender looks at me—said women would never be handsome in his opinion who were not good tempered. I hope my temper is not bad; nobody finds fault with it but Roger, and he is the most disorderly man in the whole family. John Grey likes white teeth—my teeth are of a pretty good color. I think my hair is black as jet; and John, if I mistake not, is of the same opinion.

Eleven o'clock.—Rose from the table—the company all desirous of walking in the fields. John Grey would lift me over every stile, and twice squeezed my hand with great vehemence.

I cannot say that I should have any objection to John Grey; he plays at prisonbars as well as any of the countrymen; is remarkably dutiful to his parents, my lord and lady; and never misses church on Sunday.

Three o'clock.—Poor farmer Robinson's house burnt down by accidental fire. John Grey proposed a subscription among the company, for the relief of the farmer, and gave no less than four pounds with this benevolent intent.

Mem.—Never saw him look so comely as at this moment.

Four o'clock.—Went to prayers.

Six o'clock.—Fed the hogs and poultry.

Seven o'clock.—Supper on the table, delayed till that hour on account of farmer Robinson's misfortune.

Mem.—The goose pie too much baked, and pork roasted to rags.

Nine o'clock.—The company fast asleep: these late hours disagreeable. Said my prayers a second time—John Grey disturbed my thoughts too much the first time. Fell asleep and dreamed of John Grey.—*London paper.*

Singular property of a Cellar.—The following curious article is extracted from a volume of travels in Russia and Sweden, by Mr. Helman, the blind traveller, and just published in London:—

"I went over the celebrated Wine Cellar and the Lead Cell, so called on account of the lead used for the Cathedral having formerly been placed in it. It has the singular property of preserving from decay, or decomposition, any animal matter that is deposited in it; and from the many bodies that are consequently to be found here it might not unaptly be termed the "Dead Cellar." This property is said to have been accidentally discovered from some poultry having been left in it, and forgotten, and which were afterwards found in an uncorrupted state, with the juices dried up. A Swedish princess happening to die about this time, it was determined to place the body in the vault, with a view of preserving it until the directions of her family could be received as to its final disposition. It proved that her relatives did not think her worth a funeral, nor did the senate feel desirous to incur the expense of one suitable to her rank; and therefore it was determined to let her remain in *statu quo*, and which she has now done for three hundred years. Since this time other corpses have been deposited in this cellar. Amongst the rest, a plumber, fifty years of age, who fell from off the steeple, and severed his head from his body; this is said to have lain three hundred years; an English countess, eighty years of age, belonging to the Stanhope family, who died of a cancer, and which has been in the vault two hundred years; a Swedish general and his adjutant, who were killed near Bremen during the seven years' war; a cannon shot wound in the side of the latter is yet visible;—also a student who fell in a duel about the same time; the wound of the sabre is still perceptible on the left shoulder, and the silken band of the garland made by his fair friends, in token of his unfortunate fate, yet remains—There

are also various other bodies preserved here. The whole formerly lay carelessly on the ground, but of late more decency has been observed, each body having been placed in separate chests. I examined some of them with great attention, and found the skin resembling coarse hard leather, under which, on making pressure, might be perceived the vacancies left by the drying-up or evaporation of the fluid parts.—The hair was firm on the scalp, and the teeth and nails in a perfect state, the eyes dried up and deeply sunk into the orbits, and the nose like a double nose, from the cartilage, at its connection with the *ossa nasi*, having sunk down to a level with the face. There was a Muscovy duck in full plumage, which retained all its original beauty; and also a cat, that was supposed to have got in accidentally, and which lies coiled up as if asleep?"

The Canal. The excavation of the canal goes briskly on. Every thing is bustle and activity along the route, and all is as it should be. A large sum will be expended on the work this season, which no doubt will gladden the hearts and fill the pockets of the farmers of the county of Hartford, where the first section is to be completed. And even our rival sister, the city of Hartford, ought to put on a smile of satisfaction, for much of the money expended will no doubt find its way into the coffers of her merchants, mechanics and tavern-keepers.—*New-Haven Register.*

A countryman going into the office in Doctor's Commons where all the wills are kept, surprised to see such a number of large volumes, and inquired if they were *Bibles*? "No, sir," replied one of the clerks, "they are *Testaments*."

The true use of learning. Aristippus said, that the only fruit he had received from his philosophy, was to speak plainly to all the world, and to tell freely his thoughts of things.

A petulant old lady having refused a suitor to her niece, he expostulated with her, plainly to divulge her reasons. "I see the villain in your face," said she. "That is a *personal reflection*, madam," answered the lover.

The London European Magazine contains an article contrasting "The English labourer and American Slave," and giving a preference to the condition of the latter!

Want of Employment.—The Jews have a proverb, "that he who breeds not up his son to some occupation, makes him a thief,"—and the Arabians say, "that an idle person is the devil's play-fellow."

The following toast was drunk at Hackensack on the 4th of July:—"Old Bachelors—May they be compelled to cut out their own clothes with a half pair of scissors, all the days of their lives."

J. PARSONS & CO. City Furniture warehouse, No. 10 Union Street, near the Union Stone. Keep constantly on hand for sale, a general assortment of furniture, chairs, looking glasses, feathers of all kinds, fire sets, brushes, bellows, &c. &c.

Published every Friday, at THREE DOLLARS, per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within *forty days* from the time of subscribing will be entitled to a deduction of FIFTY CENTS.

From the American Farmer.

PRIZE ESSAY.

[The Premium of a silver cup, of thirty dollars value, offered by ROBERT OLIVER, Esq. to the author of the best essay on the natural history of the Mule, and its value for the general purposes of Agriculture, in comparison with horses, was awarded by a committee appointed by the Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society, to the author of the following Essay.]

A DISSERTATION ON THE MULE,

With the view of promoting an Improvement in the breed; and of demonstrating the utility of employing him as a substitute for the horse, in the labours of husbandry, canals, &c.

BY SAMUEL WYLLIS POMEROY.

“Opinion is the queen of the world; it gives motion to the springs and direction to the wheels of power.”—John Quincy Adams.

“Knowledge is power.”—Bacon.

Soon after the accession of Charles III. to the crown of Spain, his subjects were prohibited by a severe edict, from wearing *flapped hats and long cloaks*; which caused an *insurrection* that obliged him to flee from Madrid, after witnessing the massacre of nearly one hundred of his Walloon guards; and might have terminated in a revolution, but for a speedy revocation of the edict and banishment of his ministers. An eminent writer introduces a history of the occurrence, by observing, that “it is easier to conquer half the world than to subdue a single prejudice or error; most nations having a superstitious attachment to those habits which they derive from their ancestors, that seemed to come along with them into the world, and with which they were nursed and brought up.”

Perhaps it may be deemed by many quite as visionary or absurd, to attempt an introduction of the mule as a substitute for the horse, for the purposes of Agriculture and hackney employments, as was the project of the Spanish monarch for compelling his subjects to wear the *French costume*, to the exclusion of one they had been so long accustomed to look upon “as a distinction which was the birth right of every true Spaniard;” and, as we may suppose, so congenial to the indolent habits for which that nation had long been proverbial.

It must be acknowledged that there are serious, though I trust in this age of improvement, not insurmountable impediments—for we have to combat not only hereditary prejudices, or, to speak more correctly, such as have proceeded from a deficiency of means and want of knowledge, to develop the valuable properties and to subdue propensities of a contrary character in this hybrid race, but we are met at the threshold by the same species of pride which the Spaniards manifested in regard to their costume, founded on the enthusiastic. I may almost say superstitious, attachment to the horse.

It is believed that a vast portion of our fellow citizens, and I may with propriety add the people of Great Britain, from whom we have derived some inveterate prejudices as well as those illustrious examples that have had such a

powerful influence in leading our country to the high destinies that await her, do not consider that a mule, especially a well bred one, would be in himself and in their view, one of the best formed and most distinguished of animals, if they had never seen a horse;—they must admit, however, that he holds the second rank instead of the first—and it is principally from this circumstance that so little attention has been paid to him in both countries. Comparison is the chief cause of his degradation—they look at and give their opinions not of himself, but comparatively with the horse. They seem not aware that he is a mule—that he has all the qualities of his nature, all the gifts attached to the connecting and final link of two distinct species, and think only of the figure and more shining qualities of the horse which are wanting in him, and that he ought not to have; for he possesses those of more intrinsic value, which the supreme Author of nature has denied to both of his parents.

There are few subjects of animated nature that have engaged the attention of the most eminent naturalists, more than the genus *Equus* to which the horse and ass, with their hybrid offspring, are assigned. *Linnaeus*, with a view to establish, by new arguments, his doctrine of the *sexual system* of plants, which *Spallanzani* had attempted to overturn, illustrated their generation by pursuing the chain of nature from the animal to the vegetable kingdom; and has taken prominent examples from the two different productions of mules. He says, “from the mare and male ass proceeds the mule, properly so called, which in its nature, that is, in its medullary substance, nervous system, and what *Malpighi* calls the keel, (*carina*, bottom in sportsmen’s language,) is latent in, and derived from the mare. But in its cortical substance and outward form, in its mane and tail, resembles the ass. Between the female ass and the horse, the other kind of mule is engendered, whose nature or medullary substance, resembles that of the ass; but its outward form and cortical structure, or vascular system, that of the horse.”*

The latter kind was called *Hinnus* by the ancients; hence the modern name *Hinny*. They were not held in much estimation by the Romans, according to *Pliny*, who describes them as difficult to manage, and so slow that little service could be derived from them. *Buffon* has noticed this animal, which he says “is smaller than the mule, as it preserves the diminutive stature of the ass.” *Hinnys* were seldom propagated; but it is said that a number have lately been bred in Spain, probably in consequence of the destruction of mares in the peninsular war, and are represented of good size and more beautiful than the mule; that is, they resemble the horse much more. I understand a few have been bred up-

* See “A Dissertation on the Sexes of Plants,” by Sir Charles Linnaeus—read before the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg, Sept. 6, 1760, and which obtained the premium of one hundred ducats.

on the Spanish Main, no doubt from a similar cause that led to the system in Spain; and if my information is correct, some have been recently shipped to the West India islands, but are by no means esteemed so hardy, or valuable for service, as mules.

Notwithstanding mules have a disposition to propagate, there have been but two or three well authenticated instances recorded of their having bred; and those productions were considered monsters. *Buffon* was indefatigable in his researches on the subject; and although he admits that it is possible for both males and females to propagate, he is confident that their parents are of a species distinct from each other. He says “the ass is not a horse degenerated,” as some had supposed, “he is neither a stranger, an intruder, nor a bastard—he has, like other animals, his family, his species, and his rank; his blood is pure and untainted, and although his race is less noble, yet it is equally good, equally ancient as that of the horse.” This profound naturalist continues a very minute and eloquent comparison between the horse and the ass—some of his expressions I have taken the liberty to apply to the mule and the horse in a preceding paragraph.

It may promote the object in view to enter extensively upon the history of the ass; and we commence with the supposition, that when men became so far civilized as to have burdens to carry, or required to be carried themselves, this animal was the first domesticated for that purpose—and it is reasonable to infer that those of the least spirit and most tractable, were put in requisition in the first instance; when by breeding in and in, without any care in the selection of sire or dam, became in process of time degenerated to a very inferior grade. Be this as it may, it is an unquestionable fact that different races of the ass now exist, possessing properties as distinct as are found in the species of camel. For instance, the *Bucarian* or single humped camel, called the *dromedary*, by far the most numerous race, being lightly formed, exhibits great activity, and is able to traverse vast tracts with the speed of a high mettled race horse. The *Arabian* camel, with two protuberances on his back, is considerably larger, of much stronger form, travels at a pace seldom exceeding three miles an hour, and is capable of conveying such burdens, that the Arabs style him, emphatically, the *ship of the desert*; yet they are of the same species—a cross between them breed and constitute another variety, which multiply, and according to *Buffon*, have the most vigour, and are preferred to all others.

Ancient writers recognize three or four distinct varieties of the ass. According to the learned Dr. Harris, four different races are indicated in the original Hebrew scriptures, viz: *Para*, *Chamor*, *Aton*, and *Orud*.*

* See the “Natural History of the Bible,” by Thaddeus Mason Harris, D. D. 1 vol. 8vo. Wells and Lilly, Boston.” A work I would earnestly recommend to those readers of the sacred volume, who are desirous to be better acquainted with many allusions to subjects of natural history, founded on their nature, habits and characteristic qualities, developing beau-

The wild ass (*Para*.) was a native of *Arabia Deserta* and those countries which formed the great *Babylonian empire*. They are now found in *Southern Tartary*, in the mountainous districts and saline plains of *Persia*—are migratory in large herds, visiting in winter the northern parts of *India*, and said to be so fleet that no horse can overtake them in the chase. This race are frequently alluded to by the inspired poets and prophets; and all *od similies* diametrically opposite to those drawn from the domestic race. The sublime description of the former in the book of Job, exhibits such a contrast, that I trust its insertion in this place will not be deemed improper:

“Who from the forest ass his collar broke,
And manumiz'd his shoulders from the yoke?
Wild tenant of the waste, I sent him here
Among the shrubs, to breathe in freedom's air,
Swift as an arrow in his speed he flies;
Sees from afar the smoky city rise;
Scorns the through'd street, where slavery drags her
load,
The loud voice'd driver and his urging gad;
Where'er the mountain waves its lofty wd
A boundless range, he seeks his verdant food.”
Scott's Version.

We find, that at a very early period of sacred history, the common domestic ass (*Chamor*.) was employed in all the menial labours of a patriarchal family, while a nobler and more estimable animal (*Aton*.) was destined to carry the patriarchs, the well born, and those on whom marks of distinction were to be conferred. They constituted an important item in a schedule of the pastoral wealth of those times; of course attracted particular attention and care. *David*, we are told, had an officer, apparently of high dignity, appointed expressly to superintend his stud of high bred asses, or *altomoth*.

There was another race that has been mentioned by *Aristotle* and by *Theophrastus*, whom *Pliny* quotes, which they denominated the wild mule that bred (*hemi-onos*.) and were found in Cappadocia and Africa. There can be but little doubt but this is the *Hemionus* or wild mule of the Mongolian Tartars, so particularly described by professor *Pallas*, and that it is not a hybrid, but actually of the species of ass resembling a mule.* This race is identified by *Harris* with the *Orud* of scripture.

The wild ass of Northern and Western Africa, whose flesh was so much admired by the Roman epicures, may, I believe, be ranked as another distinct race. *Adanson*, a French naturalist, who visited the river Senegal more than half a century ago, describes those brought from the interior by the Moors, as so essentially different from any he had seen in Europe, it was with difficulty he could recognize them to be the same species—neither do they answer the description of the wild ass of *Asia*, of which we have been

afforded similes, which would otherwise be concealed—and enabling them to judge more correctly of the propriety of such allusions.

* *Herodotus* says that in the army of *Xerxes*, which invaded *Greece*, there were “chariots of war drawn by wild asses.” *M. Lancher*, a celebrated commentator, renders them *Zebres* in his French translation, which he supports from *Oppian*, lib. 3, v. 83. But it is now well known that the *zebra* is of a species entirely distinct from the *Ass*; and *Buffon* asserts, that none were ever discovered out of *Africa*; and there only in the Southern hemisphere. It is therefore highly probable that those alluded to, were the *Hemionus*, which are described as much larger than the wild ass, and never the size and form of the *zebra*.—See *Bloue's Herodotus*, *Polynian*, chap. 26.

speaking. But his account of them corresponds with the diminutive domestic race introduced from Africa, particularly those from *Senegal* and the *Cape de Verd Islands*; and from which the small race now in Europe, and in this country, may with great probability claim their origin.

The Arabian ass, like the horse of that country, is considered as the most estimable of his species—and there are strong reasons for concluding that he is descended from the Hebrew *Aton*, so highly valued by Abraham and by the patriarchs, judges, and kings, at subsequent periods of sacred history; and that the same race has been preserved in the ancient land of *Uz*, in some degree of purity to the present time. Indeed there can be but little doubt on the subject, if we admit the fact, that the habits, manners and pursuits of the descendants of *Ishmael* have continued with scarcely an iota of variation, from the day they took rank among the nations of the earth. The position is greatly strengthened by the information I received some years since from an intelligent traveller of undoubted veracity, who had visited *Arabia* on the south western side of the peninsula to *Mocha*; and on the eastern, as far as the mouth of the *Tigris*. He represented the superior race of asses of that country as most beautiful—of perfect symmetry, great spirit, activity and vigour. He had seen those that could not be purchased for less than four or five thousand dollars—an enormous price, considering the value of money among those people.† I understood from him, that the Arabs were as tenacious of preserving the pedigree of their horses, as the most careful breeder for the turf in England—and not less so of their asses. The descent of some of them they trace to those in the train of the queen of *Sheba* when she visited *Solomon*—as they also do that of their horses to the numerous stud of that wise and gallant king.

Dr Harris supposes the wild ass (*Para*.) to be the *Onager* of the ancients; and that the *Aton* was of a different kind. My impressions coincide with the opinion of the learned divine—but may not writers of different periods have confounded the wild ass with the *Aton* in their representations of the *Onager*? for it is not improbable, but that the *Aton* was of the most improved breed known, produced from crosses of a choice selection of the domestic, the wild ass, and the *Hemionus*, or wild mule—which last professor *Pallas* recommends to complete the perfection of the species. This supposition is supported by *Buffon*, who infers as a certain fact, that by a cross of the remotest of different races of the ass, the most beautiful productions are obtained.

Mules were in use and highly esteemed at a remote period of antiquity; and are mentioned in scripture as of importance in the equipage of princes. *Herodotus*, who is styled the father of profane history, frequently speaks of them; and it is known that they were introduced in the chariot races at the Olympic games, in the seventieth Olympiad, about five hundred years before Christ. The Romans well knew their value. *Pliny* informs us, from *Varro*, that *Q. Anius*, a Roman senator, paid four hundred thousand ser-

* *Neibuhr* remarks, “there are two sorts of asses in Arabia; the smaller or *lozy* ass, as little valued there as in Europe; and a large and high spirited breed, which are greatly valued, and sell at a very high price; I preferred them to horses.—See *Neibuhr's Travels in Arabia*.

sterces, upwards of thirteen thousand dollars, for a male ass, for the propagation of mules. And he says further, that the profit of a female ass in breeding stock for the same purpose, was estimated in *Ceteberia*, now the kingdom of *Valencia* in Spain, at a like sum. We may infer from a passage in *Tacitus*, and in *Plutarch's* life of *Marius*, that mules were generally employed to transport the baggage of the Roman armies; and that it is not improbable the superior officers rode those of a high grade, having their horses led, except when they engaged an enemy. It seems that the dilettanti of Rome held them in great estimation; as we are informed that the mules of *Nero* and *Poppea* were shod with gold and silver—not plates, as iron shoes are now formed, but the whole hoof enclosed.

Cotomella, who in the reign of the Emperor *Claudius* published the most valuable treatise on the husbandry and economy of the Romans that has been handed down to us, has given very particular directions for breeding asses and mules. He was a native of *Caliz*, and owned estates in Spain, where it appears that the finest mules were then bred.

As it is not requisite to pursue our history of the mule any farther among the ancients, we shall drop their appellation of male and female ass, and adopt the modern one of JACK and JENNET.

Spain has continued to support the reputation for a superior race of mules to the present period; and it is probable that the Arabian breed of Jacks were introduced by the Moors, when they held possession of that fine country, which, by crosses and the effects of climate and soil, have formed two valuable races, which we shall notice in the sequel. The Portuguese race have been generally considered as differing but little from the Spanish; those, however, that have come within my view appear evidently inferior. It was not until near the close of the sixteenth century, that coaches were used in France; before which, it is said, the nobles rode to court, parliament, &c. on mules that were brought from the vicinity of the Alps and Pyrenees. They were usually black, of large size, well made, and mostly bred from fine Spanish mares. *Savoy* has long been noted for an excellent breed of mules. None very extraordinary are found in Italy,—those used by the *Valerians*, are strong and of a respectable size, but of a sluggish and debased spirit. Very little can be said of those animals in Great Britain. The Catholic prelates brought over a number of superb mules prior to the Reformation, but in the reign of *Elizabeth* so little was known of them, that a writer of that period says, “in Devonshire some were produced by a Jack brought from France, and were knocked on the head by the people, who viewed them as monsters.” A superior race of mules were bred in *Flanders* from Jacks introduced by the Spanish monarchs, while they held dominion in that country. Fifty of them were brought to England by the Duke of Cumberland, presented him by the Empress Queen, and from their beautiful appearance engaged the attention of a few individuals; but the spirit soon subsided. Notwithstanding those who bred and used them were warm in praise of their utility.

Among a voluminous mass of treatises on agriculture and rural economy, published in that country for near a century past, scarce a line can be found devoted to the mule; except by *De*

Anderson, who, in his "Recreations in Agriculture," has made a few judicious remarks on the subject.

In Sir George Staunton's account of Lord Macartney's embassy to China, we are told that mules are valued in that economical empire, at a much higher price than horses. In our own country prior to the war of the revolution, a few Jacks of an ordinary kind were imported—a small number of mules bred; and all exported to the West Indies. I have recollection to New England, as I am not aware that any attention was paid to the system in the Middle, or Southern states, though it is not improbable that some valuable mules may have been raised by the farmers and planters for their own use. When peace took place, the price of mules in the West Indies excited attention to the breeding of them, which was principally confined to Connecticut; and several cargoes of the small race of Jacks were imported from the Cape de Verd islands, and St. Michael's, one of the Azores. It should be observed that the exportation of Jacks from Spain, or any of her colonies, was strictly prohibited, and continued to be till after the Peninsular war. There might have been, however, a few smuggled from the Spanish part of Hispaniola into Cape Francois, and from thence introduced, but they were vastly inferior to the Spanish Jacks. From this miserable stock a system of breeding mules commenced, the best calculated to deteriorate any race of animals that has been or could be devised since their creation. The purchaser of a Jack, when about to commence mule-dealer, made little inquiry concerning him but of his capacity to propagate a mule. He placed him in a district where there was the greatest number of mares of qualities so inferior that their colts would not compensate their owners for the expense of taking them to a horse, and contracted to purchase their mules at four months old. These are kept in herds, with precarious shelter in winter, having ample opportunities afforded them to mature and transfer that propensity for kicking, which seems at first merely playful, into an habitual means of defence, to be exercised when the *biped* or any other race of animals approach them. In this *kicking seminary* they remain two years, and are then driven to market. At subsequent periods a few Jacks of higher grades were procured, from which a small number of good sized mules were bred and a few of them broke. The breed of Jacks have somewhat improved, and *mule dealers* are now located in most of the New England states and some parts of New York. But the system as above detailed, with few exceptions, has continued; and it is from such a race of Jacks and such a system of breeding and management, that the mules have been produced with which the farmers and planters of Maryland, Virginia, and the Southern states have been supplied from New England; and such have furnished a criterion for a great portion of our countrymen to form an estimate of the value and properties of this degraded animal. It affords great pleasure to be enabled, for a short time at least, to pursue our investigations in a higher sphere.

Several of my friends who had viewed the Jacks and mules, at Mount Vernon, in the life time of General Washington, gave such glowing descriptions of them, and understanding that part of that stock was inherited by George W. P. Custis, Esq. I was induced to address a few queries

to him on the subject; this gentleman with his characteristic urbanity, very promptly furnished replies, with liberty to make such use of them as I pleased, and I cannot do better than to transcribe them from a letter received about three years since. Mr. Custis observes:

"ROYAL GIFT and KNIGHT OF MALTA, were sent to General Washington about the year 1787;—the *Gift*, with a JENNET, a present from the King of Spain; and said to have been selected from the royal stud. The *Knight* I believe was from the Marquis de la Fayette, and shipped from Marseilles. The *Gift* was a huge and ill shapen Jack, near sixteen hands high, very large head, clumsy limbs, and to all appearance little calculated for active service; he was of a grey colour, probably not young when imported, and died at Mount Vernon but little valued for his mules, which were unwieldy and dull. The *Knight* was of a moderate size, clean limbed, great activity, the fire and ferocity of a tiger, a dark brown, nearly black colour, white belly and muzzle; could only be managed by one groom, and that always at considerable personal risk. He lived to a great age, and was so infirm towards the last as to require *lifting*. He died on my estate in New Kent, in the state of Virginia, about 1802 or 3. His mules were all active, spirited, and serviceable; and from *stout mares* attained considerable size.

General Washington bred a favourite Jack called COMPROMISE, from the cross of Spanish and Maltese. The *Knight* upon the imported Spanish *Jennet*. This Jack was a very superior animal; very long bodied, well set with all the qualities of the *Knight*, and the weight of the Spanish. He was sire of some of the finest males at Mount Vernon, and died from accident. The General bred mules from his best coach mares, and found the value of the mule to bear a just proportion to the value of the dam. Four mules sold at the sale of his effects, for upwards of \$300 each and two more pairs at upwards of \$100 each pair; one pair of these mules were nearly sixteen hands high. The only Jacks I know of at present, of the genuine Mount Vernon stock, are, one sold by me to Judge Johnson, of South Carolina, for five hundred dollars, at two years old; one given by me to William Fitzhugh, Esq. of Ravensworth, and one which I believe is possessed by my uncle, George Calvert, Esq. of Riversdale.

"The Jack purchased by Judge Johnson, I have understood, has a very high reputation in the south.

"Upon losing my groom (Peter) who was the first and last groom to the Mount Vernon Jacks, I parted with my stock.

"There are many Jacks that have come into the country of late years, but of their value and properties I am unable to speak; though I rather presume that they are generally small, and only fitted to get mules for the cotton cultivation in the light lands of the south. Some very fine mules are raised about Hagarstown, Maryland, from Jacks of the old breed; they are bred from stout wagon mares.

"As to my opinion of the value of mules, I shall always appear extravagant. I have scarce a horse on my estates for agricultural purposes, nor would I accept of one as a gift, (except for road wagons) of which I have no need, as my property lies upon navigable water. Nothing ever was so good as mules for the uses of this,

our southern country; they live longer, eat less, and above all, are better suited to our slaves, than any other animal could possibly be; their strength, patient endurance of privation and hardships, slender pasturage, exposure—and in short, all those ills to which animals are subject where slaves are their masters, give to mules a decided preference in all the agricultural states of the south.

"I do not know of any being trained to the purposes of pleasure carriages. They are often ridden, and go pleasantly, with great surety of foot. I have no doubt but that in time they will generally be used for carriages, and would particularly suit coaches; they are very swift, and have great durability in travelling."

The *Knight of Malta*, mentioned by Mr. Custis, was unquestionably the first Maltese Jack ever brought to the United States. The second came in the frigate *Constitution*, on her return I think from her first cruise in the Mediterranean; and, I have understood, was sold in the District of Columbia, or one of the adjoining states. Since that time a number have been introduced by officers of the navy from *Malta*,—and the large Spanish breed from *Minorca* and *Majorca*. From the Mount Vernon and those stocks, some fine mules have been bred in the middle states, and probably farther south. A few valuable Maltese Jacks have been imported in merchant ships.

The impressions received, when on a visit to the West Indies in my youth, by observing, on the sugar plantations, the severe labour performed by mules in *cane* mills, induced me when I commenced farming, to purchase the first well broke mule I could light on; and notwithstanding he was so small as to require a vehicle and harness constructed purposely for him, his services were found so valuable, and the economy of using those animals so evident, that I was stimulated to great exertions for procuring several others of larger size; in this I succeeded, after great difficulty, to such an extent, as to have had more labour performed by them on *farm and road*, for thirty years past, than any person I presume, in New England; and every day's experience has served to fortify my conviction of the superior utility of the mule over the horse, for all the purposes for which I have proposed him as a candidate. And it should be considered, that those I have used were of an ordinary breed, vastly inferior to such as may be easily produced in our country, by attention to the introduction of a suitable race of Jacks, and a proper system of breeding and management. The question occurs, how is this to be effected? I will premise, that there exists a strong analogy between three varieties of the horse, and those of the domestic ass, considered the most valuable. We have the *Arabian*, the *hunter*, and the stout *cart-horse*. There is the heavy *Spanish Jack*, with long slouching ears, which Mr. Custis has described, that answers to the cart-horse; another Spanish breed called the *Andalusian*, with ears shorter and erect, of tolerable size, plenty of bone, active, more spirited, and answering to the hunter. Then comes the *Arabian Jack*, with ears always erect, of a delicate form, fine limbs, and full of fire and spirit. Judicious crosses from these varieties, will be requisite to produce such kind of mules as may be wanted for general purposes. From the small Jack of African origin, with a *list down* his back and shoulders, are bred a small race of

mules, by far the most hardy of any. With attention to selection in breeding the Jacks, with, perhaps, a dash of some cross of the foregoing description, a stock of mules may be produced, preferable to all others for the light lands and cotton culture of the middle and southern states.

To procure any number of Arabian Jacks from their native country, is hardly practicable at the present time. *Egypt* has been celebrated by Soniani and other travellers, for superb Jacks of the Arabian breed, which probably has been often improved by those introduced by the Pilgrims from Mecca. I apprehend no great difficulty in obtaining them from that country.—There is, however, no question but the *Maltese* Jacks are of the Arabian race, more or less degenerated. The most of those brought to this country that I have seen, were selected on account of their size, and had been used to the draught. I should recommend the selection of those that are esteemed most suitable for the saddle, as likely to possess greater purity of blood. A Jack of this kind was, a number of years since imported from Gibraltar, that had been selected by a British officer at Malta; and very much resembled the *Knight of Malta* described by Mr Custis. I found upon a careful examination, that he differed but little from the description I had heard and read of the true Arabian race; indeed I could discover some prominent points and marks, that agreed with those found, by professor Pallas, to belong to the *Hemionus* or wild mule of Moogalia. From this Jack I have bred a stock, out of a large Spanish Jennet of the *Andalusian* breed, that correspond very minutely with Mr Custis's description of *Compound*, bred by General Washington, and also a mule that now, not three years old, stands fifteen hands, and has other points of great promise.

Such have been the ravages of war and anarchy in Spain for a long time past, that the fine race of *Jacks* that country once possessed have become almost extinct. In Majorca and probably some part of the coast of Spain opposite, the large breed may be obtained: and there formerly was a superior race in *Andalusia*, which it is hoped have been preserved. Crosses on one of these breeds by the Arabian or *Maltese*, I consider indispensable to furnish a race of Jacks for the production of the most desirable mules, uniting the weight and bone of one, with the spirit and vigour of the other; although their height will in a great measure depend on the mares, yet if sired by full blooded Maltese Jacks, their limbs are too slender and their pasterns too long for heavy draught; but for the saddle, especially from blood mares, they are admirable, and out of stout mares suitable for light carriages.

My attention has been but lately directed to breeding mules; and those intended only for my own use. The system adopted is to halter them at four months, and have the mules emaculated before six months old; which has great influence on their future conduct, and is attended with much less hazard and trouble, than if delayed until they are one or two years old, as is the general practice. If they are treated gently and fed occasionally out of the hand, with corn, potatoes, &c. they soon become attached; and when they find that every man's hand is not against them, will have no propensity to direct their heels against him, and soon forget they have the power. In winter they should be tied

up in separate stalls, and often rubbed down.—By such treatment there is not more danger of having a vicious mule than a vicious horse—and I am decidedly of opinion, that a high spirited mule so managed and well broke, will not jeopardize the lives or limbs of men, women, or children by any means so much as a high spirited horse, however well he may have been trained.

The longevity of the mule has become so proverbial, that a purchaser seldom inquires his age. *Pliny* gives an account of one, taken from Grecian history, that was *eighty years old*, and though past labour, followed others that were carrying materials to build the temple of *Minerva* at Athens, and seemed to wish to assist them: which so pleased the people, that they ordered he should have free egress to the grain market. Dr Rees mentions two that were *seventy years old* in England. I saw myself in the West Indies, a mule perform his task in a cane mill, that his owner assured me was forty years old. I now own a mare mule, *twenty five years old*, that I have had in constant work twenty-one years, and can discover no diminution in her powers; she has within a year past often taken upwards of a ton weight in a wagon to Boston, a distance of more than five miles. A gentleman in my neighbourhood has owned a very large mule about fourteen years, that cannot be less than *twenty eight years old*. He informed me a few days since, that he could not perceive the least failure in him, and would not exchange him for any farm-horse in the country. And I am just informed, from a source entitled to perfect confidence, that a highly respectable gentleman and eminent agriculturist, near *Centerville*, on the Eastern shore of *Maryland*, owns a mule, that is *thirty five years old*, as capable of labour as at any former period.

The great Roman naturalist, in one of the most beautiful passages of his elaborate history of nature, observes that "the earth is constantly teased more to furnish the luxuries of man than his necessities." We can have no doubt but that the remark applied with great justice to the habits of the Romans in the time of *Pliny*; and I am confident that ample proofs can be adduced, that it will lose none of its force or truth, at the present period, in all northern climates, or any section of the United States where the horse is employed for agriculture as well as for pleasure. Far be it from me, however, to disparage this noble animal, on the contrary I feel a strong attachment for him; and at the same time a full conviction, that the substitution of the mule, for the purposes before stated, as extensively as may be consistent with the requisite production of each species, will have the effect of restoring the horse to the station from which he has

It is the earth, that like a kind mother, receives us at our birth, and sustains us when born. It is this alone, of all the elements around us, that is never found an enemy to man. The body of waters deluge him with rains, oppress him with heat, and drown him with inundations; the air rushes on in storms, prepares the tempest, or lights up the volcano; but the earth, gentle and indulgent, ever subservient to the wants of man, spreads his walks with flowers, and his table with plenty; he turns with interest every good committed to her care, and though she produces the poison, she still supplies the antidote, though constantly teased more to furnish the luxuries of man, than his necessities, yet, even to the last, she continues her kind indulgence, and when life is over, she piously inter his remains in her bosom.—*Pliny's Natural History, Book II. Ch. 63.*

been degraded, and place him, as in former ages, upon a more dignified footing—an object of acknowledged luxury; and thereby introduce a more correct system of breeding and management, in which our countrymen are so generally deficient, consequently more perfect animals and such an advance in the price of them, that will afford the farmer what he is now a stranger to—such remuneration as will make his brood mares a profitable species of stock. And it is obvious, that the system will be followed by an improvement in the breed of mules, in the same ratio as the miserable race of scrub mares, which are now consuming the profits of agriculture, shall become extinct.

It does not appear that the horse was employed by the ancients for any purpose of husbandry. The ox and ass draw the plough and the team, and performed all kinds of drudgery until after the feudal system was established in Europe; when it is probable that the numerous retainers of the feudal lords, who held their lands by the tenure of performing knight's service, found themselves under the necessity of making the horses they were obliged to keep, contribute towards their support in the cultivation. From this time I believe, we may date, and to this cause may be attributed the introduction of the horse for the purposes of agriculture. Since that period, the history of Europe is little else than the annals of war and its preparations; and no material for that scourge, except the deluded human victims, seems more necessary than the horse accordingly we find, that throughout the whole country, from the *Rhine* or the *Seine*, to beyond the *Danube* and *Vistula*, which has been the principal arena, the system of agriculture has embraced, extensively, the breeding of horses of grades and forms adapted to the several uses in war. Indeed whole provinces were appropriated almost exclusively to the rearing those animals for disposal to the different combatants; and it must be obvious, that their general use in husbandry, at the same time, would follow as a necessary consequence. It cannot be expected therefore, but that the *Dutch* and *Germans* who have emigrated to our country, should bring with them such strong predilections for the horse, which have continued with most of their descendants, especially in those sections where communities of that respectable and industrious portion of our population have been located. In Great Britain, to the causes which have produced the effects described on the continent, may be added the insular position of the United Kingdom, vulnerable from numberless and distant points, the horse has been considered, in connection with the unconquerable spirit of the nation, as one of the most efficient means of repelling invasion. A circumstance that would itself be sufficient to account for the over-weening attachment to this animal. But identified, as his services have been for a long period, with the convenience, sports, and recreations of all ranks and classes, and the science of breeding and training forming a characteristic feature, it could not excite surprise, if the approach of that terrible spectre, *famine*, should produce little or no effect in the reduction of the number. And although some of the most distinguished characters of the nation, eminent for their practical knowledge in rural affairs, have been for half a century advocating the substitution of the ox for the purposes of agriculture, and de-

in securing the feasibility, economy, and vast saving of food, yet it is sad the number of labouring oxen have lately diminished and horses increased. The numbers of the latter are now supposed to surpass in the United Kingdom, and two-thirds employed in husbandry.—consuming at a moderate estimate, the product of twenty millions of highly cultivated acres.* And what is the consequence? *consumption*, follows so close upon supply, that at every season of harvest, *let the preceding one be never so abundant*, fast sailing vessels are found in the various ports, with their *in-hors-arriv*, to convey intelligence of the result to all parts of the world where a surplus of bread corn is grown—exciting such an interest in our own country, that the *farmer* on the shores of *Erie* and *Ontario*, and on the banks of the *Ohio*, may be seen reading *bulletins of British weather*—the *rain and sunshine* of every day in *August* and the two following months—often within thirty days after the time of their publication in London or Liverpool. Can it be supposed that in a country, where an attachment to the horse borders so nearly upon *infatuation*, that the question of the utility of the mule as a substitute, would be seriously agitated, or engage scarce a momentary investigation?

In no country is the mule better adapted to all the purposes of husbandry, for which the horse is used, than in every section of our own. And it would be highly desirable to be able to exhibit a calculation of the actual saving, in *dollars and cents*, by his employment; but, unfortunately, no correct data can be had. And as I consider such calculations, unless founded upon experimental facts, *and those multiplied*, to be as “*tinkling cymbals*,” I shall merely submit a *desultory* comparison between the mule and the horse, derived from such facts as my own experience, and information from authentic sources, will justify the assumption of.

From what has been stated respecting the longevity of the mule, I think it may be fairly assumed, that he does not deteriorate more rapidly after *twenty* years of age than the horse after *ten*, allowing the same extent of work and similar treatment to each. The contrast in the mule's freedom from malady or disease, compared with the horse, is not less striking. Arthur Young, during his tour in Ireland, was informed that a gentleman had lost several fine mules by feeding them on wheat straw cut.—And I have been informed that a *mule dealer*, in the western part of New York, attributed the loss of a number of young mules, in a severe winter, when his hay was exhausted, to feeding them exclusively on *cut* straw and *Indian corn* meal. In no other instance have I ever heard or known of a mule being attacked with any disorder or complaint, except two or three cases of inflammation of the *intestines*, caused by gross neglect in permitting them to remain exposed to cold and wet, when in a high state of perspiration after severe labour, and drinking to ex-

cess of cold water. From his light frame and more cautious movements, the mule is less subject to casualties than the horse. Indeed, it is not improbable, but a farmer may work the same team of mules above *twenty years*, and never be presented with a *farrier's bill*, or find it necessary to exercise the art himself.

Sir John Sinclair, in his “*Reports on the Agriculture of Scotland*,” remarks that “*if the whole period of a horse's labour be fifteen years, the first six may be equal in value to that of the remaining nine; therefore a horse of ten years old, after working six years, may be worth half his original value. He estimates the annual decline of a horse to be equal to fifty per cent on his price every six years, and supposes one out of twenty-five that are regularly employed in agriculture, to die every year: constituting a charge of four per cent. per ann. in for insurance against diseases and accidents. He considers five acres of land, of medium quality, necessary for the maintenance of each horse, and the annual expense, including harness, shoeing, farriery, insurance, and decline in value, allowing him to cost \$200, to exceed that sum about five per cent, which is the only difference between the estimate of this illustrious and accurate agriculturist, and that of a respectable committee of the *Farmers Society of Barnwell district*, South Carolina, who, in a report published in the *Charleston Courier*, of 23d of February last, state, that “*the annual expense of keeping a horse is equal to his value*.” The same committee also state, that “*at four years old a horse will seldom sell for more than the expense of rearing him*.” That “*the superiority of the mule over the horse, had long been appreciated by some of the most judicious planters; that two mules could be raised at less expense than one horse; that a mule is fit for service at an earlier age, if of sufficient size—will perform as much labour, and if attended to when first put to work, his gait and habits may be formed to suit the taste of the owner*.” This report may be considered a most valuable document, emanating, as it does, from enlightened *practical* farmers and planters, in a section of our country where we may suppose a horse can be maintained *cheaper* than in *Maryland* or any state farther north.*

I am convinced that the small breed of mules will consume less food in proportion to the labour they are capable of performing, than the large race, but I shall confine the comparison to the latter—those that stand from fourteen and a half to rising of fifteen hands, and equal to any labour that a horse is usually put to. From repeated experiments, in the course of two winters, I found that *three mules* of this description, that were constantly at work, consumed about the same quantity of *hay*, and only one-fourth the *provender* that was given to *two* middling sized *coach horses* moderately worked. And from many years' attentive observation, I am led to believe that a *large sized* mule will not require more than from *three fifths* to *two-thirds* the food to keep him in good order, that will be necessary for a horse performing the same extent of labour. Although a mule will work and endure on such mean and hard fare, that a horse would soon give out upon, he has an equal relish for that which is good; and it is strict economy to indulge him, for no animal will pay better for *extra keep* by *extra work*. But if by hard fare,

or hard work, he is reduced to a *skeleton*, two or three weeks' rest and good keeping will put him in flesh and high condition for labour. I have witnessed several such examples with subjects twenty years old; so much cannot be said of a *horse* at half that age. The expense of shoeing a mule, the year round, does not amount to more than *one third* that of a horse, his hoofs being harder, more horny, and so slow in their growth, the shoes require no removal, and hold on till worn out; and the wear, from the lightness of the animal, is much less.

In answer to the charge generally prevalent against the mule, that he is “*vicious, stubborn and slow*,” I can assert, that out of about twenty that have been employed on my estate at different periods during a course of *twenty years*, and those picked up chiefly on account of their size and *spirit*, wherever they could be found, *one* only had any vicious propensities, and those might have been subdued by proper management when young. I have always found them *truer pullers* and *quicker travellers*, with a load, than horses. Their vision and hearing is much more accurate. I have used them in my *family carriage*, in a *rig*, and under the *saddle*; and have never known one to start or run from any object or noise; a fault in the horse that continually causes the maiming and death of numbers of human beings. The mule is more steady in his draught, and less likely to waste his strength than the horse; hence more suitable to work with *oxen*; and as he walks faster, will habituate them to a quicker gait. But for none of the purposes of agriculture does this superiority appear more conspicuous than ploughing among crops; his feet being smaller and follow each other so much more in a line, that he seldom treads down the ridges or creeps. The facility of instructing him to obey *implicitly* the voice of his driver or the ploughman, is astonishing. The best ploughed tillage land I ever saw, I have had performed by two mules *tandem*, without lines or driver.

There is one plausible objection often urged against the mule, that “*on deep soils and deep roads, his feet being so much smaller than those of the horse, sink farther in*,” but it should be considered that he can extricate them with as much greater facility.

Few can be ignorant of the capacity of the mule to endure labour in a temperature of *heat* that would be destructive to the horse, who have any knowledge of the preference for him *merely on that account*, in the West Indies, and in the Southern states.

It is full time to bring our comparison to a close; which I shall do by assuming the position, that the *farmer*, who substitutes *mules for horses*, will have this portion of his animal labour performed, with the expense of *one spire of grass* instead of *two*; which may be equal, so far, to making “*two spires grow where one grew before*.” For although a large sized mule will consume somewhat more than half the food necessary for a horse, as has been observed, yet if we take into the account the saving in expense of *shoeing, farriery, and insurance against diseases and accidents*, we may safely affirm, that a clear saving of *one half* can be substantiated. But in addition to this, the *mule farmer* may calculate, with tolerable certainty, upon the continuation of his *capital* for *thirty years*; whereas the *horse farmer*, at the expiration of *fifteen years*, must

* Mr Pitt, in an able “*essay on the consumption of corn*,” published by the Board of Agriculture in 1806 estimates that each *draught* horse employed on roads, canals & mines, in pleasure carriages of all descriptions and carts in cities consume the average product of *four* acres for oats and beans, and *three* acres for hay. It is stated in the same essay that “*the aggregate of oats imported into England (only) for twenty years ending in 1797 amounted to the enormous quantity of 3,655,046 quarters*”—upwards of *sixty-nine millions of bushels*!—See “*Communications to the Board of Agriculture*” vol. 5.

look to his *crops*, to his *acres*, or a *Bank*, for the renewal of his—or, perhaps, what is worse, he must commence *horse-jockey* at an early period.

The intense interest with which the public mind is at present occupied on the subject of canals now in operation and progress, encourages me to offer the *mule* as an important *auxiliary* in the economy of their management; as, I trust, it will not be denied, that on the *cheapness* of transportation on them, depends their *utility* as well as *profit* to the stockholders. The *mule* seems so peculiarly adapted for the labour on canals, that compared with the horse, he may be considered almost equal to a *locomotive power engine*. Among the advantages we have enumerated respecting his use in husbandry, the most of which are applicable to canal labour, that of the much greater security from *diseases* and *casualties*, which must necessarily require a great number of supernumerary *horses*, to prevent interruption in the line of passage, is not the least important; nor is the very trifling expense at which the mule can be supported during the winter months, as he will bear being taken off his *feed* till the boats are about to be launched in the spring, and in a few days can be made fit for efficient duty—while a *horse* will require at least *half feed* if he does nothing, or must be fed *high* for some time before he can resume the labour demanded of him. The same advantages may be derived by his employment on *railroads*.

In a communication, published in the *Utica Observer*, the 16th of May inst. by Henry Seymour, one of the canal commissioners of New York, it is stated that a *packet boat* on the Erie canal requires a team of *three horses* to tow sixteen miles,—going eighty miles in the twenty-four hours, including stoppages and detention at locks; the *relays* demanding fifteen horses for each *nautical day*. If it takes five days for a boat to be towed from Lake Erie to the Hudson, *seventy-five horses* will be required. I am not certain but it may be done in a little less time, but as there must always be supernumeraries kept, we shall be within bounds to estimate that number. In the same communication, the expense of each horse is estimated at *fifty cents* per day, I presume for subsistence and other items only, without reference to *interest* or deterioration of *capital*, for the object of the estimate seems merely to show a *comparison* between the *packet boats* and *freight-boats*, on a question of *profit* and *loss*; as it is remarked, that “many *comings* at expenses might be added to both.” The *freight-boats* require but *two horses*, and allowing for the time occupied in taking in and discharging their cargoes, with the other necessary detentions, average *forty miles* per day—which being double the time of the *packet-boats*, although they may not require the same number of *relays*, the expense cannot materially differ. From these premises we may conclude, that for every *boat* navigating the *grand Erie canal*, there must be expended *seventy-five dollars* for the subsistence of the *horses*, each time they tow her from the Lake to the Hudson and back. Now, if this can be done as effectually by *mules* for one half this sum, and with an extension of *capital free of interest*, *fifteen years longer* than that vested in *horses*, the aggregate of this immense saving will appear by ascertaining the number of *boats* at the present time on the canal. But this is out of my power; and I should, perhaps, lead the reader *nearer* the verge of *credulity*, were I to offer my own pre-

diction what that number will be, thirty years hence, the ordinary period of a mule's labour, and which will then be some years less than a *single century* since the PRIME MOVER and GUARDIAN of this *stupendous undertaking*, the present Governor of New-York, first saw the light of heaven.

I cannot resist an impulse to exhibit the *mule* in one other point of view. For the movement of *machinery*, the employment of this animal, when judiciously selected, has met with a most decided preference, in comparison with the horse, independent of the *economy* in using him. And if we consider the rapid, and probably progressive increase of *labour-saving machines*, in every department where they can be made subservient to the requirements of society, it is evident that there will be a corresponding demand for *animal power*, as well as for that, *more potent*, derived from the elements; and although the *latter* may *vastly* predominate, yet should the *horse* be employed, and his increase for other purposes continue, as it now does, in the *ratio* of population, the number, at no very distant period, may become as alarming in our own, as it is at present in our *mother country*. And notwithstanding we may feel secure, from the extent of our territory and extreme diversity of *soil* and *climate*, but above all, from being in possession of *Indian corn*—the golden rice found by our “*pilgrim fathers*,” when they first landed on these shores; yet such peculiar advantages may not insure us against the visitations of one of the most distressing calamities that a feeling community can possibly be subjected to.

Brighton, Mass. May 27, 1825.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1825.

Col. PICKERING'S ESSAYS Nos. IX, X, and XI, the last of which concludes the series, have been received. We regret that we have not been able to publish No. IX, this week, so as to preserve the succession uninterrupted. But the packet containing those numbers did not come to hand till more than half of our paper was in type. We shall resume their publication and continue them till completed without further intermission.

More Fine Pears.—JOHN HEARD, jr. Esq. of this city has sent us some specimens of large, beautiful and well flavoured pears, which grew on his farm in Watertown. They resemble in appearance and flavour those which we received of Mr. EARLETT, of which we gave some notice, page 63 of our present volume. Mr. HEARD likewise left in our office some of the stems on which his pears grew, which are of unusual size, and thus adapted to sustain the large fruit they produced. We are pleased with an opportunity to give notice of such productions. Such notices in conjunction with other means may have a tendency to render the best fruits the most common.

Agricultural Exhibitions.—At Brighton, Mass. 19th and 20th of October. At Pawtucket, R. I. on the 12th of October.—At Worcester on the 13th of October.—At Northampton, on the 26th of October.—At Concord, Mass. on the 5th of October.

To Pay or not to Pay.—We would respectfully recommend to our respectable subscribers, respectively, as well as in the aggregate, if they happen to be in arrears in their accounts at the office of the New England

Farmer, to pay the diminutive sums necessary to balance said accounts. “Many a little makes a mickle” says the Scotch saw; many a mite makes a mountain, many drops makes an ocean—“the great globe itself” (according to the atomic theory) is composed of atoms. From which premises the conclusion may be drawn, (without horses, oxen or mules) that the petty two dollars and fifty cents, and three dollar debts due at this office are so many *sine qua non*, alias indispensable, to the payment of the considerable sums, which we are called on every now and then, to disburse to the paper maker, ink manufacturer, compositor, and other personages, whose goods, wares, and services are necessary to the identity of our establishment.

[Extract of a Letter from James Whitelaw, Esq. of Ryegate, Vermont, to the Editor of the New England Farmer, dated August 15th 1825.]

“A new disorder has attacked the potatoes this year, which I have never heard of before. Where the land is very dry some of the potatoes seem to be almost ripe, though not larger than pigeon's eggs; and though the stalks are not dry, the potatoes have vegetated for a new crop. I have this day seen some with shoots above an inch long, and a new potatoe, as large as a bean on each shoot. I never before knew that a potatoe would vegetate till it had lain over one winter. Should this disorder prevail in other parts of the country, you will doubtless hear more of it from some of your correspondents.”

By the Editor.—We do not know that this disorder is a new thing under the sun; but we have never heard of it before. As anything relating to that prime vegetable the potatoe is (in the newspaperial style) “*very important*” we hope if any of our correspondents have taken notice of a similar aberration from the general laws of nature, with regard to this root, they will oblige us with some communications on the subject.

To Correspondents.—We have on hand valuable communications from the Corresponding Secretary of the Pennsylvania Agric. Society,—from the Bristol County Agric. Society, &c. which shall have an early insertion.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Agricultural College.—An attempt is making in Massachusetts to establish an Agricultural Institution for preparing young men for a life of agricultural pursuits. The plan is the most laudable undertaking we have seen. Agriculture is a science, the most useful, healthful and delightful of all the departments of human employment, and only requires to be taught in a scientific manner, to make it sought after with more avidity than any other of the learned professions.—*Bull. Pat.*

Agricultural and other Memoranda. A Plum has been gathered in Philadelphia weighing 10 oz. 48 grs. Another in Hartford weighing 10 oz. 35 grs.

Mr. KESSELL, of Concord, Mass. owns an imported Cow, for which he has paid \$200. Her weight 1410 lb—girls 6 ft. 8 inches—Her horns are not more than 6 or 8 inches long.

A pear tree in Hampden county has borne two crops a year for the three last years. The first growth ripens in July, the other in September. The pear is the red Mascadelle.

The trading company lately returning from New Mexico, and who had been plundered by the Osages consisted of 17 Americans and 23 Mexicans. Among the latter was a Member of the Mexican Congress, on a visit to Washington. The Osages amounted to 700; who stole 140 mules and horses. 70 miles from the Missouri frontier they met the road commissioners going on well.

Western Canal.—The following account of some of the principal articles transported on the canal from April 11th to Aug. 7th, 1825, was communicated to us by John Williams, Esq. of Conway.

An account of some of the principal articles that have passed on the canal at Utica from April 11th to Aug. 7th, 1825, 17 weeks.

128,479	Barrels	Flour.
6,436	do	Provisions.
16,434	do	Salt.
15,413	do	Ashes.
210,266	Bushels	Wheat.
203,064	Gall's	Whiskey.
5588,476	Feet	Lumber (boards & scantling.)
4496 000		Staves.
233,590	Cubic	Feet Timber.
3,623	Tons	Gypsum.
11,314	do	Merchandise.
in 3,641 boats.		
2,200 boats passed down the canal from this place in the same time exclusive of packets.— <i>Franklin Post.</i>		

CANALS. The project of a Canal from Worcester County to Norwich in Connecticut, appears to be prosecuted in good earnest.—We have before mentioned that a respectable committee had been appointed in Connecticut to make arrangements for a survey, &c. of the enterprise; The following cooperating Committee has been chosen for the Massachusetts towns, viz. Hon. Aaron Fufts, of Dudley; James Wolcott, jun. of Southbridge; William Foster, of do. Elisha Hammond, of Brookfield; Herman Stebbins, of do. and Jacob Mansfield, of Western.—All gentlemen of enterprise and respectability.—*Cent.*

African Sheep.—Thirteen sheep of the broad tail or Tunisian breed, have recently been imported into New York. They were sent out by Capt. Croighton, of the U. S. ship *Yaunc*, were procured (says the *Fv. Post*) at considerable expense and with no small trouble and sent out for the purpose of introducing here, a species, which is said to be highly valuable, not only for the wool, but the flesh. The tail has a very singular appearance, being in some instances from eight to ten inches in breadth, forming when it is cooked, a most delicate and delicious food. A pair of these sheep it is understood, are intended for Gen. Van Rensselaer of Albany.—*Boston Statesman.*

Grape Vines.—Several barrels of grape vines of the finest kinds to be met with on the coast of the Mediterranean, together with a large quantity of garden seeds have a long been received at different times from the same source as the above. Of the seed a part were presented to the Horticultural Society of New York; and of the vines, some have been distributed in that vicinity, and the remainder in Providence, R. I.—*Ibid.*

New Ore Bed.—Another vein of ore has been discovered in Saranac, on what is called Point Patent. The lot has been purchased by a company in this village, and a small quantity of the ore has been taken to Turner's forge, where a bar of iron was yesterday made from it, weighing 30 pounds. Those who witnessed the experiment, pronounce it the ore equal to any which has been discovered in this country. If so this discovery is of great importance; the ore being only about 3 miles from the Saranac.—*Pattsburgh paper.*

Duty on Spirits.—It is contemplated by gentlemen in the county of Hampshire to send Circulars into every town in that County for the purpose of obtaining signatures to a petition to Congress, praying that a duty may be laid on distillers of domestic spirits—and an additional duty on the importers of all foreign distilled liquors. The object is to lessen the consumption of spirituous liquors in our country.

The first time the serpent was used in a concert at which Handel was in the habit of presiding, he was so disgusted at the powerful hoarseness of its tone that he called out in a rage, "Vat de dufl be det?" On being informed that it was an instrument called a serpent "O," he replied, "do serpent I eye, but it be not de serpent vat reduce Iye!"

The *Empress of Germany* asked a French officer if the *Princess Royal of France* was, as the world reported her, the most beautiful princess in Europe—"I thought so yesterday," answered the polite Frenchman.

A young Condor has been brought to Baltimore from Peru. This bird is supposed to be the largest of the feathered tribe; when full grown its wings extend 22 feet from tip to toe. It is a voracious bird, and subsists entirely on prey, and has been known to fly off with sheep and young children—it is found among the Andes only.

The deck load of a vessel, owned by George Houdlette, Esq. of Dresden, (Me.) lately took fire. The fire caught in some hay with which the vessel was in part laden and destroyed the whole of it, and did considerable damage to the vessel. Damage estimated at \$1500.

The members of M. Owen's society have issued proposals for publishing a new paper to be called "The Harmony Gazette;" it is to be chiefly devoted to a development of the principles of the "Social System."

According to the present census the town of Buffalo, N. Y. contains 5,140 inhabitants, giving an increase of more than 3000 during the last five years.

The Southern and South Western papers complain much of the prospect of the cotton crops. It is affirmed that there will be considerably less than the last year's produce.

A violent earthquake at Jerusalem, has recently destroyed two monuments, equally the pride of Mussulmen and Christians. The first, the Mosque of the Caliph Omar; the other, the Sepulchre built over Calvary.

Harvard College.—At the late examination 81 pupils were admitted—71 to the Freshman class, and 10 to classes in advanced standing.

The sum of 9000 dollars, the profits arising from the labour of the convicts in the state prison for the last three months, has been paid over to the Treasurer of the state of New-Hampshire, by the warden.

In June last, a Russian Giant named Peter Tuchan died, whose height was 8 feet 7 inches—so that the tallest of men in general hardly reached his breast—He had no beard, and was a small eater.

Died, on Saturday at his seat of Watertown, (Ms.) Marshall B. Spring, Esq. aged 33 years. He was a man of taste and letters, a legislator, and agriculturist, a manufacturer, a promoter of the useful, and a patron of the fine arts. He lived quietly in the enjoyment of an ample fortune, disarming envy by liberality, and securing respect and affection by a constant course of just conduct and courteous deportment. He died of a fever, but the late loss of a lovely wife was a blow from which he never recovered—the bereavement left the death-sting in his heart.

FOR SALE, a full blooded BULL eighteen months old got by Mr Parsons' Alderney Bull out of an Alderney Cow imported by John Hubbard, Esq.—Enquire at this office.

INDICATEDISTS—Wanted 5000 dollars for eight or ten years at 5 per cent, for which ample security will be given on real estate in this city.—Enquire at this office. Sept. 23.

FOR sale at this office, a few copies of a work entitled,

"A Treatise on the culture, preparation, history and analysis of Pastel, or Wood; the different methods of extracting the coloring matter, and the manner of using it as a dye in dyeing, by C. P. De Lasterrie, to which is added information upon the art of extracting Indigo from the leaves of Pastel. Published by order of His Majesty, Monsieur, Count of the Empire, Minister of the Interior."

ACCOUNT BOOKS AND STATIONARY, Stewart Hastings, No. 13 Congress St. directly under the New England Farmer office, keeps constantly on hand, an extensive assortment of Account Books found in a neat and durable manner.—Lot, Looksap, Letter Paper, &c. Quills, Wafers, Ink and Ink Powder; Thermometers, Rodgers Knives; Brushes, &c. Book Binding of all kinds executed at short notice. S pt. 9.

MEMOIRS of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, with selections from the most approved authors, adapted to the use of the practical Farmers of the United States; B.C. Illustrated with several appropriate engravings of animals and numerous cuts of machines and agricultural implements.—For sale by CUMMINGS, WELLS & CO. No. 124 Washington street. Price \$1.25.

THE HOPE of our subscribers who prefer paying in advance, will perceive that it must be done soon, according to the conditions of the paper. [New subscribers can be furnished with the preceding numbers of the current volume. Sept. 23.]

PROOF PRINTERS—For sale, a ton of Pica, but little worn. Inquiry may be made of the Publisher of the Farmer; or a line may be dropped to M. H. Boston.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.
[Revised and corrected every Friday.]

		FROM	TO
		D. C.	. C.
APPLES, best,	bl.		
ASHES, pot, 1st sort, - - -	ton.	105	7 00
" " " " " " "		108 00	12 00
BEANS, white, - - - - -	bush	1 4	1 50
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new, - -	tbl.	9 25	10 00
" " " " " " "		7 0	
" " " " " " "		6 00	
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1. new,	lb.		
CHEESE, new milk, - - - - -		7	10
" " " " " " "		3	4
FLAX - - - - -		9	10
FLAX SEED - - - - -	bush	1 05	1 10
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St	tbl.	6 50	
" " " " " " "		6 00	
" " " " " " "		2 50	3 00
GRAIN, Rye - - - - -	bush		60
" " " " " " "			30
" " " " " " "		50	
" " " " " " "			50
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort, new, -	lb.	11	12
HOPS, No 1, Inspection - - -		8	11
LIME, - - - - -	cask		1 17
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.		30
PLASTER PARIS, retails at	ton.	4 50	4 75
PORK, Bone Middlings, new,	tbl.	16 00	
" " " " " " "		13 50	
" " " " " " "		12 50	
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, - - - -	bush	1 75	2 00
" " " " " " "	lb.	7	8
WOOL, Merino, full blood, wash		75	1 20
" " " " " " "		40	45
" " " " " " "		45	50
" " " " " " "		37	42
" " " " " " "		60	75
" " " " " " "		52	55
" " " " " " "		40	45
PROVISION MARKET.			
BEEF, best pieces - - - - -	bl.	9	12
PORK, fresh, best pieces, - -		7	10
" " " " " " "			
" " " " " " "		4	0
MUTTON, - - - - -		5	9
POULTRY, - - - - -		1 0	14
BUTTER, keg & tub, - - - -		12	16
" " " " " " "		19	16
EGGS, - - - - -		14	13
MEAL, Eye, retail, - - - - -	bush	55	60
" " " " " " "		55	60
POTATOES, - - - - -		50	60
WATER, liquor, - - - - -	tbl.		
HAY, according to quality,	ton.	18 00	20 00

MISCELLANIES.

THE ROSES.

Translated from the Dutch of Bilderdijk.

I saw them once blowing,
While morning was glowing,
But now are their withered leaves strowed o'er the
ground,
For tempests to play on,
For cold worms to prey on,
The shame of our garden that triumphs around.

Their buds which then flourish'd,
With dew drops were nourish'd,
Which turn'd into pearls as they fell from on high;
Their hues are now banish'd,
Their fragrance all vanish'd,
Ere evening a shadow has cast from the sky.

I saw, too, whole races
Of glories and graces
Thus open and blossom, but quickly decay;
And smiling and gladness
In sorrow and sadness,
Ere life reach'd its twilight, fade dimly away.

Joy's light hearted dances
And melody's glances
Are rays of a moment—are dying when born;
And pleasure's best dower
Is nought but a flower,
& vanishing dew drop—a gem of the morn.

The bright eye is clouded,
Its brilliancy shrouded,
Our strength disappears—we are helpless and lone;
No reason avails us,
And intellect fails us,
Life's spirit is wasted, and darkness comes on.

CHILDHOOD.

Childhood! happiest stage of life,
Free from care and free from strife;
Free from memory's restless reign,
Fraught with scenes of former pain;
Free from fancy's cruel skill,
Fabricating future ill;
Time, when all that meets the view,
All can charm, for all is new;
How thy long-lost hours I mourn,
Never, never to return!

Then to toss the circling ball,
Caught rebounding from the wall;
Then the mimic ship to guide,
Down the kennel's dirty side;
Then the hoop's revolving pace,
Through the dusty street to chase;
O! what joy it once was mine,
Childhood! matchless boon of thine!
How thy long-lost hours I mourn,
Never, never to return!

How to avoid Dysentery—The dysentery is making alarming ravages in several sections of our country; we have therefore thought that it would not be untimely to remind our readers of the rules which the celebrated Dr. Rush recommends for the prevention of this disease.—He advises that spices, and particularly Cayenne pepper, and the red peppers of our own coun-

try should be taken with our daily food. Mr. Dewar, a British surgeon, informs us, that the French, while in Egypt, frequently escaped the diseases of the country, by carrying pepper with them to eat with the fruits of the land. Purging physic should also occasionally be taken; as any medicine of a laxative nature by preventing costiveness, will act as a preservative from this disease. A militia Captain in the year 1773, while stationed at Amboy, preserved his whole company from a dysentery which prevailed in the army, by giving each of them a purge of sea-salt; and some years afterwards saved his family and many of his neighbors from the same disease, by distributing among them a few pounds of purging salts. This disease was also prevented in an Academy at Bordentown, N. J. by giving molasses plentifully to all the scholars; which had the effect of keeping their bowels in a laxative state.

Another rule to be observed is to avoid exposure to the dampness of the night air; and when necessarily exposed, the bowels should be more carefully protected than other parts of the body. The Egyptians, Mr. Dewar tells us, for this purpose, tie a belt about their bowels, and with the happiest effect.—These directions emanate from a high source, and deserve serious consideration. The facts adduced are striking, and should induce others to adopt similar measures for the prevention of this destructive disease. *N. York Obs.*

RULES FOR TAVERN KEEPERS.

1. Never put butter on the table, without butter knives, exclusive of the knives by the side of each plate.
2. If your wife will persist in making sour bread, procure a divorce.
3. By the side of each dish, place a carving knife, fork, and a large spoon.
4. Have plenty of plates;—never compel a boarder to eat fish and flesh off from the same plate.
5. Sharpen your table knives at least once a week, and let them be cleaned on a knife board every time they are used.
6. Spread a clean cloth every day.
7. Let every salt-celler have a salt spoon.
8. Never cut up the pies on a side table, but let the company cut for themselves.
9. Keep the best liquors, and charge a fair, not extravagant profit. Fifty per cent. profit on twenty customers, is better than one hundred on two.
10. Keep civil servants, and be civil yourself.
11. Never put pies, cucumbers, or blackberries, on a table for breakfast, or chocolate for dinner.
12. Let it be your study not only to put plenty of food on the table, but to arrange it in the best possible manner. "Cleanliness, neatness, and abundance," should be the Landlord's motto.
13. Never put upon a table as a sufficient dinner for two travellers, half a dozen collops of salted sheep's flesh, with two potatoes, and a pint of water in a tin cup. *U. S. Gazette.*

Cross Examination.—At a trial of a Mrs. Poole, in Leicester, England, for an assault upon Mrs. Lyda Whiting, by throwing her off a causeway, the prosecutor was asked by Mr. Phillips, "Have you brought any action on this subject? (the

witness looked confused) Why don't you know what an action is?—Oh dear, yes, the defendant, Mrs. Poole, used a great deal of action.—No, no, a civil action.—Oh dear me, her action was very uncivil. I mean a civil cause. The only cause I know of was the causeway from which Mrs. Poole threw me."

Scorn, said Dr. Johnson, to make yourself the slave of *cant*. Never think it clever to call physic a mean study, or law a dry one; but fix on some profession or business where much money may be got, and little virtue risked. Follow that business steadily, and do not live, as Roger Ascham says the wits do, "Men know not how and at last die obscurely, men know not where."

Footo was rattling one evening in the green-room, when a nobleman, who seemed highly entertained, cried out, "Well, Footo, you see I swallow all the good things." "Do you, my Lord Duke?" says the other, "then I congratulate you on your digestion, for I believe you never threw up one of them in your life."

Relics of Richard III.

The Inn in which he slept at Leicester, the night before the Battle of Bosworth, was (in 1822) a wool ware house. The oak bedstead which he brought with him is now in possession of Mr. Babbinton, at Rinty Temple; it is ponderous, and without being suspected was filled with pieces of gold. 120 years afterwards a servant at the Inn sweeping under it struck the bottom, and some gold coin fell out, she mentioned the circumstance to her mistress, and some thousand pieces were found in the bottom, the head, and the hollow pillars; the mistress in consequence became so rich that two of her servants murdered her in the night, and carried off the gold, but being pursued were taken and executed. The stone coffin in which Richard was buried was taken up about a century ago and converted into a horse trough at the White Horse Inn, and its broken relics were preserved by Mr. Phillips a bookseller at Leicester, till they were destroyed by accidental fire in 1795.

Copper mines have been discovered in West Chester County, New-York, and a company is about to commence operations upon them.

An agent from Holland has arrived in this country fully authorized to take two thirds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Stock, if the remainder is ensured to be subscribed.

A farmer of Slippeback, in Moravia, has just invented a new plough, drawn by a single horse, which makes three furrows at a time. The Society of Sciences at Vienna have rewarded him with a gold medal.

MERINO SHEEP.—For Sale, sixty five Merino sheep and lambs, of various ages from five months to six years. This flock is of superior quality and in fine condition. The original stock was selected from the Montarco flock, a race highly prized in Spain and imported into this country by their present owner in 1812. Since then he has retained the choicest bucks and finest ewes to continue and improve the breed and has had the satisfaction to see sheep from this flock receive premiums at the Brighton and other cattle shows. The sheep farmer will find it for his interest to apply to E.H. Derby at Londonderry N. H. 33 miles from Boston, or to E. H. Derby, jr. Boston. *S. & G.*

PARSONS & CO. City Furniture warehouse, 21 Union Street, near the Union Stone, keep constantly on hand for sale, a general assortment of furniture, chairs, looking glasses, feathers of all kinds, fire sets, brushes, bellows, &c. &c.

Published every Friday, at THREE DOLLARS, per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing will be entitled to a deduction of FIFTY CENTS.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at the corner of Congress and Lindall Streets, Boston.—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. IV.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1825.

No. 10.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

COLONEL PICKERING, ON IMPROVING THE NATIVE BREED OF NEW ENGLAND CATTLE.

Letter IV.

It was an imposing idea which was presented by Mr. Powell in his observation, "that the exertions of the English Cattle Breeders had been directed by the science of Sir Joseph Banks, Sir John Sebright and Cline." Sir Joseph was distinguished for his science and literature, or he would not have been elected President of the Royal Society; yet I believe that the *Dishley Farmer, Robert Bakewell*, better understood the principles, and infinitely better the practice, of improving the breeds of cattle, and other domestic animals, than the whole band of philosophers composing that celebrated fraternity.—Of Sir Joseph Banks and Sir John Sebright, in reference to the breeding of cattle, I have already taken the liberty to express my opinion. I now add, that from the fact, that Sir John Sebright's letter, "on the art of improving the breeds of domestic animals," was printed at the instance of Sir Joseph Banks, it seems reasonable to infer, that it contained at least the essence of all he thought most important in the art, and all—perhaps more than all—he knew of the subject. And of himself, Sir John Sebright says, "I have not the presumption to think that I can throw any light on the art of improving the breeds of domestic animals, which is now so well understood in this country: but in obedience to your commands, I print these observations, to which I am sensible you have attached more value than they deserve."*

It remains to say a few words of Doctor Cline.—Sir John Sinclair, in his Code of Agriculture, names Mr. Cline as an eminent Surgeon in London. His profession naturally led him to acquire an accurate knowledge of the human body, and, as elucidating that subject, of the structure of other animals, and especially of those most interesting to man, which are comprehended in the term *domestic*.

The substance of the doctrines of this eminent surgeon, is thus stated by Sir John Sinclair.—1. That the external form is only an indication of the internal structure. 2. That the lungs of an animal are the first object to be attended to; for on their size and soundness, the health and strength of an animal principally depend. 3. That the external indications of the size of the lungs, are the form and size of the chest, and its breadth in particular. 4. That the head should be small, as by this the birth is facilitated; as it affords other advantages in feeding, &c. and as it generally indicates that the animal is of a good breed. 5. That the length of the neck should be in proportion to the size of the animal, that it may collect its food with ease; and 6. That the muscles and tendons should be

large, by which an animal is enabled to travel with greater facility."

Not doubting the correctness of these principles, I introduced such of them as appeared to me most important, in my second letter; together with some corresponding ideas, in which Sir John said the most experienced breeders seemed to concur. But they must have been all comprehended in Bakewell's *oral doctrines*, (for as I have before said, he committed nothing to writing) and exhibited in the forms of his improved cattle and sheep. Their round, barrel-shaped bodies, in part collar, gave ample room, in their fore end, for large lungs, deemed so essential by Dr. Cline. Without detracting from Dr. Cline's science, it may be conjectured, that his theory (as it happens in many other cases) was formed on well known facts; and intended to explain how the useful results in practice were produced. For Bakewell's principles and rules of practice were extensively known. "The particular merit of the Dishley stock (says Arthur Young) is a matter of very small consequence, compared with the just principles which Bakewell disseminated in the many journeys which he was always making into the various districts of these islands." This single declaration of Mr. Young (who personally knew Mr. Bakewell for above twenty years) is sufficient to repel Sir John Sebright's reproach, that Bakewell made a "mystery" of his profession as a breeder, and used various means to "mislead the public."—Richard Parkinson, also, who I suppose is the "Parkinson on Live Stock," whom Mr. Powell introduces, in relation to the Alderley cattle, and whose authority, therefore, he will not feel inclined to dispute—speaks the praise of Bakewell. In his "Experienced Farmer,"* he mentions his visit to Bakewell, and the prejudices he had entertained against him and his stock.—The result of the interview, Parkinson gives in these words.—"I dined with Mr. Bakewell, and during four hours' conversation with him, obtained more useful knowledge with respect to the breeding and management of stock, than I had been able to acquire during all the time I had practised the business of a farmer. It is with gratitude I acknowledge the obligation heaped upon me by that great, that intelligent, that useful man."

I return to Mr. Powell's Reply.—His observations, in several paragraphs of his second letter, would lead the reader to think, that I had made the simple question, whether the native cattle of New England, were or were not, generally of the Devonshire breed, a point of serious controversy; a point which is really of little importance. The object of my four first letters was, "the improvement," not of the Devonshire breed of cattle, but expressly "of the native breed of New England cattle"—(regardless whether they were the descendants of Devons, or of a mixed race)—in distinction from new comers of any fashionable breeds, recently, or within a few years, imported from Europe, chiefly from England. I never "asserted," as Mr. Powell represents, but said (and I assigned the reason,) it was "natural to suppose," that

the first settlers in New England brought with them the Devon breed; and that our red cattle were consequently descendants from that race; a race improved and still celebrated in England; and that our own, by careful selection, admitted of equal improvement. The real point in controversy between us, on this particular subject, is, Whether what is most valuable and excellent, in the cattle of New England, of Massachusetts—especially, was derived from *modern* importations from Great Britain? or, in Mr. Powell's own words—Whether the *crasser* cattle in Massachusetts are mixed with families of which Mr. Gore, Mr. Stewart, and Mr. Vaughan, imported the sires." For the affirmative in the question, Mr. Powell said he would contend. Entertaining an opposite opinion, I took some pains to show, that the progeny of Gore's and Stewart's bulls (Vaughan's animal I have shown, was a cow, the mother of Gore's bull) must be extremely limited in numbers, and could not have been the ancestors of all the finest cattle in Massachusetts." I say *all*, because that appears to me to be the import of Mr. Powell's words; and so I think they will appear to others. And in relation to this point I adduced the evidence of Mr. Jay, who had seen the Devon cattle in England and the native cattle of New England, to show that they were both of the same breed; and that the latter were not of Bakewell's long-horn, nor of Colling's short-horn race. If therefore, we have any of the native breed at least equal to the few which have some portion of the Bakewell blood of Gore's and Stewart's bulls, then my point is established; and I consequently prove, that foreign crosses are not essential to the raising of our native race of cattle to the degree of perfection that is practicable with any other breed.—Mr. Powell himself says, "He had never seen in Europe, performance of oxen comparable to that which in Massachusetts would scarcely be remarked."* And in his "Reply, No. 1," he informs us that "he lounged during three years about England, and saw every variety of cattle, which the bleak mountains of Scotland, or the rich vales of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire are fitted to produce." Now I ask, what bulls and what cows were the sires and dams of those superior oxen of Massachusetts? I answer—and I appeal to our farmers as knowing the fact—the *native bulls* and *native cows* of Massachusetts. And could these be *ordinary*, when their offspring is so excellent?

Mr. Powell, admitting that the cattle of Massachusetts are generally of the Devon breed, thinks they have been improved for the purposes of the yoke and those of the dairy, altho' in five instances out of six, reported to the Massachusetts Society, the dairies of native cattle afforded on an average but 92 pounds of butter a year. Afterwards, in the same letter (No. 2,) he says "Col. Pickering has shown, that the annual products of Massachusetts "native" dairies, in five instances out of six, are, when contrasted with raddling English dairies, as 92 to 286." This assertion, taken in conjunction with an-

* Memoirs of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, p. 137.

* Letter to Mr. Featherstonhaugh, in the Memoirs of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, p. 53.

other in the beginning of the same number of his Reply, that "I desire to improve our native stock, without the aid of foreign breeds"—presents me to the public, as *extremely foolish*, or *extremely perverse*; and that from one or the other of these causes, I persist in a preposterous endeavour to persuade the farmers of New England to breed *exclusively* from their present native stock; when, by obtaining an English breed, from even their "middling" dairy stock; (leaving out of the question Mr Powel's *incomparable* improved Durham Short Horns*) they might get more than three times as much butter as their *contemptible* "native" cows now yield—I should be justified in repelling, in strong language, the groundless charge and reproachful imputation. I have *not shown* that the products of the dairies of native cows of Massachusetts, in five instances out of six, when compared with "middling" English dairies are as 92 to 286; but as 92 to 112,—and to the average of some pronounced good, as 92 to 140 pounds of butter, per cow, by the year. But some of the Massachusetts dairies averaged 120 pounds per cow, in a year.—Every reader who remembers or will take the trouble to turn back to some of my preceding letters, will see Mr Powel's *ingenious* mode of calculating the products in butter, of Massachusetts and English dairies. The former yielding 92 lbs. a year, divided by 52, the number of weeks in a year, give only $1\frac{3}{4}$ pound a week, per cow: but because some of the English dairies, at the *top of the butter making season*, produced $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. a week, per cow, Mr Powel, extending this weekly product *through the entire year*, obtains his 286 pounds for the yearly product, per cow, of a middling English dairy; 52 multiplied by $5\frac{1}{2}$ giving 286. In a preceding letter, I have presented to the reader several like examples, and their curious results, of Mr Powel's rules of calculation. I do not envy him the honour of his singularly ingenious invention. I do not think the *acute*ness he ascribes to his "brother Jonathan," competent to this discovery. The hackneyed term "brother Jonathan" is used to comprehend all the people of New England; and especially—if there be any discrimination—the *farming* portion, who constitute the majority of the population. The farmers, and their wives who are the *dairy women* are indebted to Mr Powel's liberality, for one complimentary exemption of their *acute*ness as well as *neat*ness—that of *increasing the weight of their butter* by leaving butter-milk in it, and adding salt in profusion. His words are, "the quantity [of butter] may be increased, if the quality be not regarded; the weight must be augmented if the *butter-milk be not well expressed*, as in *New England*, and *salt be profusely supplied*."

That the cattle of New England and other states are of the Devon race, the reader will have seen, has been testified by the distinguished English farmer, Mr Featherstonhaugh; who also bears witness to the excellency of our American oxen of this breed, for *labour* and for *beef*.

I must have been mistaken in the idea I entertained, that the Devons, as well as some other breeds of cattle in England, had been subjects of great improvement, on Bakewell's principles;* or else the Devons lately imported were

not judiciously selected:—for Mr E. Wolcott, who had seen them both in Connecticut and Maryland, freely expresses his opinion, "that they are inferior to our native stock."*

Mr Wolcott informs us, that the extraordinary "Connecticut ox" slaughtered in Boston, in 1809, had for his grandsire an imported bull; that Col. Chapin's "three extraordinary oxen" were descended from Mr Gore's imported bull, and that two of these were larger than the Connecticut ox, but neither of them of equal symmetry." He then adds—"these facts I think go to show that "the *FINEST CATTLE*" of New-England have been derived from bulls of recent importation." This is precisely the point for which Mr Powel contends, and is desirous to establish: But Mr Wolcott's conclusion is not warranted by his premises. I am willing to admit that those were the *LARGEST* oxen of New-England,—although I do not know that they were; it is a point about which I am altogether indifferent. For if they were the *LARGEST*, it by no means follows that they were the *FINEST*. Other oxen of *HALF* their size might possess the most *USEFUL* QUALITIES in much greater perfection.—One thing, however, is plain, from Mr Wolcott's statement—that the value of an ox was considered as depending on his *size* and *form*—or *bulk* and *beauty*. And it is *these* that have constituted the *attractive charm* of the admiring spectators at the Brighton Cattle Show: and *formerly* were not without a share of influence on committees. Hence in regard to size, the formal comparison, *by feet and inches*, of the two Chapin oxen with the famous English large Durham ox. It was by the same criterion, or rule of estimation, that judgement was pronounced on the Westbrook heifer, whose girth was equal to that of a strong ox, and her weight above 1700 pounds; altho' she was only 21 months old. It is the same criterion which, if it does not absolutely determine, yet materially influences the judgement of committees in England, among competitors for premiums and sweep-stake purses. But it is so improper a rule of decision, that the Brighton committees have latterly taken some pains to satisfy the public, that the *size* of an animal did not govern their awards.

The *enormous size* of cattle was once a rage in England. In a letter (says Arthur Young) which I lately received from Mr Culley, he remarks—"Before Mr Bakewell's days, we had no criterion but *size*; nothing would please but Elephants and giants."†—This is the same Mr Culley, who wrote a treatise on Live Stock, now so often quoted as an authority by other English writers, and by Mr Powel. Those few words in his letter to Mr Young, strongly express his reprobation of *size* as a criterion for judging of the value of cattle; and it is clear that Young that "enlightened agriculturist," entertained the same sentiment.

Two of Col. Chapin's oxen were brought to the cattle show at Brighton in October 1817.—They were very large and very fat. They had been celebrated for a year preceding; and for the honor of Massachusetts, in which they were bred and fattened, some generous gentlemen

bulls and heifers of the *North Devon*—as well as of the "Short Horn" and other breeds.

* See his letter of June last to Mr Powel, in his Reply No. 3.

† Mr Young's lecture before the Board of Agriculture, June 6, 1811.

clubbed their purses and purchased them of Col. Chapin, for 1050 dollars, to induce him to drive them to Brighton,—and at a certain, inevitable expected loss." The two highest premiums, 50 dollars and 40, were advanced to Col. Chapin; which sums he accepted as a part of the purchase money. "They were supposed to be the finest ever produced."—"The finest animals probably at that moment in the world, the products of the rich pastures of Massachusetts."* These oxen were slaughtered and the beef sold in Boston. I partook of a roasted piece of one of the sirloins, which cost as well as I recollect 2/6d, or 42 cents a pound. Yet notwithstanding the high prices (*curiosity* inducing purchases) at which the beef was sold, the generous purchasers of the oxen sustained a loss. I presume that better beef,—more convenient in cooking—more pleasant to the taste, and more grateful to the stomach, has long been, and may every year be found in the markets of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, at one fourth of that price. *Curiosity* is gratified by such an exhibition; but at the expense of *utility*. If beef of such excessive fatness were frequently at market, and other beef *just duly fattened*, were at the same time on the stalls, the latter would be purchased and the other neglected, though both should be offered at the same price.—I presume I am not singular in thinking that feeding cattle to such excessive fatness, does not deserve encouragement; on the contrary, that it ought to be discouraged.—Bakewell could lay on the bodies of his breed of sheep, fat to the thickness of four inches.—But no one who had ever tasted *good mutton*, reasonably fattened, and could make his choice would ever touch the former. However, such fat mutton serves labouring men in England; it seems to be a substitute for pork; and probably at a lower price.

Mr Powel, in No. 3. of his Reply, exhibits the weight of a number of cattle of the improved short-horn race in England, when fattened: among them one ox whose four quarters of beef weighed

	1890 pounds
his tallow	350—2210 lbs.
another	beef 2058
a third	beef 2368
	tallow 375—2711.

and several steers of great weight in beef and tallow. Such cattle may be called monstrous. But is this *maximoth* breed—the largest in England—adapted to the *keep*, and to the *service* or *labour* of New-England farmers? are those "elephants" raised to be put to the yoke?

Will a breed of cattle, in which a heifer only 7 months old,† girls and weighs as much as one of their active, strong and useful oxen, be more beneficial to them than their present breed? a breed which furnishes oxen for labour exactly suited to their services, and to their pasturage in summer, and hay and other fodder in winter? and which when fattened, give 1 eef in joints and pieces perfectly adapted to their own wants and those of the community at large?—The few farmers who have lately fallen in my way, of whom I could make inquiry, have answered, that oxen which when fattened would

* Preface to No. I. Vol. V. of Mass. Agri. Repository.

† Champion's heifer, at Sir Charles Morgan's Cattle Show. Her girth behind the fore legs was 6 feet 7 inches; and her weight in *beef alone*, calculated to be 729 pounds.

* I find however, that in the account given by Mr Powel, in his Reply No. 3, of Sir Charles Morgan's Cattle Show, "Premiums were awarded for the best

weigh 1000 or 1200 pounds, including beef, hide and tallow, are quite large enough for all the labour of our farmers. Heavier oxen, I presume, for want of activity, would be ineligible; and for the road particularly unfit.—their feet I think would fail.—Even Mr Powel seems apprehensive that the size of his favourite stock may be deemed “too great,” for the ordinary purposes of our farms: but, for the farmers’ consolation, he adds—“if it were, it would, by an immutable law of nature, which never ceases to affect the animal not less than the vegetable creation, in a few generations, be accommodated to the food given for its support.”* But we already possess a breed exactly accommodated to the food given for its support. I therefore propose another question.—Whether it is more eligible to propagate a gigantic breed which, “in a few generations” may be sufficiently reduced in size, and thus accommodated to our service, and means of keeping them;—or, with spirit and resolution, to engage, at once, in the laudable and profitable enterprize of improving our native cattle by a careful selection of the best males and females; and thus, “in a few generations,” raise them not to gigantic sizes—but to a high pitch of perfection, for the primary objects of New-England farmers,—*labour, beef, and rich milk for butter and cheese?*

Mr Powel [Reply No. 3.] seems to have taken offence at my representing his English Correspondent, Major Rudd,—the principal purchaser of Colling’s improved short-horn stock—as having made the purchase with the principal, if not the only view, of becoming, what Mr Colling had been, a *breeder of cattle, for the profit* to be derived from the sales. Certainly my words cast no reproach on Major Rudd. The view I ascribe to him is an honest one. He, like Mr Powel, being possessed of *capital*, has chosen to invest a part of it in live stock, to breed cattle for sale; as well as to stock his own farm. He may, as Mr Powel suggests, have generously allowed access to his bulls (without price, must be understood or there was no generosity,) and given away some calves—to his particular friends;—while of others, he “as a man of business,” demands the value of the animals he sells. All this is lawful and right.

Mr Powel also mentions Col. Mellish, a considerable landholder, who was also a purchaser of the Colling stock; and whom he represents to be as munificent as he is wealthy; above all consideration of “paltry gain,” by the sale of a bull or a calf; and that he is not to be suspected of objects “other than those of general improvement, connected with the advancement of his tenantry, or the interests of his country.” All this may be very just. I believe there are many—very many—landholders in England, actuated by equally laudable motives; and who, while they promote the general welfare of their country, do, at the same time, by their munificence, *advance the interests of their tenants*, and thus lay the foundation of a *future increase of rents, for the benefit of themselves and their children*. All this, again, is lawful and right. Men of such liberal and enlightened views correctly judge,

“That true self-love and social are the same.”

Well, out of 140 breeders of the improved Durham short-horns (that is the number he men-

* Memoirs of the Penn. Agric. Society, p. 50.

tions) Mr Powel has selected two, by name, who are gentlemen independent in their fortunes above the use of any improper means as breeders.* One of those raises bulls and heifers of this breed for sale, and the other, to *advance the interests of his tenants*—and eventually his own:—while both, as good citizens, are promoting the public welfare.—There may be, as Mr Powel suggests, “some dozen of marquises and barons, baronets, and scores of country gentlemen,” who are not less liberal and enlightened than Colonel Mellish; and who, like him, spare no expense to *advance the interests of their tenants*, with which *their own* are closely connected; and all of whom enjoy the pleasure of reflecting, that they, at the same time, promote the interests of their country. But I think that Mr Powel had none of these noblemen and gentlemen in view, when he said (in his Memoirs page 43) “that although 140 breeders, 130 bulls, and nearly 3000 heifers and cows are enumerated in the Herd Book, it will be seen, by Major Rudd’s letter, and by the prices which I have paid, that their *cost* continues to be as high as it was ten years ago.” Here “prices” and “cost” are closely connected with the 140 breeders; and whom, therefore, every reader will naturally consider as raisers of cattle for sale.

Mr Powel having mentioned that *practical farmers* were purchasers of the improved short horns, at those *high prices*; and as I doubted whether this could apply to *mere farmers*, after expressing my belief that they were given only by *professed breeders*; I quoted from Marshall, a writer on Rural Economy—a writer whose statements and opinions are often recited by other English writers, in terms of great respect, as an *authority*, not merely for a correct relation of facts, but for his enlightened views and judicious observations; but whom Mr Powel mentions with a contemptuous sneer—I quoted from Marshall the following passage: “With respect to the *very high prices*, they are given by a few **FIRST RATE BREEDERS**, who are playing a **HIGH GAME**—running a **HARD RACE**—for the **PRIDE** and **PROFIT** of being **LEADER**, when Mr Bakewell is not.”—On this I remark, “Bakewell, indeed, is not; but doubtless the same passions continue to actuate the few first rate breeders:” and their history, in regard to *keep*, may, I presume, fairly explain their characters as breeders. The first rate breeders, who keep bulls and rams to let, use some art to *make them up* to show to advantage, at the time of letting, particularly in making them exceedingly fat; for fat covers and conceals defects. Afterwards they are reduced to a plight which fits them for service.†

Animals which cost so much, are likely to receive more attention than others of a common kind. Accordingly, at our own Cattle Shows, they appear to advantage in high flesh and fat; and their smooth coats of short hair evidence the daily carding and cleaning, as well as the careful feeding. The latter may not exceed in quantity what is given to lean and ill managed cattle of our ordinary race; for an animal having attained to a certain degree of fatness, will, I suppose, consume less food than the same animal when it was only *thriving* from leanness, or

* But Mr Powel admits, that some of the professional breeders of England, are occasionally exorbitant, and often unfair. See his note in Reply No. 3.

† Marshall’s Rural Economy of the Midland Counties, vol. i.

common plight. Is it not probable, that a selection of the best of our native breed, if treated with equal care, from their birth, would appear, except in point of size, to equal advantage? Our practical breeders and fatteners of cattle may be able to answer this question.

T. PICKERING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

POTATOES.

Worcester, Sept. 26, 1825.

MR FESSENDEN—As you have recorded my assertion, that *the potatoe is not susceptible of vegetation until the season succeeding its growth*,* and having myself noticed “a similar aberration from the laws of nature with respect to this root” to that mentioned by your correspondent, James Whitlaw, Esq. I avail myself of your request that a communication be made to you on the subject.

On the 10th inst. my gardener brought me 15 potatoes, all he could find in a patch of 1-3th of an acre, with a sprout from one inch to three inches long, without any formation of a new potatoe. The tops had been dry for some time. The potatoes generally in the hill had not attained their usual growth on account of the drought. For some weeks prior to the late rains the earth in which they were embedded, was as dry as the dust in the street. So far as my observation extended, this *disorder* as Mr Whitlaw terms it, was not to be found on the largest and probably the ripest potatoes. Not one of the 15 potatoes collected was of half the size of some others in the hill. That they were unripe, that is, that they had not attained their full maturity, I infer from a positive fact. I selected one of the fairest and best with a healthy sprout 3 inches in length, which I very carefully planted. I have this day for the first time examined it, and find the sprout lively, but the potatoe almost entirely rotted. If my supposition be correct, the position is substantially unimpaired. The unripe potatoe, when checked in its growth, may have the same unnatural propensity which its vine has, when obstructed in its laws. If the ground be too wet for the potatoe in the hill, they are deposited on the vines. In a wet season I have seen them larger than a pigeon’s egg, studding the vine, 6 or 8 inches above the surface of the ground. Should this solution be plausible, it is at best but conjecture. A satisfactory explanation of the phenomenon will probably never be obtained. All we can with certainty say of it is, that the peculiarity of the season has forced the laws of nature from their usual course. This is not unfrequently seen in the autumnal blossoming of fruit trees; and the potatoe vines which I have mentioned, are a further illustration. Were I permitted to amend my declaration, to make it literally true, I should say that the potatoe, under its general laws, is not susceptible of vegetation until the season succeeding its growth.

Your obedient serv’t, O. FISKE

In the ancient Clifford garden, near English-street, Salem, there is a Pear tree in full blossom, after having borne a full crop of Pears.

[* See the Address delivered before the Worcester Agricultural Society, by Hon. OLIVER FISKE, in the New England Farmer, vol. ii. page 145.—ED.]

From the New-York Chronicle.

SCHOOLS IN EUROPE.

From a late French Journal we translate the following curious table, exhibiting the number of scholars that attend the public schools in several countries of Europe, together with the proportion they bear to the whole population. It was prepared by Mr. Ferrusac, of Paris.

Empire of German	Population.	No. of schools.	Compar'd to Population
Crown of Gratz	2,211,050	32,000	1 to 9
Bohemia	3,250,142	201,721	1 11
Moravia & Silesia	1,733,312	140,332	1 12
Austria	1,719,797	134,799	1 13
Syria	765,050	11,612	1 18
Prussia	1,101,000	80,000	1 18
Britain, Scotland	1,865,000	186,303	1 10
England	10,138,000	611,232	1 16
Ireland	6,801,000	371,313	1 18
France	30,131,000	1,070,500	1 30
Poland	3,545,334	45,920	1 78
Portugal	3,130,000	39,000	1 80
Russia	40,067,000	42,712	1 954

The number taught in Spain has not been ascertained, and in the case of Holland is imperfectly known. In the latter country the proportion is supposed about 1 to 12 of the population.

If we must judge of the civilization of each of these countries by the number of children who receive in them primary instruction—who learn to read, write, and cipher—of all Europe, Russia will appear most barbarous, which is undoubtedly true; but the English will appear less civilized than the Germans, which is entirely false. Industry, the arts, and commerce, are among the most powerful means of civilization. It is less the number of scholars who frequent the schools than the principles and doctrines professed in those schools, from which results the instruction of the people.

From the last report of the superintendent of Schools in the state of New-York, it appeared that the number of scholars was one to six of the whole population, a much greater proportion than in any of the Nations comprised in the above table.

ELLIOT'S WORCESTER COAL.

This important mineral treasure is now obtained from the bed, opened a long time since, in greater purity than heretofore. We have had numerous opportunities of witnessing its application to the processes of the arts in situations where a strong current of air can be made to act upon this combustible, and recently have seen an experiment of its utility for domestic purposes. A small quantity of the mineral was placed in one of the little portable furnaces, as they are called, exposed for sale by our merchants. This vessel was deposited in a common house stove. By the addition of charcoal the mine coal was ignited with great facility, and produced a strong and durable heat for many hours. Some care or skill is requisite for burning the substance in small portions. If suitable grates were provided, little doubt can be entertained, that it would furnish cheap and pleasant fuel for our winter fires, and even in its present state of mixture with other minerals, and still less, that when the deposit shall have been explored to a sufficient depth to fur-

nish specimens less adulterated than it will be of exceeding value and extensive utility.

The spot where the Coal is worked, now presents the singular appearance of a great mining establishment. Shantees for smoking and drying pipes in Mexico City, the sounds of industry coming up from beneath the surface of the earth, and echoed from the hills add much to the interest of the scenery around.—*Forrester's B.S.*

The Disease called Bilious, or Ravenous Fever.

There was a Polish soldier, named Charles Dowry, in the service of the French, on board the Hoche frigate, which was captured by the squadron under the command of Sir J. Bontace Warren, off Ireland in 1799. He was 24 years of age, and stated that his father and brothers had been remarkable for their voracious appetites. He began when he was 13 years of age. He would devour raw, and even alive, cats, rats, and dogs, besides bullock's liver, tallow candles, and the entrails of animals.

One day (September 17, 1799,) an experiment was made of how much this man could eat in one day. This experiment was made in the presence of Dr. Johnson, a commissioner of sick and wounded seamen, Admiral Child, and Mr. Foster, agent for prisoners at Liverpool, and several other gentlemen. He had breakfast at 4 o'clock in the morning on four pounds of raw cow's udder; at half past 9 o'clock, there were set before him 5 lbs. of raw beef, and 12 tallow candles of one pound weight, together with one bottle of porter; these he finished by half past 10 o'clock. At 1 o'clock there were put before him 6 pounds more of beef, one pound of candles, and three bottles of porter. He was then locked up in the room, and sentries were placed at the windows to prevent his throwing away any of his provisions. At 2 o'clock he had nearly finished the whole of the candles, and a great part of the beef. At a quarter past 6, he had devoured the whole, and declared he could have ate more; but the prisoners on the outside having told him that experiments were making upon him, he began to be alarmed. Moreover, the day was hot, and he had not usual exercise in the yard. The whole of what he consumed in the course of that one day amounted to,—raw cow's udder 4 lb; raw beef 10 lbs; candles 2 lb—total 16; besides 5 bottles of porter.

New Mode of Building.—A new method of building small houses has been invented in England, which is represented to be as durable as brick or stone, and to cost but one fourth as much as brick work. It consists of beating clay into wooden compartments; the wooden boxes being removed, the wall remains hard, firm and substantial.

The Shakers at Watervliet manufactured last year 1159 yards of fulled cloth, 1915 of flannel, and 4462 of linen and cotton. They shake their fingers as well as feet.

Legal Presumption.—Baldus a very eminent lawyer of the 14th century, and Menochius, who wrote on legal presumption in the 16th century, both lay it down as clear law, that "if it be proved that a certain man's head has been cut off, a violent presumption will follow from thence, that that man is dead."

Emigrants in the western counties of New York and East-people, the Territory of Michigan. The *Power* arrived at Detroit this morn. from Buffalo with about 1000 passengers. Steam-boats and choppers were continually arriving there with passengers from the eastward.

Slate coal, which burns easily and produces a great degree of heat, is found in immense quantities on the western shore of Lake Huron. The shore for many miles is from 12 to 25 feet high and composed of this material. The discovery of this useful mineral in the vicinity of Detroit will probably lead to the establishment of factories in that quarter.

In one year, Pensacola, the capital of Florida, has exported 333,920 bricks, 264,000 feet of sawed lumber, 20,116 bales of cotton, and 1420 cedar logs.

Beautiful Admonition.—The Hindus, in baptizing their infants, address to them this beautiful admonition: "Little babe, thou enterest the world weeping while all around smile; continue so to live that you may depart in smiles whilst all around you weep."

"I am glad, Sir," said a lady to Dr. Johnson, that you have omitted all improper words from your dictionary." "I hope I have, Madam," answered the surly sage, "but I see you have been looking for them."

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

T. G. FESSENDEN, Esq.
Editor of the New England Farmer.

Philadelphia County, Sept. 17, 1825.

SIR.—As an officer of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, I cannot but feel some interest in their "Memoirs," lately published by John S. Skinner, Esq. of Baltimore; and perceiving that the Editor is accused by Col. Pickering of partiality, and interested views in their arrangement, and in the selections from English writers, I take the liberty of enclosing to you a letter for publication in the *New England Farmer*, and of requesting that the impartial testimony of the distinguished Editors of the *Massachusetts Agricultural Repository*, may be presented to your readers. I am very truly, Sir,

Your obed^t. serv^t.
JOHN P. MILNOR.
Rec. Sec'y. Penn. Agric. Soc.

From the *Massachusetts Agricultural Repository* for January, 1825.

MEMOIRS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A very interesting title volume under this title, has been published by the intelligent, indefatigable and manly editor of the *American Farmer*. The book is beautifully printed, and the plates are superior to any thing of the sort in any agricultural work. They must have been expensive. It is not our purpose to review this work in the modern style of reviews, which is to insert the title page, and then to proceed to a dissertation, in which nothing or very little is said of the work itself. Our purpose is to recommend it to the notice of the reading cla-

extracts, not so copious as to injure the value of the work, but just enough to enable the readers to appreciate its merits. We make no apology for preferring the more extracts to original matter. We hold very cheaply at rich men's jealousy of the editors of periodicals, which leads them to resist the use of their article, which has appeared in another work, and to insert one more inferior. The object of all printed works should be the diffusion of knowledge; and that object should not be defeated by pride or jealousy. If Merriam or Pennsylvania should furnish similar remarks than Massachusetts, there is no reason why the readers in Massachusetts should not see them.***

We shall begin with some remarks of JONAS POWELL, Esq. on the various breeds of Horned Cattle. This is a topic particularly interesting to New England. This must be our agricultural staple to the end of time. If we had cattle, sheep and swine, must constitute the great sources of revenue to our farmers. We give no opinion as to the soundness of Mr Powell's opinion; we mean to hold an even balance between all the contending parties. This, however, we owe to Mr Powell to say, in zeal, public spirit, industry and experience, he yields to no man.

He is frank, and sometimes strong in the expression of his sentiments, but always states the ground on which they are formed.

Philadelphia county, Sept. 6, 1825.

JONA. ROBERTS, V. q.

President Penn. Agric. Soc.

DEAR SIR—In a discussion which has lately appeared in the New England Farmer, I observe that the fairness of Mr Powell's intentions, as editor of the Memoirs of our Society, is questioned by Col. Pickering. My situation as Recording Secretary made me privy to every transaction connected with the arrangement and publication of the book. It had proceeded to a considerable extent, and was to have been paid for out of Mr Powell's private purse, when Mr Skinner assumed the publication, giving 200 copies for the copy-right; not one of which, to the best of my belief, has been applied to Mr Powell's use.

I can say without the least hesitation, that no extract was made or abridged, nor was any paper rejected, to promote any opinion of his own, nor did he designate the point at which the selections were to stop. The extracts in many instances were curtailed (but equitably so) to diminish the expense to the publisher; as otherwise they would have swelled the volume beyond the limits prescribed by him.

There is perhaps no member of our Society who has had the same opportunities as myself, of becoming acquainted with Mr Powell's arrangements in relation to his farm stock.

My residence adjoins his farm, and I am in habits of intimacy and frequent intercourse with him. I have seen his accounts of purchases and sales, and can say with perfect precision that so far from his ever having derived profit, or had a view to profit from his cattle, it is within my knowledge, that his expenditures have so far exceeded the returns, that for many years the rest of his farm, and the wages of his labourers, have been sunk. His bulls have been repeatedly stationed in different counties, yet no charge has ever been made for their services;

and I have heard one of his farm servants count more than forty-nine head of bulls, cows, calves and sheep, all excepting two or three improved breeds, besides a number of swine, which he had gratuitously presented within the last two years.

It will appear by reference to the American Farmer, vol. iv. page 122, that he relinquished above three hundred dollars awarded for his cattle at the Philadelphia show; and our minutes will prove that he has given up two hundred and sixty dollars awarded for neat cattle and sheep at our two Shows, although at one of them his neat cattle were withdrawn lest they should interfere with those which the practical farmers had brought. I remain, dear sir,

Most respectfully and truly

Your obedient servant,

JOHN P. MILNOR.

Rec. Secy Penn. Agric. Soc.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PRESERVATION OF BEES.

Communicated by the Rev. JONAS PERKINS, of Bournville, Mass. to the Bristol county Agricultural Society, and by them directed to be published in the NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

According to my promise, I send you a description of my new method of securing Bees against their destructive enemy, the Bee-Miller. Having tried with but partial success various means which I had seen recommended in newspapers and other publications, I resolved to ascertain in the first place the manner in which the Miller does her mischief; and then to invent some method to prevent it. By careful observation and experiment I found that the Miller does not appear about the apiary till evening twilight,—that with increasing numbers she approaches the hives as night comes on,—and, allured by the mellifluous odour which proceeds from the mouth of the hive, she approaches nearer, hovering over the bees, till having so much terrified them as to induce them to surrender the passage, she enters the hive. I ascertained also, that the Miller not only deposits her eggs in the hive, from which proceeds the larva or caterpillar, but also feasts on the honey; thus threatening destruction to the Bees, both by propagating her larva, and by her robbery.

Having discovered these facts, I proceeded to invent a remedy for the evil. The circumstances, that the Miller does not approach the hives till the Bees have returned from their labour, and that she enters the mouth of the hive, forcing her way to the very treasury of the kingdom, suggested the following expedient.

I attached a board to the lower edge of the plank on which my hives are placed, so wide as to leave a space of 10 or 12 inches, that the Bees might have sufficient room when they hang on the outside of the hive. I made the apiary tight on all sides except the front, and extended the boards on the front from the top down, leaving a space of 10 inches open at the bottom, for the entrance of the Bees. At the lower edge of the front, I attached a frame extending the whole length of the front, and so far forward, as when let down by means of hinges at the upper edge, the lower edge or side of the frame would rest on the fore edge of the board attached as before-mentioned on, at the bottom of the plank. On this frame I nailed a piece of

canvas, extending over the whole of it, so that the frame being let down, the interior part of the apiary is entirely enclosed. This is every Miller or Meth utterly excluded. I prefer a piece of canvas on an open frame for the lid, to a board, for two reasons:—as the canvas affords a passage both for the light and the air, it does not disturb the bees by a sudden transition from twilight to perfect darkness when closed at evening, or from darkness to daylight when opened in the morning; and at the same time it affords the bees sufficient air for ventilation and respiration.

Since I have attempted a full description of my plan, I will not omit mentioning the means by which the lid is opened and shut. Remember that the lid is supported by hinges at that edge which is uppermost when closed. At the top of my apiary I fastened a stick of board by means of a hinge, in such a manner that the board operates as a lever. The shorter end, calculating the length from the hinge, which in this case is the *fulcrum*, extends forward from the front about 2½ feet, and is supported by a cord to the lower edge of the lid, the lid being closed, and the lever lowers it down towards it. The other end of the lever is long enough, that its weight will raise the shorter end, and throw up the lid when it is raised. Thus is the lid kept up for the day. When it is time to shut up the bees I raise the hind or long end of the lever high enough to let the lid down close, and by means of a supporter placed under it, confine it in that position. Thus is the lid closed for the night. Lest I should forget to open the lid in the morning, or not be inclined to go out early enough, I have a line extending from the supporter above mentioned to my chamber window, by merely touching which, the supporter is displaced, and the lid opens.

This method is effectual against the Miller. Since I adopted it, my bees, by the extra quantity of honey which they have afforded me, (by means of the *storing system*, as described by De Droux and others,) have richly rewarded me for my pains. A little child can open and shut the lid with perfect safety, and the operation requires no more time than to turn a key.

The method which I have described has afforded me an opportunity to ascertain the fact, that the Bee-Miller abounds much more than I had supposed. I placed on the top of my apiary two bowls containing a mixture of water, sugar, and vinegar. The millers being excluded from the honey below, would hover about the place, and, being attracted by the bowls, would dive into them, and there remain, as they are unable to rise after being wet. I have found in the bowls more than a hundred, several mornings in succession; and the whole number which I have taken out during the season has doubtless been some thousands. They appear pretty early in the Spring, and so time till prevented by the cold at the approach of winter.

JONAS PERKINS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

CIDER.

Worcester, Sept. 27, 1825.

MR FESSENDEN—Cider is a common, nutritious, and wholesome beverage when made and preserved in a pure and vinous state. Yet it is an obvious

fact, that a large proportion of our cider is impure and unwholesome, and consequently unfit for use.

It is no uncommon thing to see large heaps of apples lying on the ground, exposed to rain and sunshine, becoming rotten and musty, and rendering it impossible to cleanse them. The cider mill in too many instances is kept in a slovenly, dirty condition; the cider casks not unfrequently become impure and musty; and the process of making the cider is often so unskillfully managed, that it is impossible the liquor should be very palatable or wholesome; and a prudent man, one would think, would not suffer it to be used in his family.

But how to preserve cider in that fine, lively state in which it is found immediately after its fermentation, is a secret which I have never been able to discover. For several years I have been trying experiments with cider with a view of rendering it pleasant and good, I have followed the directions of the various rules and recipes which have come to my knowledge; but none of them fully answered. I have followed the plan laid down by 'A Lover of Good Cider' (originally published 20 years ago, and recently published in the American Farmer and in the N. E. Farmer, vol. iv. page 25). The last method was pursued as nearly as possible, but all to no purpose, perceiving no difference between that managed in this way and that which has its natural course. Could a method of lining and preserving cider in that pure and pleasant state in which the first or vinous fermentation leaves it, the discovery would certainly be considered of great utility and importance.

I have as yet been able to discover no better way in the management of cider than to have the mill and casks kept sweet and clean,—the cider being made when the apples are in a proper condition to be manufactured, the wind and weather being favorable. It is contended by some that the best fruit makes the best cider but this idea will not hold good in every case; on the contrary it is evident that in many instances those apples which are considered unfit for any other use, make the best cider. It is frequently asserted, too, that rotten apples are unfit for cider, and of course must be thrown away as good for nothing. This notion also is incorrect, for I have learnt by experience, that apples when kept in a cider house until very rotten generally make better cider than those which are perfectly sound. This may seem contrary both to reason and nature,—but it is a fact which has been demonstrated in many instances.

The hurry in which cider is frequently made is a mischievous evil, attended with injurious consequences. The pomace, after being ground, should always remain in the trough at least 12 hours, and if the weather be cool, it may remain 24 hours. After it is *laid up*, as the saying is, it should be pressed with moderation, in order to give the juice time to run out without too much constraint, as that which comes out of itself, or with the least violence, is much better than that which is forced out by violent pressing. On the whole, the art of making good cider is of great consequence to every orchard list. It is a business that requires the nicest and closest attention:—and every one who has an orchard ought to exert himself to bring it as near to perfection as possible.

Yours, &c. J. W.

Remarks by the Editor.—We do not mean to be responsible for the correctness of all the sentiments of our correspondent, whose opinions, in some respects, differ materially from generally received maxims. It has ever been laid down by writers, and we have heard it asserted by persons who are practically acquainted with the art of cider-making, that apples intended for cider, should be *ripe* but not *rotten*. But we make it a rule not to refuse publishing a piece which appears to be honestly and ably written, merely because the sentiments of the writer do not coincide with ours. An apple cannot be *rotten* without having undergone, in some degree, the putrefactive process, which is destructive to vegetable as well as animal matter, and renders it unwholesome as well as unpalatable.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

POTATOES.

Brookline, Sept. 23, 1825.

DEAR SIR—I have read in your paper of this day with much surprise, an extract of a letter from James Whitlaw, Esq. of Ryegate, (Vt.) in which he says,

"A new disorder has attacked the potatoes this year, which I have never heard of before. Where the land is very dry some of the potatoes seem to be almost ripe, though not larger than pigeon's eggs; and though the stalks are not dry, the potatoes have vegetated for a new crop. I have this day seen some with shoots above an inch long, and a new potatoe, as large as a bean on each shoot. I never before knew that a potatoe would vegetate till it had lain over one winter. Should this disorder prevail in other parts of the country, you will doubtless hear more of it from some of your correspondents."

The "disorder" Mr Whitlaw writes about is no "new thing under the sun," I assure you, sir; for when I was a very small lad, it was no uncommon thing, especially in warm dry seasons, for potatoes to vegetate twice in the same hill. And why should they not?—If a new potatoe is *fully ripe* by the first of August, what is there to prevent its vegetating before September, even without lying in a cellar "one winter"? I see nothing.

My farmer told me in July, this year, that my potatoes had begun to grow a second time. I found, on examination, that it was so: but did not once think a "new disorder had attacked" them. Your correspondent has not our warm sun—hence the phenomenon in the north part of Vermont, of which he speaks. C. T.

☞ [Our respected correspondent has sent several potatoes which have sprouted and produced small roots of the second crop.—Ed.]

—*—*—

Large Apple. We have received an apple, (which may be seen at the office of the New-England Farmer,) which is between 12 and 13 inches in circumference, and weighs a little more than a pound. It was raised by Dr Estlin Austin, of Roxbury. It is what Dr Thacher calls Green Newton Pippin, who says it "is justly esteemed the best table apple in America," and asserts that it "may be kept till June without losing either its juice or flavour."

RULES AND REGULATIONS

For the Cattle Show, &c. at Brighton, on Wednesday the 19th, and Thursday the 29th of October 1825. The Members of the Society will assemble at the Hall at 9 A. M. punctually for the admission of Members, &c. and at 10 A. M. precisely will proceed to visit the Pens.

Regulations for the Entry of Animals, Manufactures, Inventions, Working Oxen, Ploughs for the Ploughing Match, Butter, Cheese, Honey, Cider, and Currant Wine.

1. Stock of every kind designed for Premiums must be entered by letter (post paid) specifying the articles, or by personal application to JONATHAN WINSHIP, Esq. residing at Brighton, Secretary of the Show, on or before the *eighteenth* of October, and a certificate will be given of such entry, bearing the *number of the Pen*, in which the animal or animals of each competitor are to be placed.

2. All articles of manufacture and inventions, exhibited for the premiums, must be entered and deposited in the Hall on Monday the 17th, or before 9 A. M. of Tuesday the 18th.

3. Working Oxen must be entered on or before Tuesday the 18th.

4. Butter, Cheese, Cider and Currant Wine, must be entered and deposited at the Hall before 10 o'clock A. M. of Tuesday the 18th.

5. Ploughs for the Ploughing Match must be entered before 10 A. M. of Thursday the 20th.

Time of Examination by the Committees who are to adjudge the Premiums.

1. The Committee on Manufactures will commence their examination at 9 A. M. on Tuesday the 18th.

2. The Committee on Inventions on the same day and the same hour.

3. The Committee on Butter, Cheese, Honey, Cider, and Currant Wine, on the same day at 10 A. M.

4. The Committees on Stock on Wednesday the 19th at 10 A. M.

5. The Committee on Working Oxen on the same day at the same hour.

6. The Auction for Animals and Manufactures will be on Wednesday at 12 o'clock M.

7. The Ploughing Match will be on Thursday at 10 A. M.

Special Rules to be observed by the Competitors for Premiums.

1. All Stock entered for Premiums must be put into the Pens before 9 A. M. on Wednesday, under the direction of the Marshals.

2. No Animal can be removed from the Pens but by permission of a Marshal or a Trustee.

3. Fat cattle must be weighed before being put into the Pens, at the expense of the owner.

4. No animal, not bred within the State, can be offered for a premium.

5. Working Oxen, as they arrive on the field in front of the Hall, will be arranged in order by a Marshal, and must be kept in the places assigned them till the further order of the committee.

9. The person entering any article of Manufacture for premium must deliver to the Secretary the proper certificate that the goods were manufactured within the State; and on depositing them at the Hall must see that labels are affixed to them with a *number* corresponding with the certificate of entry.

7. No competitor for any premium, to be

present during the examination, unless requested by the committee.

8. After examination, the goods will be considered in charge of the owners, but must remain for public inspection until after the auction, on Wednesday the 19th; but a night watch will be provided by the Trustees.

9. Persons presenting new inventions, must furnish the proper evidence of their usefulness, and give their attendance upon the committee at the time of examination, to answer the questions that may be put to them.

10. There must be a *private mark* put by the owners on each parcel of butter, cheese, honey, cider, and currant wine. The lots of cider and wine to be accompanied with a sealed paper, bearing a statement of the method of making the same.

11. The barrel of cider which obtains the first premium is to be used at the Society's dinner on the 19th, and *five dollars* will be given for the same in addition to the premium.

12. Mention must be made to the Secretary, of Animals and Manufactures to be sold at the Auction, in season for a list to be prepared for the Auctioneer, previous to the hour of sale.—The sale to be in order of the entries.

13. The services of the Auctioneer will be gratuitous—but the Government Duty must be paid by the owners. The owners will attend to the delivery to purchasers and collect the purchase money.

14. Competitors at the Ploughing Match will be required to observe the particular regulations under that head in the Premium list.

Particular Notices.

1. On account of the pressure of business on the first day of the Show, the ceremonies at the Meeting House will be omitted. And on the afternoon of the second, the public will assemble at *three o'clock*, the award of premiums will be read by the Assistant Recording Secretary, and the President of the Society, Hon. John Lowell, will close the meeting with an *extempore address*.

2. The Treasurer will attend at the Hall immediately after the meeting to pay all premiums. Persons most distant from home to be first paid.

3. Premiums not claimed within six months to be considered as generously given to aid the funds of the Society.

4. Mr. Jacob Kuhn will attend at the Hall to deliver certificates of membership to persons elected on the first day of the Show and to others, who shall not have received their certificates. The sum of five dollars to be paid on admission is in lieu of all assessments and entitles the members to a copy of all subsequent numbers of the Agricultural Repository (published semiannually) during life without charge.

5. No persons will be admitted to the Hall except those who have business there, on any day but Wednesday, the 19th and Thursday the 20th.

6. The avenue between the ranges of Pens is intended exclusively for the Trustees, Committees, Members of the Society and invited persons. The Marshals will therefore be instructed to admit no other persons.

Tickets for the Society's Dinner on Wednesday, the 19th may be had of Mr Kuhn at the Hall

Horticulturists are respectfully requested

to furnish samples of the r best fruits as a desert for the Society's Dinner on Wednesday, with a label designating the name of the fruit and of the contributor. Mr Dudley at the Mansion-House Hotel will take charge of the fruit and see that the labels are preserved.

Gentlemen who have fine animals, the exhibition of which would do honor to the community, and Manufacturers, whose best specimens would embellish the Show, are respectfully and earnestly solicited to send them for inspection, if not for premium.

Vegetables remarkable either for their size or other qualities will have a conspicuous place assigned them at the Hall, with the names of the persons who may be pleased to send them for exhibition.

The following gentlemen being appointed the Marshals—viz. Major B. Wheeler—Col. S. Jacques—Capt. I. Cook—Col. L. Gay and Capt. W. H. Prentiss—they will be aided by the civil authority agreeably to a special law of the Commonwealth, in keeping the peace, preserving order, and enforcing a compliance with the Regulations, and their authority is to be respected by all persons having business at the Show.

PETER C. BROOKS, } Committee
JOHN PRINCE, } of arrangements.
RICHARD SULLIVAN. }



Several articles prepared for this paper are necessarily deferred. Circumstances have prevented our issuing our paper this week in season for the northern mails. We trust our friends will not often have reason to complain of our punctuality.



FRUIT TREES, &c.

JAMES BLOODGOOD & CO. have for sale at their nursery, at Flushing, on Long Island, near New York.

Fruit and Forest Trees, Flowering Shrubs & Plants of the most approved sorts.

The proprietors of this Nursery attend personally to the inoculation and engrafting of *all their Fruit Trees*, and purchasers may rely with confidence, that the Trees they order will prove genuine.

Orders left with Mr ZEBEDEE COOK, jr. No. 4 State Street, Boston, will be transmitted to us, and receive our prompt and particular attention. Catalogues will be delivered, and any information imparted respecting the condition, &c. &c. that may be required, on application to him. Sept. 30.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, &c.



W. M. PRINCE, Proprietor of Linnæan Garden near New-York, offers to the public his very extensive collection of the choicest fruits, which have been selected with the greatest care from the most celebrated establishments throughout the world, and to which very large additions have recently been made. The assortment of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Plants, is very extensive. Also, Hyacinths, Tulips, and other Bulbous Flowers. Above 1900 species of Green House Plants comprising the most rare and splendid kinds. In the collection are above 500 varieties of Roses, including 54 varieties of China Roses, and 9 of Moss Roses. Also, about 10,000 thrifty Grape Vines, of the finest European kinds. The new catalogues for 1825, are just published and may be obtained of Joseph Bridge, No. 25, Court-street, Boston, and orders through him will meet prompt attention. Sept. 30

MERINO SHEEP.—For Sale, sixty five Merino sheep and lambs, of various ages from five months to six years. This flock is of superior quality and in fine condition. The original stock was selected from the Montarco flock, a race highly prized in Spain and imported into this country by their present owner in 1812. Since then he has retained the choicest bucks and finest ewes to continue and improve the breed and he had the satisfaction to see sheep from this flock receive premiums at the Frighton and other cattle shows. The sheep farmer will find it for his interest to apply to E. H. Derby at Londonderry N. H. 33 miles from Boston, or to E. H. Derby, jr. Boston. Sept. 9.

PARSONS & CO. City Furniture warehouse, 120 Union Street, near the Union Stone, keep constantly on hand for sale, a general assortment of furniture, chairs, looking glasses, feathers of all kinds, fire sets, brushes, helleors, &c. &c.

FOR SALE, a full blooded BULL eighteen months old, got by Mr Parsons' Alderney Bull out of an Alderney Cow imported by John Hubbard, Esq.—Enquire at this office.

FOR sale at this office, a few copies of a work entitled,

"A Treatise on the culture, preparation, history and analysis of Pastel, or Wood: the different methods of extracting the coloring matter, and the manner of using it and indigo in dyeing, by C. P. De Lasteysie, to which is added, information upon the art of extracting Indigo from the leaves of Pastel. Published by order of His Excellency, Montalivet, Count of the Empire, Minister of the Interior."

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.

	FROM	TO
	PER C.	D. C.
APPLES, best,	bll	
ASHES, pot, 1st sort, - - -	ton.	105 167 00
pearl do. - - - - -		103 00 112 00
BEANS, white, - - - - -	bush	1 40 1 60
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new, -	bb.	9 25
" No 1, new, - - -		7 00
" No 2, new, - - -		6 00
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1. new,	lb.	
CHEESE, new milk, - - - -		7 9
skimmed milk, - - - -		3 4
FLAX - - - - -		9 10
FLAX SEED - - - - -	bush	1 05 1 10
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St	bb.	6
Genesee, - - - - -		
Rye, best, - - - - -		2 50 3 00
GRAIN, Rye - - - - -	bush	66
Corn - - - - -		30
Barley - - - - -		50
Oats - - - - -		50
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort, new, -	lb.	11 12
HOPS, No 1, inspection - - -		8 11
LIME - - - - -	cask	1 10
OIL, Linsced, Phil. and Northern	gal.	50
PLASTER PARIS retails at	ton.	4 50 4 75
PORK, Bone Middlings, new,	bb.	16 00
navy, mess, do. - - - -		13 50
Cargo, No 1, do. - - - -		12 50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, - - - -	bush	1 75 2 00
Clover - - - - -	lb.	7 8
WOOL, Merino, full blood, wash		75 1 20
do do unwashed - - - -		40 45
do do 3-4 washed - - - -		45 50
do do 1-2 do - - - - -		37 42
Native - - - - -		60 75
Fulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		52 55
do Spinning, 1st sort		40 45
PROVISION MARKET.		
BEEF, best pieces - - - - -	lb.	9 12
PORK, fresh, best pieces, - -		7 10
" whole hogs, - - - - -		
VEAL, - - - - -		4 9
MUTTON, - - - - -		5 9
POULTRY, - - - - -		10 14
BUTTER, keg & tub, - - - -		12 16
lump, best, - - - - -		19 23
EGGS, - - - - -		14 16
MEAL, Rye, retail, - - - - -	bush	53 60
Indian, do. - - - - -		55 60
POTATOES, - - - - -		50
CIDER, liquor, - - - - -	bb.	

MISCELLANIES.

"THE PRINTER'S HOUR OF PEACE."

Know ye the Printer's hour of peace?
 Know ye an hour more fraught with joy
 Than ever felt the maid of Greece,
 When kiss'd by Venus' am'rous boy?
 'Tis not when round the mazy case,
 His nimble fingers kiss the types;
 Nor is it when with lengthen'd face
 The sturdy "Devil's Tail" he gripes:
 'Tis not when news of dreadful note,
 His columns all with "minion" fill;
 'Tis not when brother printers quote
 The effusions of his stump-worn quill:
 'Tis not when all his work is done,
 His glum'ring fire he hovers near,
 And heedless of the coming DUN,
 Grows merry on a pint of beer:
 'Tis not when in Miss Fancy's glass,
 Long advertisements meet his eye,
 And seem to whisper as they pass
 "We'll grace your columns by and bye!"
 Nor is it when with num'rous names
 His lengthen'd roll of veilm swells,
 As if 'twere touch'd by conj'rous wand,
 Or grew by fairies' magic spells—
 No—Rea—no,—no,—the printer's hour,
 His hour of real sweet repose,
 Is not when by some magic power
 His list of patrons daily grows;
 But O! 'Tis when stern winter, dread,
 Comes robb'd in snow, and rain and vapour,
 He hears in whispers soft and clear,
 "We've come to PAY you for the PAPER."

From the following account of a robbery taken from the Gentleman's Magazine, it appears that in former days thieves were as ingenious as the present race of pilferers: "July 26, 1776.—The following audacious robbery was committed at an apothecary's in Princess-street. A fellow went in at a private door, which happened to be left open, walked up one pair of stairs, packed the bed, mattress and all the bedding, and furniture of the bed, and came softly down stairs with it. By some accident his foot slipped in the passage as he was going off, and the load fell from his head. 'This noise brought out the apothecary. "Hey day, friend," said he, "what are you doing there?" "Sir," replied the man without the least hesitation, "I have brought home the bedding you purchased to-day at the auction!" was the answer—was at no auction, nor have I purchased any bed." "I'm sure," replied the fellow, "my master told me it was at an apothecary's; though perhaps he might say it was near an apothecary's. I'm sorry for the mistake, Sir, and I hope you will be so good as to help me up with my load again that I may carry it to the right place." The apothecary very civilly did as he was desired, and the man marched off with his prize; but to! when the apothecary and his wife with drew to bed at night, all that presented itself to their view was a roped four-post bedstead, and the party robbed discovered that he had literally assisted in the robbing of himself.

Mechanics' Institutions.—Yesterday evening Dr. Birkbeck delivered the first lecture at the New Theatre of the Institution, in Southampton buildings on the general principles of mechanical science. The principle feature of the lecture was the description of a machine invented by a watchmaker of the name of Dyer, in Boston, A-

merica, and not yet brought into this country, which acts as a crane for raising weights with a power far beyond any before known. The learned Doctor said it was scarcely possible to imagine any machine more simple or more powerful, occupying the same space. The small machine exhibited, which consisted of a wheel of 6 inches diameter, with oblique leaves (or cogs) worked by a spiral groove in an axle or arbour, raised a weight of 500lb. by the application of a force of 3lb.; and 4lb. was found sufficient to balance the 500lb. The inventor has applied his contrivance to the construction of clocks, by which he makes clocks, with but 3 wheels, go 12 months without winding up. One of these clocks was exhibited. There were upwards of 1000 members of the Institution present, and the high interest they took in the proceedings must be gratifying to the founders of the Institution.—*London Times.*

Indulgence in Bed.—The last No. of the European Magazine contains an ingenious article, showing the way in which lying too long in bed injures the body. This is unquestionably one of the most pernicious habits which can beset poor human nature. Too much bed (and above seven hours is too much) debilitates both body and mind: it causes indigestion, nervous disorders, low spirits, and is as hostile to "good looks" as to strength and cheerfulness. We hear some unhappy and inveterate sluggard exclaim, "But different constitutions require different quantities of rest!" No such thing: seven hours is an ample allowance for young or old, weak or strong, and the softer sex may be assured, that all the cosmetics in the world will not improve their complexion half so effectually as the wholesome, useful, and every way valuable practice of early rising; a practice against which not a single objection can be urged, and which costs absolutely nothing—unless indeed that is an objection.

Models of Fruits.—The difficulty experienced by the most skillful horticultural writers, even when assisted by the pencils of able artists, satisfactorily to describe and represent the various and almost infinite kinds of fruits that ornament the garden and supply the table with one of its most agreeable luxuries, has suggested to Messrs. Pizzagalli and Degaspari, of Milan, to undertake a work which they call "Pomona, in relief;" that is to say a collection of models of all the fruits cultivated in Europe, so perfect that it is impossible, without touching them, not to mistake them for the natural fruits. The smaller fruits are modelled in wax; the larger in plaster, with a coat of wax. Some, such as grapes, gooseberries, &c. are blown in glass. This collection is already considerably advanced, and will comprehend above 500 descriptions of fruit.

A queer town in Virginia.—A letter from the "Upper Country," published in the Richmond Family Visitor, states that Martinsville, the county town of Henry County, contains a courthouse, an office, a few other houses, and some individual inhabitants, "but there is not a single woman upon the premises!" The writer says, "you may depend I shall not stay here long, for I have no fellowship for my species, where there are no women." Henry County is owned in part by the descendants of the celebrated patriot, Patrick Henry, and one of his sons

practises law at the court in Martinsville. Some of the leading families in the county keep up an eternal war, and have enlisted all the inhabitants on one side or the other. Each party have their stores, taverns, physicians, lawyers, &c. and have no more dealings with each other than the ancient Jews and Samaritans.—*Hamp. Gaz.*

Sale of Saxon Sheep.

WITH a view among other things, of relieving ourselves from the trouble of private applications and frequent examinations of our flock for the accommodation of individual purchasers, we propose to sell by Auction, at

NORTHAMPTON (MASS.) on Wednesday the 26th day of October next,

(being the day of the annual Cattle Show and Fair for the counties of Hampshire, Franklin, and Hampden.)

75 1-2 blood Saxon Bucks, coming two and three years old,
 50 1-2 do. do. Ewes, same age.
 25 3-4 do. do. Bucks, Lambs.

Not having contemplated a public sale and for that purpose taken samples of the wool of these Sheep that we can transmit for the inspection of gentlemen at a distance, we venture to give them, as a substitute, our assurance and warranty, that they are truly equal to the Saxon Sheep lately sold at Brighton.

Our original stock was purchased many years ago from the best Spanish flock, and with few exceptions from the Paular, Montarco and Negrete, and they have been kept with great care upon the farm and under the immediate inspection of one of the proprietors ever since. They are without any mixture of blood with the native sheep, and have been bred to as much perfection as the most careful management was able to accomplish, breeding with reference to the fineness and uniformity of the fleece. The sheep which we offer for sale are the progeny of one of the two first Saxon bucks brought into the U. States, the choice of these bucks and the best that we have seen of any subsequent importation, and our best ewes. Our object in sending for him was to get a buck of equal fineness with our own sheep and superior if we could, thereby to obviate the necessity of breeding in and in. The cross has exceeded our expectations and produced a race of Sheep not surpassed in quality of wool, with evenness of fleece and beauty of form, by any sheep in the country, whether Saxon or not, that have fallen under our observation. It is the fineness and perfection of the fleece that is sought, and breeding in and in is unfavorable to the object. The flock will soon be at a stand if not retrograde. Now we are confident that we can afford to the proprietors of flocks the same advantage of a cross breed in all its beneficial results, which they are now purchasing by importations from Saxony, for if the benefit of a cross can be secured from equally fine sheep of pure Merino stock, it is of no sort of consequence where the sheep come from. The Saxon sheep are the Merino, some of them bred to great perfection. Nevertheless many of those which we have examined are inferior animals and would be rejected by a careful breeder as worthless. And the high price of Saxon wool is more owing to the careful selection of fleece that are sent to foreign markets and the rejection of the coarse locks and great attention to cleanliness, than to any other cause.

We have no wish to discourage the importation of Saxon sheep, much less to injure present proprietors; for not withstanding the amount paid by them, they will find their account in the purchase; till the stock produced will be as valuable for any flock not immediately of the same origin as their own, other things being equal, as the imported sheep that cost hundreds.

The sheep will be numbered, and may be examined the day before the sale. Catalogues furnished and sale free.

I. C. BATES,
 SAMUEL WENSHAW.

Northampton, Mass. Sept. 11, 1825.

The FARMER is published every Friday, by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at \$2.50 per annum, in advance.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

COLONEL PICKERING.

ON IMPROVING THE NATIVE BREED OF NEW ENGLAND CATTLE.

Letter X.

In the prefatory remarks of the Editors of the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository, introducing Extracts relating to cattle, from the Memoirs of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, these are recommended to the reading class of farmers: doubtless having in view, primarily, those of Massachusetts, and New England; to whom also, my letters are impliedly addressed. Those Extracts gave rise to some of the remarks, in my former four letters, respecting different breeds of cattle, particularly the improved short-horns; and these remarks have proved, perhaps unfortunately, the occasion of their continuance. By this continuance, however, I hope I am not wasting the time, if I am trying the patience of the readers of the New England Farmer.

In the extracts above referred to, and in others of Mr Powell's papers on live stock, published in the Memoirs above mentioned, and subsequently seen by me, the cattle called the improved short-horns are very highly extolled, and some other breeds, heretofore, and still held in estimation, are denounced as absolutely or comparatively contemptible. In his second letter, however, he says "he had neither contended for the exclusion of all breeds except one, nor had intended at any time to assert, that all the families of the breed which he prefers, for the general purposes of the country, are alike well suited for the dairy, yoke, and stall." What then did he intend by the imposing sentence (which I have before quoted at length) in which he suggests, by *supposition* indeed,—but which was unquestionably intended to convey the force of an *affirmation*—"That by the multiplication of the improved Durham Short-Horns, the produce of beef, upon a given extent of land, would be nearly doubled"—the quantity of butter increased—the facility of procuring powerful oxen for draught not lessened?—But all these are points which remain to be proved.

There has been manifested, at the Brighton Cattle shows, an extraordinary admiration of the few imported short-horn bulls and their offspring. Spectators were captivated by their size and form. Animals imported at very great expense, could not be cheaply propagated. It was well known that we had some excellent native cattle, of which specimens had been publicly exhibited. It appeared to me very practicable, by judicious selections, to improve our native stock, extensively and rapidly, by *commencing the selection in every township*. These selected

* The words of his English correspondent Major Rudd, a breeder of the improved short-horns—are "if this breed was every where disseminated, the produce of beef, on a given extent of land, would be nearly doubled." Memoirs of the Penn. Agric Soc. p. 47.—This is merely an *OPINION*.

Animals exhibited at our various cattle shows, would present opportunities for future and improved selections; and ultimately, if they did not reach the highest degree of excellence, furnish better subjects for coupling with the imported cattle, if the latter on *full trials*, should be found to be greatly superior. And this, I remarked, "would enable the owners of the imported animals, more expeditiously to improve and increase a superior stock, whether for their own use, or for sale." It is true, that to this closing remark I prefixed the word *if*, because I did not know that *full trials*, decisive of such superiority, had been made. They surely have not been made in Massachusetts; or the President of our State Society and another of the Trustees, in their late repeated advertisement of the Hereford and improved short-horned bulls, presented to the Society by Admiral Coffin, would have indulged in something more than "men?" that by crossing with those animals, our native breeds would be improved. I also *hope* my object in writing on the subject, is *improvement*: I care not by what means, provided they are the best, in kind and extent. The first words, in my fourth letter, are these—"I contend for no particular breed of cattle, to the exclusion of all others." Yet Mr Powell, at the commencement of his Reply No. 2, after observing that "my objects and his are the same;" and that "we differ in the modes by which they are to be attained;" says that "I desire to improve our native stock without the aid of foreign breeds."—I quote, indeed, the opinion of an English writer in Rees' Cyclopaedia, as doubtless a correct one, "that in most of the *genius breeds* there are differences in the *individuals*. And, that as many of the *mixed breeds* afford excellent milkers, it may be the best mode, in order to establish a good dairy stock, whether for butter or cheese, for the farmer to breed from such cows, of whatever kind they may be, as he has found from experience the best for his purpose." I then add, as a sentiment of my own, that "when a stock *entirely new* is highly recommended, he can, in the first instance, only have recourse to the experience of others: and when its superiority is established by the only sure test—the greater quantity of butter or cheese, from the same food, he may safely adopt it."—I have sought for this test—but hitherto without obtaining it. In the last paragraph of my fourth letter, I suggested what appeared to me a practicable and fair comparative experiment, by which the absolute and relative quantities of butter produced by cows of the improved short-horn breed might be ascertained. As yet, every thing rests on *opinion*. Mr Powell, in his Reply, has introduced a number of documents intended to show the excellence of the improved short-horns as dairy cows; particularly that the half-breeds, the heifers of American cows from the English bulls, give large quantities of rich, or the richest milk; and one letter in which the writer expresses his "opinion," that the imported cow Moss Rose, would yield twelve or fifteen pounds of butter, of the finest quality, in one week.

Before I had any knowledge of a correspond-

ence on the improved short-horn breed of cattle, between Judge, now Governor Lincoln, and Mr Powell—having accidentally heard that the former had on his farm a dairy of half bred heifers, by Denton, which he highly valued, and that they gave great quantities of milk,—I took the liberty of addressing to him a short letter, proposing and requesting answers to a number of questions. In way of apology for giving him this trouble, I informed the judge, that I had told Mr Powell, and intended to write something on this subject for his New England Farmer; and that I wished to compare our native with the English breeds. This was on the 15th of March last. The judge, then on the Bench in Boston, favoured me with a prompt answer, and assured me that at the earliest moments of leisure, he would attend to the subject, and communicate all the information which he might hope to be deserving of consideration. But his judicial occupations until his election to the government of the state, and the high official duties since devolved upon him, have deprived me of the satisfaction which his answers to my queries would have afforded. As the questions, though written in haste, appear to me to involve important considerations, I here introduce them. In reference to his half-breeds, I ask—

1. What are their average quantities of milk per day, during the pasturage season, and how much afterwards while in milk?
2. How long before calving do they go dry—naturally—or by your direction?
3. How many pounds of butter per week do they yield while at pasture, and how many quarts of milk, on an average, yield a pound of butter?
4. Were not all the *dams* of your half-breeds the best, or among the best milch cows attainable in Worcester county?
5. Do your half breeds give more or better milk than was given by their dams.
6. Are not your half-breed cows larger than were their dams, and generally than our native cows?
7. Is any improvement in the form, size, strength and activity of the oxen of your county, likely to be derived from Denton or other English Culls?

Subsequently to Mr Powell's Reply No. 3, as reprinted in the New England Farmer, I wrote to a gentleman in Worcester, and quoted, from the Extract of a letter of Mr Powell's, as republished in the Massachusetts Repository, vol. VIII. p. 207, the following passage—"I would contend that the finest cattle in Massachusetts are mixed with families, of which Mr Gore, Mr Stewart and Mr Vaughan imported the sires.—Lancashire, Leicester and Hereford blood can be traced by a practised eye, in many of the best working oxen exhibited at the New-England Agricultural Shows."—I then say to my friend—"I wish to know from you, whether the long trains of fine oxen in the yoke, from Sutton and Shrewsbury, exhibited at Worcester, at your cattle shows, were purely of our native breed.—or whether *all* that was *excellent* and *superior* in them, had been derived from the three animals above mentioned; or rather from

two of them—for Vaughan's animal was a cow, and her calf Mr Gore's bull."—I further ask my friend—"were not the dams of Governor Lincoln's half-breeds by Denton, prime cows, for size and milk; and was it not a rule with the farmers who carried any cows to Denton, to select the best in their power?"

"In answer (says my friend) to your inquiry respecting the origin of the long train of fine oxen in the yoke, from Shrewsbury and Sutton, exhibited at our Shows at Worcester, I can truly say, that I viewed them with much interest, and examined the best of them with respect to their form, proportion, and obvious capacity for labour; and indulged in the exultation that so imposing a spectacle was furnished from the *improved native breed* of the county of Worcester. If any were mixed with any *foreign families*, my eye was not sufficiently practised to detect it.—In reference to the Sutton teams my gratification was much increased by the remark of a gentleman who had been conversant with the fine cattle of England—*That he had seen some as good there, but doubted whether so many of an equal quality could be collected in any corresponding section of that country.* The farmers in Sutton take pride in their native stock; and believe that an attempt to improve it [by foreign crosses, my friend must mean] would result in a disappointment."

"You ask whether the dams of Governor Lincoln's half-breeds by Denton, were not prime cows for size and milk? they were. Great care was also taken by farmers to send cows of this description; and many of our best were purchased by Mr Williams for breeders."

These answers were such as I had anticipated: and I am now led to ask, whether, in estimating the value of the half-breeds from the improved short-horn cross, every thing that is excellent in them has not been improperly ascribed to the short-horn bulls? These half-breeds, too, from their birth, are nursed with peculiar care. They are allowed to suck their dams for at least six months (I think Mr Williams once told me that was his practice) and after that, are supplied with very nourishing food, kept very clean,* and in every thing tended with a care rarely if ever practised towards our native breed. This will account for their early rapid growth, and in part for their superior size.—But if the milk of the improved short horned half-breeds be really rich, is this quality derived from the *English sire*, or from the *selected native dams*? I am inclined to think chiefly from the latter.

In the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository, are interesting reports by Committees on Live Stock. In vol. VII. p. 95 the Committee for 1821, of which Mr Lowell was chairman,—after mentioning the general character of our best shows, as evidently inferior, when compared with some of the cattle shows in England,—nevertheless, express their "belief, that if we could transport the best *working cattle* of Worcester and Norfolk (the latter however being all pur-

* It was a striking observation made to me, above forty years ago, by an intelligent farm-labourer, concerning a domestic animal—"If he is not *cleaned* he won't be comfortable, and if he is not comfortable, he won't thrive."—How uncomfortable are our cattle, and how much do they suffer, in winter, tied up in cramped stalls, and having their hind quarters plastered thick with dung, from which they are not relieved till they shed their old coats of hair in the spring!

chased from the back counties) to Great Britain, they might challenge all the three kingdoms to compete with them in all the various points of labour to which cattle are applicable." The committee add—"These *working cattle*, we know, are as much *superior* to theirs, as our stock is inferior to theirs in the articles of bulls, cows, sheep and hogs."

In the same volume, p. 239, the Committee for 1822, of which also Mr Lowell was chairman, again acknowledging the superiority of British bulls, say—"Wherever a pride is felt in raising fine stock, our success is perfect; and the single town of Sutton might send its team of 120 oxen, and challenge Devonshire, or any other county of Great Britain, to trials of strength or activity."

On these statements I may be permitted to ask, what must have been the *characters* of the *native bulls* and *native cows*, that produced such *superior oxen*? And if from their native bulls and cows, the farmers of the single township of Sutton could produce such a team of 120 oxen, was it too much for me to presume, that every other farming township in Massachusetts, and throughout New England, is now in possession of at least one or two bulls and cows of like excellence? and is there not in every such township at least *one substantial farmer of spirit and enterprise* sufficient to engage in the work of improvement, which would result in his individual profit and public utility?—We may at least confidently hope and expect, that the present general excitement will soon supply them where they are now wanting.

Some English writers mention the unfortunate eagerness with which opulent landholders have occasionally attempted to improve their particular breeds of cattle, by crosses with fashionable breeds of public reputation—Marshall states this in respect to the hornless Galloways of Scotland; some of which he pronounced to have been *adulterated* by crossing with a long horned breed.—He remarks that "this species of adultery is said to be committed and encouraged by the nobility and landed gentlemen of the countries they are bred in; but the fact appears to be, that they have already one of the finest breed of cattle in the world upon their estates; and it behoves them to hand it down to posterity as pure at least as they received it. In this age of improvement, it might be laudable to endeavour to improve it to the utmost; not however by foreign admixtures; but by giving the most beautiful females to the most beautiful males of their own breed. They appear to me to have much to lose, but nothing to gain from crossing.—not even with the present long horned breed [Bakewell's] of the Midland counties."* And he thus describes this breed "Galloway cattle are large, thick, short legged, mostly hornless, and of a black or brindled colour; the flesh well grained; and the form altogether beautiful; chine full; back broad and level; quarter long and full to the nache; round barrel; deep gart; and the bone, head and chap, in general fine."†

The Complete Grazier says "The Galloway is a most excellent and hardy breed, fattening kindly on the best parts; the flesh is fine grained and well mixed with fat; the oxen are well calculated for draught."—"The *flesh well mixed with fat*," is the most desirable quality in beef;

incomparably superior to that of "*tallowing* within in the first degree,"—one of the characteristics of the improved short-horns.—Culley also, says the Galloways, that "like the best feeding kind of the long-horns, they lay their fat upon the most valuable parts, and their beef is well marbled or mixed with fat." Again Culley says—"Few or no cattle sell so high in Smithfield [the London] market, from their being such *vice cutters up*, owing to their *laying their fat upon the most valuable parts*." Further he says "The oxen and spayed heifers *answer well for the draughts*; which certainly add to the value of this excellent breed."—Further still, Culley says he has been informed on good authority, "that the polled cows [the Galloway breed of which he was treating] are very good milkers, in proportion to their size, and the milk of a rich quality, yielding much more butter, from a given quantity of milk, than the short-horns."—These cattle, generally polled, or hornless, Culley says, "weigh [meaning when fattened] from 40 to 60 stone [560 to 840 pounds] and some particular ones reach 70 stones" [980 lbs.] that is, the carcass, or four quarters of beef are of those weights.*

Thus, in all respects, the Galloway breed of cattle appears to me better adapted to the various uses of New England farmers, than any other breed of which I have ever seen a description. And were I in a condition to become a breeder of cattle, I would import the Galloways, and in such numbers as to insure a fair and full experiment, and to lay the foundation of a speedy propagation of the breed. By their means I would very willingly reduce the size, or get entirely rid, of the *horns* of our native breed; to a useful, and, in point of size, a natural and easy cross with which, the Galloways appear to me to be peculiarly adapted.

I recollect, that a few years since, after some research, to ascertain the characters of different breeds of cattle in Great Britain, I recommended the Galloway breed, as well worth importing, to Mr Skinner, Editor of the American Farmer; in consequence of his requesting my opinion on the subject of the then contemplated importations, for which funds had been liberally placed at his disposal.

In my 4th letter I gave an account of Mr Prince's cow, a superior variety of the long-horned breed rising 5 years old, while discovering an extraordinary disposition to fatten, they ceased to milk, and put her on prime keep for 8 months, when she was slaughtered. She cut six inches of fat on the chine, and weighed, each fore quarter 361 lbs. one hind quarter 374 lbs. and the other 372 lbs. total 1469 pounds of beef.

I have met with a similar instance in the Galloway breed. It is in the 32d volume of Young's Annals of Agriculture, p. 311. It is the description of a heifer four years old, communicated to him by the owner; who states that "she was allowed to have the most flesh and fat upon the least bone that ever yet was seen."—Having thereon an extraordinary propensity to fatten, she was put on keep suited to that propensity; and was killed in December 1793. When first put to *feeding*, it was supposed, from her size, that she could not have fattened to more than 16 or 18 stone [64 or 672 lbs.] But her carcass, or four quarters, weighed 76 stone and 7

* Rural Economy of Norfolk, vol. I. p. 341. † p. 349.

* Rees' Cyclopaedia, Article Cattle.

pounds—that is 1071 pounds; her hide 93 lbs. her tallow 160½ lbs.—her tripe 99 lbs.*

Even Mr Powel admits that the improved short-horns may derive some advantage from a cross with the Galloway breed. In the case to which he referred he says the effect “was apparent in the greater quickness of the gait and keenness of the eyes.”†

I consider the extraordinary Galloway heifer just above described, and Mr Princep's cow mentioned in my fourth letter, for *Juteas*—like Mr Cramp's Sussex cow in England, and Mr Oakes' in Massachusetts, for *butter*—as “prodigies;” and not as samples of what may be generally expected from those or any other breeds of cattle, however improved. At the same time, they are encouraging examples to farmers, to select and save for breeders, such bulls and cows as *show*, and such of their calves as *promise* to exhibit the like desirable qualities for yielding butter and fat beef; and to provide, in plenty, the various articles of food most conducive to such important effects. Without such provision, *no* breed can become or continue eminent.

T. TICKERING.

From the Boston Medical Intelligencer.

OCTOBER.

This is the last month of the season in which we can expect to enjoy that nice balance of agreeable warmth and bracing coolness of autumn, which is so grateful to our feelings after the effeminating influence of a scorching summer.

To invalids and valetudinarians who dress as though they think that clothes were made for screens rather than to keep their bodies warm, we have nothing to say to until they entirely lay aside their cobweb habits of silk and gauze, and make use of something more substantial to shield themselves against the inclemency of the approaching season. Besides the scanty, light, and flimsy attire of fashionable females of the present day, as greatly favouring the class of diseases from which they mostly suffer, may be reckoned the warmth and closeness of the apartments which are occupied by the opulent, together with the great and sudden changes of temperature, to the full effects of which, from the lightness of their dress, they are imprudently and needlessly exposed. In the winter, when persons leave such apartments to go into the open air, the change of temperature which they experience, often amounts to twenty-five or thirty degrees. The passages to the lungs, in consequence of being exposed to such a transition from hot to cold, are likely to fall into torpor, from the stream of cold air that must pass through them for the purpose of respiration; and when they re-enter their apartments, heated to the meridian temperature of the torrid zone, the blood rushes with violence into the vessels previously rendered torpid by the cold, and, upon the same principle that one feels pain in his hands on coming to the fire, after being exposed to the cold,

they feel a sensation of uneasiness and heat about the throat; this local inflammation spreads, and they experience all the symptoms usually attendant on a recent catarrh.

It is not our business to dictate the kind, or fashion of the garments most suitable to secure the thousand avenues of a weak constitution against the attacks of disease; but we strongly recommend to those who are in good health, if they would remain so, and to those who are feeble, if they would not alter for the worse, to adapt their clothing more to the season and their own comfort, and less to the folly of fashion, the propagation of disease, and the ruin of their constitution, than is generally customary with the fashionable part of the community.

Except warm clothes, nothing is more conducive to bodily health, activity and cheerfulness of the mind, than regular and seasonable exercise. Taken in a suitable degree and at proper times, it increases the power of digestion, quickens and renders clear the action of the mind, and preserves that just balance between the mental and physical powers which is necessary to health, strength and happiness. While we thus enjoin upon all to cultivate habits of free and regular exercise, we would caution those of fragile or impaired constitutions against using it so as to occasion a great degree of heat or fatigue. To do good, it must be regular, daily, and perseveringly made use of, so as to keep up insensible perspiration. It is to the interruption of this process, rendered certain by the flimsy wardrobe in which fashion requires those who are devoted to her service always to appear, that we trace the origin of those fatal diseases which are constantly making such cruel ravages among those who contribute most to the life and ornament of social and domestic intercourse. How long will the votaries of this healthdestroying system remain passive under the absurd and arbitrary laws of fashion? Must the delicate fabric of the female constitution be eternally sacrificed upon this altar of folly and tyrant custom? Both humanity and affection declare with sorrow that the names are already too numerous of those who have fallen victims to the deadly influence of that insidious class of diseases, which preys with the most unsparing voracity upon the *fairest* and *dearest* part of nature's work.

To correct the vitiated atmosphere in Bed Chambers.—Small closets and concealed beds are extremely injurious especially to young persons and invalids. When persons are from necessity obliged to sleep in them, it would be advisable every morning, immediately after rising, to displace all the bed clothes—and if the sky be serene, to open the door and windows. The various methods which luxury has invented to make houses close and warm, contribute not a little to render them unwholesome. No house can be wholesome unless the air has a free passage through it. For which reason houses ought daily to be ventilated by opening opposite windows, and admitting a current of fresh air into every room. Beds, instead of being made up as soon as people rise out of them, ought to be turned down, and exposed to the fresh air from opened windows through the day. This will expel any noxious vapour, and cannot fail to promote the health of the inhabitants.

The purity of air may be also restored by wetting a cloth in water mixed with quick lime, hanging it in a room until it becomes dry, and renewing the operation as long as it appears needful.

OLD ENDCOT TREE.

There is a pear-tree, in Salem, now living and bearing fruit, though in a decayed state, which was brought from England and planted by Gov. Endicot, nearly 200 years ago. A writer in the Salem Register says he has eaten a pear from this tree, of this year's growth, and a scion from the tree is in bearing, and produced last year four bushels.

LARGE BEET.

We took from our garden yesterday, (says the Ontario Messenger, of the 11th inst.) a blood beet, the weight of which, after having been divested of the stalk and earth about its roots, was 17 pounds, and measured 2 feet 6 inches in circumference. We intend to preserve this beet for seed, and if successful with it, shall send our friend Judge Buel, of Albany, some of the seed.

Remedy Against the Bite of Serpents.—The shrub *guaco*, a sort of climber, or plant willow, found in the warm and temperate regions of Santa Fe, about 45 deg. N. lat., not only possesses the property of neutralizing the venom of the rattlesnake, and other serpents, whose bites prove fatal in the course of a few minutes, but may be used as a prophylactic, and with such efficacy, that some doses of the juice of the pounded leaves, properly administered, will be a complete antidote against the bite of these reptiles.

How to extract a pin head or any foreign substance out of the Ear.—Let a very large syringe be used as an air pump. This never failed with the person advising it. *Eng. paper.*

A spoonful of Mustard Seed has been recommended to be added to an ounce of Coffee, to improve the latter.

The Celebrated Doddington.—Doddington was very lethargic. Falling asleep one day, after dinner, with Sir Richard Temple, Lord Cobham, and several others, one of the party reproached him with his drowsiness. He denied having been asleep, and to prove he had not, offered to repeat all Lord Cobham had been saying. Cobham challenged him to do so. Doddington repeated a story, and Cobham owned he had been telling it. “Well” said Doddington, “and yet I did not hear a word of it; but I went to sleep because I knew that about this time of day you would tell that story.”

It is affirmed in the English papers, that the Slave Trade is still carried on, in its most odious form, at the *Mauritius*. Since 1816, upwards of seventy thousand slaves are said to have been introduced.

The 19th of July was, in France, the hottest day experienced there in the course of the last twenty-five years.

Upwards of six millions of the U. S. Six Per Cent. Stock of 1812 was redeemed on Saturday last.

* The weight of the tripe seems very extraordinary. Is every domestic animal that is a powerful digester, and fattens uncommonly well, furnished with a very thick, muscular tripe, which, constituting a part of its digestive faculties, enables it to extract more nourishment from the same food, than other animals not equally furnished?

† Mr Powel's Reply No. 2.

POTATOES.

We perceive by papers from various sections of the country, that there is an uncommon scarcity of this useful and almost necessary vegetable production. Seventy-five cents a bushel appears to be the average price in every place where the price is stated. In the Boston market the price ranges from 67 to 80 cents, and the quality is by no means the first. With respect to the quality, however, of potatoes raised in the vicinity of Boston, it has been falling for several years from good to indifferent, and from indifferent to miserably poor. Many of them are so execrably bad, that they cannot be eaten. Cook them as you will—boil, fry, bake or roast them,—they will still be as heavy as bullets, though something more watery, and leave a tang in the mouth, equal to that of the Indian tobacco, and for which we know of but one remedy, viz. a piece of pickled pepper. Agricultural Societies might be doing a real service to the lovers of good potatoes, by offering a premium for an improvement of the present breed. As we profess to be one of them, i. e. a lover of good potatoes, we will give ten dollars for ten bushels, if the seller will guarantee that two thirds of them shall be dry and mealy, when cooked.—*Duxton Courier*.

Remarks by the Editor of the N. E. Farmer.—The complaint of Mr Buckingham of the lamentable degeneracy of modern potatoes is, to our certain knowledge, well founded; and every man of correct taste must regret the circumstance. We have frequently, heretofore, pointed out what we believed to be the principal cause of this deterioration, but will give line upon line. Our old varieties have decayed, according to our doctrine, in consequence of their having been propagated "forever and for aye," or thereabouts, from the roots; whereas they ought now and then to be renewed from the seed of the apples or balls.

In the New England Farmer, vol. iv. page 26 we gave a description of an approved mode of raising potatoes from the seed. The following from Hunter's Geographical Essays, goes somewhat more minutely into the process, with some variations from that described, as before mentioned, which may be worth attention.

"Take a bunch of the apples of a white potato. Hang it up in a dry place during the winter, and in February separate the seeds from the pulp, by washing the apples in water, and pressing them with the fingers. Then dry the seeds upon paper. In the month of April, sow these seeds in drills, in a bed of earth well dug, and manured with rotten dung. When the plants are about an inch high, draw a little earth up to them with a hoe, in order to lengthen their main roots. When they are about three inches high, dig them up with a spade, and separate them carefully from each other, in order for planting out in the following manner:

Prepare a piece of new ground by trenching it well. Dig up the seedling plants as before directed, and plant them out in the ground, thus prepared, in such a manner that there shall be sixteen inches between each plant. As they advance in growth, let them receive one or two earthings up, in order to lengthen the main root, and encourage the shoots under ground.

By this management the potatoes will, in the

course of one season, arrive at a considerable size, and the haulm will be as vigorous as if the sets [or cuttings] had been planted. But what proves the luxuriance, in the most convincing manner, is that flowers and apples are sometimes produced.

In Lancashire, where the gardeners raise potatoes from seed, they are always two years in bringing them to full size. By the above method of transplanting, with wide distances, many of the potatoes will attain their full size in one season.

It is observable that these seedlings produce potatoes of many different kinds; and sometimes new sorts are procured. We do not find any difference whether the apple comes from a round or a kidney kind. It is not so when we use the set, which invariably produces the same kind.

Apples taken from a red potatoe that has flowered in the neighbourhood of white ones, will sometimes produce a kind internally marbled red and white; and I presume for the same reason, that apples taken from a white potatoe that has flowered in the neighbourhood of red ones, will produce something of the same kind.

Potatoes when propagated from sets after a number of years, are found to decrease bearing; for which reason they should be brought back every fourteen years to their original.

From a want of attention to this circumstance I have known potatoes so run out, that they hardly returned treble seed. The farmer complains that his land is tired of them,—but the true cause is the age of the sets.

The increase of potatoes raised from seed is astonishing. They continue in vigour for about fourteen years; after which the produce gradually declines.

Method of making excellent butter from the milk of cows fed upon turnips.—The following recipe from Hunter's Geographical Essays, was inserted in the first volume of the New England Farmer, but is republished for the benefit of subsequent subscribers.—Let the vessels in which the milk is put be kept constantly clean, and well scalded with boiling water before using. When the milk is brought into the dairy, to every 3 quarts mix one quart of boiling water: then put up the milk into the bowls to stand for cream.

Ashes for Manure.—Leached ashes are much used in some parts of the United States as a manure. Great quantities are annually taken from the city of Philadelphia to Long Island for this purpose. They cost in Philadelphia 10 cts. per one horse cart load, and commonly bring \$1.50 when delivered. From a paper in the first volume of the N. Y. Agric. Soc. Trans. by Mons. E. L. Hommidien, it appears that ashes are found to succeed best on dry loamy lands, or loam mixed with sand. It is considered as the cheapest manure that can be procured. Ten loads of this manure, on poor land, will produce ordinarily, 25 bushels of wheat, which exceeds, by \$5, the expense of the manure; and the five dollars pays for the expense of raising the crop. The land is then left in a state for yielding a crop of hay of between two and two and a half tons per acre, which it will continue to do for a great number of years. No manure continues so long in the ground as ashes.—*Domestic Encyclopedia*.

We have frequently heard it stated, by prac-

tical farmers, that they derived no benefit from the use of ashes as a manure. But we believe that in such cases the ashes have been applied to moist and what farmers call sour soils. Ashes are used in Long Island together on light sandy soils, and the latest and most eminent English writers on agriculture recommend this manure for light loamy or gravelly lands.—*Ed. Farmer*.

Sting of a Wasp.—The Complete Farmer's Dictionary says,—"A copper coin of any kind, held for a short time to the part wounded by a wasp, is an excellent remedy." If so, we should believe that a solution of sulphate of copper (*blue vitriol*) might be still more efficacious.

Cucumbers.—Mr J.W. of Philadelphia informed Dr Mease that he enriched the ground near the trunk of a peach tree, and sowed some cucumber seed, which came up very abundantly. He pulled up all the plants but one, and permitted the vine to run up the tree. It bore 150 cucumbers. The numerous creepers with which the cucumber abounds, and the result of this experiment, would seem to point out the climbing nature of the plant, and the great advantage arising from letting it attach itself to a tree or a frame instead of confining it to the ground.

The seeds of melons and cucumbers are liable to run too vigorously to vine before they emit a single fruit. To prevent this Dr Darwin advises to wash the seeds clean from their pulp before they are put away for preservation, and to keep them 3 or 4 years before they are sown. The experienced Abercrombie (*Moses' Gardener*) confirms the advice to plant seeds 2, 3, or 4 years old.—*Domestic Encyclopedia*.

From the National Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING AGRICULTURE.

Stated Meeting, September 20, 1821—ROBERTS Vaux in the chair. The following communications were read:

1. A letter from Samuel Webb, of Gloucester county, New Jersey, to R. Vaux, on the mode adopted by him in cultivating vines.

2. A letter from Messrs. W. & W. Beach of Philadelphia, with a self-sharpening plough—a self-sharpening corn-cultivator, invented by them, and a model of a three-winged, double-mould board plough about to be cast. The curators were charged with the examination of the implements, and to report thereon.

3. A letter from Mr. Samuel Swift, of Philadelphia county, to Mr. Daniel Bockley, approving highly of Bockley's mowing machine, the operation of which he had recently witnessed on the farm of Edward Duffield in Philadelphia county.

4. An account by Dr. Mease, of a highly malignant disease, resembling the bloody murrain, which was communicated some years since, by a drove of Southern cattle, to all other cattle with which they mixed, or which frequented fields previously occupied by the drove from the South. The mystery was, that the cattle thus evidently the source of disease exhibited no mark of indisposition. Some analogical facts were cited by the writer, to show that in the human race, disease has often resulted from healthy people, from different climates, mixing at sea, and in camp; but in these cases both parties suffered more or

less. In the case of the cattle, the strangers remained well, while the farm stock sickened and died. The drove alluded to, was said to come from South Carolina, but it is understood, that cattle from North Carolina have also propagated sickness among stock in the States further north, and that even the farm stock in Virginia have suffered from them. The subject is not only curious, but highly interesting, and it is hoped that gentlemen in the States mentioned, who have it in their power to give information on the subject, will communicate it to the Society.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

F. C. FESSENDEN, Esq.

Editor of the New England Farmer.

LA RACHACA ROOT.

Attitoke Mills, (Newbury) Oct. 1, 1825.

DEAR SIR.—In page 53 of the present volume of your New England Farmer, I have seen some notice of what is there called "the Arrachaca of South America," copied from the N.Y. Evening Post.

Among some notes taken by me in Peru, on the Agriculture of the province of Arequipa, I find the following, as given me by Don Jose Hurtado de Villafuerte, on a vegetable which he speaks of as "La Racacha:"—

"Shoots its leaves upright and verdant from a small stem; swells at the root, which resembles the Yuca, [a species of Yam] although softer to the taste, and very easy of digestion. There are two kinds,—white and yellow,—both used in the *pucheros* [soups or stews] and as a salad with vinegar. It can be kept longer than the Yuca, or the sweet potatoe. Of the very large mass which this vegetable forms, a great part is generally thrown away,—that is of the small roots I have examined to see if from these I could not obtain flour, and have succeeded perfectly, in the following manner: I had these smaller roots scraped and afterwards broken and well pounded. I then poured water, and left it several days to ferment, which it did freely. I then changed the water three times, when considering the root sufficiently purified, I put it on the fire, with a small quantity of sugar. It produced me a rich transparent jelly, with great increase of quantity, and a flavour superior to that made of flour from corn or wheat."

May not this vegetable be the same spoken of under the name of "Arrachaca," and the names or letter of the name, have got transposed in Colombia or Arequipa?

Your obedient serv't.

SAMUEL CURSON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

ON RAISING ONIONS—THE SEASON, &c.

Stoekport, (Pa.) Sept. 30, 1825.

MR FESSENDEN.—I may now return my thanks to the three gentlemen, who at my request published instructions for raising Onions* By their advice and some experience of my own, I have succeeded beyond my expectations, and have raised the best crop of Onions ever seen in this part of the country, some of which were 12½ inches in circumference, and three would weigh

* See N. E. Farmer, vol. iii. pages 69, 138, 249, 269.

2 pounds. The discoveries that I have made are in regard to the seed. Take the largest sound onions to set out for seed, and the seed will produce large ones; but if you raise seed from small ones, or such as had borne seed the year before, that seed will produce small ones, or generally scullions.

I have tried several kinds of manure, and find ashes to be the best; and that the ground should be stirred amongst them in the morning before sun-rise, or at all events before the dew is off. These are the hours of most profit to a gardener.

I may now give some short account of my observations on the season and produce in this section of the country. May and June were fine growing weather, particularly for trees of all kinds. They were loaded luxuriantly with leaves. In July and the beginning of August we had about six weeks of uncommonly hot weather, that threatened to scorch and burn things up. But during the time, we had two thunder showers sufficient to wet mellow ground about ploughing deep. The ground was so hot, that it soon dried again. On the 20th of August we had a heavy rain, and a pleasant growing season since.

Timothy hay was never known in such heavy burthens before. Hundreds of acres in our county were not cut, but cattle turned on them, though people had more than they wanted, or could have cut in proper season.

Wheat, Rye, and Oats all very good. Indian Corn may be some hurt with the drought, but in general may be called a good crop.

Early planted Potatoes very poor; late planted and all kinds of garden sauce very good, and in great plenty.

Apples suffered most. They seemed to dry or roast with the heat, on the trees, and the greater part fell off. A few trees I had by and near to water, that—like the Psalmist's tree by a river—held their own and produced to full perfection. One observation I have made generally through the orchard, that sweet apples withstood the heat better than sour.

Similar remarks from different parts of the Union, I think would be beneficial and interesting to your readers. SAMUEL PRESTON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BLIND STAGGERS IN SWINE.

Worcester, Sept. 30, 1825.

MR FESSENDEN.—Two years ago I noticed, for the first time, a disease among swine resembling what in horses is called the *blind staggers*. It attacks them at three or four months old. The first noticeable symptom is an indisposition to eat. Perhaps the next day they are seen rambling feebly round the pen with hoarse breathing, seemingly without pain or object. This bewildered state increases until it ends in total blindness. Their rambling continues and leads them to encounter every intervening object.—As the disorder advances, their locomotion is arrested by a fit of shivering. After standing a few seconds in this state, they move in a retrograde course, until they fall backwards in convulsion. In a few seconds more the spasms subside and they renew their course. The disease was prevalent in many parts of the town, and generally fatal. I lost two—some farmers five or six. A pig doctor visited mine, and attempted

a cure. He imputed the malady to the closing of the issue. He rubbed their legs and opened the old tubes and made new ones with a wire.—He cut off their ears and tails and drenched them with soft soap and milk until they died. I noticed as remarkable, that very little blood flowed in the operation by the knife.

Three weeks ago I had another pig taken in the same manner, with a succession of the above described symptoms; when informed of the case, the only question with me was, whether to have it name lately put out of misery, or leave it to meet a certain lingering death; but on my man's confident assurance that he could cure it, I resigned the patient to his care. Upon his stating that bleeding was necessary, and that a sufficient quantity of blood could not easily be obtained from his ears or tail, I intended to open a vein in his neck, but not having been called in consultation in season, this method was not tried, The usual substitute had been adopted. His tail was severed close to his body, his large pendant ears were cut to the fashion of a swallow's tail, half way to his head; and for the remaining distance, slit into shreds. A cut to the bone from between his eyes to the nape of the neck, completed the skillful operation! It was indeed a "gashful sight" to behold my poor pig! There happened to be blood enough in the mangled parts, and it flowed freely. The next process was to force half a pint of yeast down his throat. After the wounds had bled sufficiently, they were covered with fine salt. He was fed sparingly for a few days through the tube of a watering pot, with rye meal and water, and occasionally with milk. He is now as healthy as the rest of my pigs, but most sadly deformed.

From the symptoms of the disease there was evident inflammation or turgescence of the brain. In either case bleeding was essential.—For this purpose an opening in the jugular vein would have been at least as effectual, without the torture of such extensive laceration. The mild cathartic was judicious—and probably a scarification of the head stimulated with salt would be beneficial. In my inquiries relating to this formidable malady, I have been informed that deep cuts in the neck filled with salt, have been thought by some who have tried it, to be an effectual remedy.

Respectfully yours, O. FISKE.

Remarks by the Editor.—In the 3d volume of the New England Farmer, page 396, is an article which contains some information on this subject. The remedies for the blind staggers there pointed out, are to cut a "bare knob,"—which appears in the roof of the mouth and let it bleed, and "rub it with the powder of loam and salt, and then give him a little urine;" or give the patient "two table spoonfuls of castor oil, and cut the end of the tail to make it bleed." The disorder is attributed to plethora and costiveness, and bleeding and purging would seem to be the remedies, according to these *diagnoses*.

Roses.—Messrs. Loddiges, of London, have 1500 different sorts of roses growing in one winding row.—The southern hemisphere does not produce a single rose.

Selections

From files of English papers received at the office of the New England Farmer.

Copper Utensils.—A man and his wife lately died at Newcastle-upon-Tyne England, in consequence of using water for tea which had stood for some time in a copper vessel.

Adulteration of Flour and Tea.—An English Apothecary stated when under examination before the Lord Mayor of London, "that a short time since he went down to Hull, by order of the Lords of the Treasury, to analyze samples of 1467 sacks of flour, then at the Custom-house there, to be shipped for Spain and Portugal; and on examination found that one third of it was plaster of Paris, one third of it burnt bones and beans, and the remainder flour of the coarsest description. Mr. Clark also stated that he was engaged by order of Government in analysing several chests of Souchong tea, and although he had only examined a few of them, yet he found that one fourth of their contents was lead ore, or poison of the rankest description, and he knew from experience that a great quantity of Tea was adulterated in a similar manner."

Tempering Tools.—The following mode of tempering Edge Tools is recommended in a French publication. Plunge the tool to be tempered in boiling fat for two hours; then take it out and let it cool gradually.

The Aspen Leaf.—The trembling of the aspen leaf is proverbial. By some it is supposed to proceed from the leaf stalks being scattered at the end; but that is common to other poplars, whose leaves are not so restless. Dr. Stokes ascribes it to the plane of the long leaf stalk being at right angles from that of the leaf; thus allowing a freer motion than they would have had if the planes had been parallel. Dr. Aikin attributes it to the length and slenderness of the leaf-stalks. But the Highlanders set this question at rest at once; they believe that the Cross of Christ was made of this tree, and that, therefore, the tree cannot rest. It has been maliciously affirmed that *women's tongues* were made of the leaves of the aspen.—*Sylvian Sketches.*

A few days ago a man and his wife died at Havercross, Sussex, in consequence of using water for tea, which had stood for some time in a copper, by which they were poisoned. We understand that water being scarce in that neighbourhood, they had brought it from a considerable distance, and put it into the copper for use. Their children still remain very ill, and a man who likewise partook of it, though in a great measure recovered, still feels the ill effects of drinking it.

Self-Cleaning Harrow.—A late number of the English Farmer's Journal contains some notice of a harrow invented by a Mr. Finlayson, called the Self-Cleaning Harrow, which it says, "is happily constructed for lessening the resistance of draught, raking up root weeds from the bottom of the furrow, and throwing them off at once upon the surface, without being choked

It moreover can be regulated in a moment to work at any depth necessary. As a pulveriser of land, and extirpator of couch, weeds, &c. it surpasses the grubber, scudler, or cultivator infinitely more than these implements do the common harrow. The Self-Cleaning Harrow works regularly at the bottom of the furrow, or deeper, if required, without any additional weight being employed; whereas these other implements with their duck feet, (requiring enormous power to drag them along,) cut the root weeds generally about three or four inches from the surface, or about the middle of the furrow. Thus, by this mode, the evil is rather multiplied than cured." A Committee of the United East Lothian Agricultural Society, before whom this implement was exhibited, were so satisfied of its decided superiority over every other, that they immediately voted a premium of twenty guineas to Mr. Finlayson, and requested permission to make the Patent Harrow for the use of the Members of the Society. To this Mr. Finlayson readily agreed, upon the understanding, that he was to receive an appropriate premium on each.

At another exhibition of this harrow, according to the same paper, the farmers "unanimously expressed their surprise and astonishment, when they saw with what facility, (by the aid of this new implement) land can be at one and the same time cleaned and pulverised, together with the peculiar property it has over all others, of leaving the land loose and open. We understand that an immense number of orders have been given in East and Mid Lothian, different farmers having ordered two of them.—We further understand that it is Mr. Finlayson's intention to grant licenses to the various Agricultural Societies, or to appoint agents in every county in Scotland, to get borrows made and to receive a small premium for each, which is certainly one of the best methods that could be devised for bringing this valuable implement into general use."

Remarks by the Editor of the N. E. Farmer.—We should be glad to know more about this harrow, and mean to avail ourselves of all the means of information we can obtain for that purpose. If it is but half equal to the representations of it in the English papers, it must be the most useful agricultural implement which has, for many years been invented. There is, no doubt, a very material difference between English and American modes of culture, and what is proper for the soil and climate of Great Britain, may be very incorrect in the United States. But the same implement which will pulverize the soil and extirpate weeds in the former, will not be less effective for the same purpose in the latter.

DORMANT SEEDS.

Crops of white clover spring up in appearance spontaneously, upon the application of lime to dry heaths or barren soils; and raspberry-bushes that up were fir-woods have been burned down, though not a vestige of either could previously be discovered on the spot.

THE STOMACH.

The stomach is not sensible of the weight, taste, odor, &c. of the substances received, and so far as it is concerned, we could not distinguish

sugar from jalap, or wine from medicine. It is, however, the seat of feelings peculiar to itself, such as hunger, thirst, satiety, squeamishness, &c.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1835.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS appear to command increased and increasing attention. Those Husbandman's Holidays, as they have aptly been denominated, are acquiring that popularity which their tendency to promote "the greatest good of the greatest number," cannot fail to warrant, strengthen, and perpetuate. Experiment has tested their utility, and gainsayers who could not be convinced by arguments are silenced by facts. Our farm yards, fields, domiciles, and out houses—domestic animals and the products of domestic industry—the improved appearance of the country, and the comforts, conveniences and means of enjoying "rural felicity," possessed by its inhabitants, all speak eulogies on Agricultural Exhibitions. These festivals of reason, which convert business to amusement, and useful labors to pastimes, put into operation the most powerful springs of human action,—the desire of distinction and a laudable solicitude for the honest acquisition of property; and give those springs such impulses and directions that their action benefits the public in a proportion graduated to the scale of benefit accruing to individuals thus actuated.

As means of useful information, these agricultural anniversaries are of great importance. No cultivator is so well informed that he cannot acquire, and no practical farmer so unskilful, that he cannot communicate something useful to those who are engaged in the same occupation. At an Agricultural Exhibition we may all—like the pupils of a Lancasterian school—teach and be taught by the same processes. Correct principles in agriculture and horticulture are enforced by samples from the fields and gardens, which prove that such precepts have been successfully practised. And the innocent gratification of the senses, together with the indulgence of a rational curiosity, are made the means of increasing that knowledge which is not only power, but wealth, wisdom, and virtue. Let us then consider ourselves not merely as uninterested spectators at our Cattle Shows, but every individual feel himself to be a *party concerned*—that his private weal is intimately connected with the public prosperity, which those exhibitions are among the best means of promoting ever devised by human ingenuity.

HILLSBOROUGH CATTLE SHOW.—On the 21st and 22d ult. this Society held its seventh anniversary at New Boston, with the Cattle Show and Fair. The assemblage was more numerous than for several years past. The exhibition of stock

was noted for powerful working oxen of excellent breeds, and well disciplined. Mr Toby, a venerable farmer, "upwards of 70" was particularly noticeable in the Ploughing Match, where he was seen in all the activity and animation of youth, driving his own well regulated team. His young stock was spoken of as deserving approbation.

Many of the manufactures exhibited "were of very superior fabric, particularly the flannels, woolen cloths and coverlets, with some fine pieces of carpetings and elegant grass bonnets. We noticed also fine specimens of thread, hose, and brown linen, manufactured solely by a young girl born blind, for which, we learn, she obtained a discretionary premium."

Thirteen pairs of oxen were entered for premium at the Ploughing Match, but two were withdrawn. Better looking or better working cattle never turned up the sod in old Hillsborough. Lots were marked out of 1-10th of an acre each, which were numbered and drawn for by the competitors. There was no boisterous hallooing, or unnecessary whipping on the part of the drivers; the ploughing was all performed in eight to ten minutes.

An ingenious and well adapted discourse was delivered by the President Dr DANIEL ADAMS.—This was followed by an able report from Daniel Steele, Esq. in behalf of the Committee on Agricultural products. The amount of premiums was \$100. The officers elected are, Dr ADAMS of Mount Vernon, *President*; Mess. Goodrich, and Bixby, *Vice Presidents*; Mr SPALDING, *Secretary*; Mr SAWYER, *Treasurer*; Mess. Grimes, Cochran, Mears, Emerson, Wallack jr. and Duncan, *Executive Committee*.—The occasion was honoured with the presence of Gov. MORRIL and other members of several Agricultural Societies.

A pear, measuring fourteen inches in circumference, has been raised at Albany this season.

Two apples, weighing one pound each, and measuring twelve inches in circumference, were raised on the Shakers' farm in Alfred, Me.

An apple has been raised in Concord, (Mass.) which measured twelve and a half inches in circumference.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Fast Travelling.—A young man, named Garret Vanorsdallen, walked a few days since from Chambersburgh to Gettysburg, (Penn.) a distance of 24 1-2 miles over the South Mountains, in three hours and forty six minutes.

The population of Black Rock, N. Y. is found by the census just taken to be 1446. In February, 1824, it was 446—increase in a year and a half, 1000.

The Mummy.—Some of the remains of one of these enormous animals have been found near the dividing ridge, in digging the Chesapeake and Delaware canal.

We understand the first boat will enter the Canal from Lake Erie on the eighteenth, and arrive here about the 25th inst. In the grand procession there will be a boat from Cleveland, in the state of Ohio, and boats from Detroit.—*N. Y. Merc. Ad.*

From Ararat.—We learn that a boat called NOAH'S ARK, and freighted with all manner of animals, and creeping things, will leave the Jewish city of Ararat, in the procession which goes to New York, to celebrate the "meeting of the waters."

The Lakes.—We have been informed by a friend, recently returned from a residence in Michigan Territory, that the British Board of Surveyors have been engaged, for the last two years, in making a survey of the British Territory in the vicinity of the Lakes. The same gentleman was informed, by one of the surveyors, that they had found upwards of twenty-two thousand islands in Lake Huron.

Steam Ship for India.—The owners of the *Enterprise* steam brig, which left Detroit, Aug. 11th, have received a letter from her captain mentioning, that on sailing she fell in with an Indian, sailing two points free, with a stiff breeze, and left her hull down in three hours. The boat made 3 1-2 knots, with the fore lug and steam; engines doing 26, and working admirably.

Another Fulton.—Babcock's Steam Boat has made a second trip from Newport to Providence; performing her passage in four hours. Many who had doubts as to the extent of the improvement are beginning to have full faith. A scientific friend has promised a full description of the boat with her machinery.

Iron Steam Boat.—The Pennsylvania papers state that there is now building at York, in that State, a boat of sheet iron, to be riveted with iron ribs, &c. Boats of this kind have been some time in use on canals in Great Britain.

A Paris paper states that a number of the friends of General La Fayette have subscribed 1000 fr. to be given in a gold medal to the writer of the best Poem on the voyage of that officer to America, his stay there, and return home.

Quick Work.—A mechanic of this city, on a wager of \$100, engaged to make, on Saturday last, between sun rise and sun set, 50 packing boxes, to hold each, two dozen wine bottles. He accomplished his task in 10 hours. The boards were ruff planed, and the boxes said to be made in a workmanlike manner.—*Charleston Courier.*

A man by the name of William Dowin was lately killed in Deerfield, N. Y. by the accidental discharge of a gun, while in the hands of a person by the name of Eliphalet Johnson. This accident was the consequence of the absurd custom of saluting officers with the discharge of fire arms on the morning of a training day.

President Adams arrived in this city on the evening of the 28th inst.



FRUIT TREES, &c.

JAMES BLOODGOOD & CO. have for sale at their nursery, at Flushing, on Long Island, near New York,

Fruit and Forest Trees, Flowering Shrubs & Plants of the most approved sorts.

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Fruit and Ornamental Trees, &c.



W. M. FRINCE, Proprietor of Linnæan Garden near New-York, offers to the public a very extensive collection of the choicest fruits, which have been selected with the greatest care from the most celebrated establishments throughout the world, and to which very large additions have recently been made. The assortment of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Plants, is very extensive. Also, Hyacinths, Tulips, and other Bulbous Flowers. Above 1800 species of Green House Plants comprising the most rare and splendid kinds. In the collection are above 500 varieties of Roses, including 54 varieties of China Roses, and 9 of Moss Roses. Also, about 10,000 thrifty Grape Vines, of the finest European kinds. The new catalogues for 1825, are just published and may be obtained of Joseph Bridge, No. 25, Court street, Boston, and orders through him will meet prompt attention. Sept. 30.

CASH will be paid at this Office, for any number of copies of the *New England Farmer*, Vol. iii. No. 22 31 36 45 and 51.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.

[Corrected every Thursday evening.]

		FROM	TO
		D. C.	D. C.
APPLES, best,	bbL		
ASHES, pot, 1st sort, - - -	ton.	107	110 00
" " " " " " "		108 00	112 00
BEANS, white, - - - - -	bush	1 40	1 60
BELL, mess, 26' lbs. new, -	bbL	9 25	
" " " " " " "		7 06	
" " " " " " "		5 75	
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1. new,	lb.		
CHEESE, new milk, - - - -		7	9
" " " " " " "			4
FLAX - - - - -		9	10
FLAX SEED - - - - -	bush	1 05	1 10
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St	bbL	6 12	
" " " " " " "		6 06	
" " " " " " "		2 50	3 00
GRAIN, Rye - - - - -	bush		68
" " " " " " "			30
" " " " " " "		50	
" " " " " " "			48
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort, new, -	lb.	11	12
HOGS, No 1, Inspection - -		8	11
LIME, - - - - -	casL		1 06
OIL, Linsed, Phil. and Northern	gal.		50
PLASTER PARIS, retails at	ton.	4 50	4 75
PORK, Bone Middlings, new,	bbL	16 00	
" " " " " " "		13 50	
" " " " " " "		12 50	
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, - - -	bush	1 75	2 00
" " " " " " "	lb.	7	8
WOOL, Merino, full blood, wash		75	1 20
" " " " " " "		40	45
" " " " " " "		45	50
" " " " " " "		37	42
" " " " " " "		60	75
" " " " " " "		52	55
" " " " " " "		40	45

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces - - - -	lb.	9	12
PORK, fresh, best pieces, -		7	10
" " " " " " "			
" " " " " " "		4	9
VEAL, - - - - -		5	9
MUTTON, - - - - -		19	14
POULTRY, - - - - -		16	16
BUTTER, keg & tub, - - -		19	23
" " " " " " "		14	16
EGGS, - - - - -		80	87
MEAL, Rye, retail, - - - -	bush	67	70
" " " " " " "		50	
POTATOES, - - - - -		50	
CIDER, liquor, - - - - -	bbL	1 33	1 50

MISCELLANIES.

LAW DUST AND SAW DUST.

Or shaving the blocks.

To furnish a village with tackle for tillage,
Jack Carter looked to the saw,
To pluck and to pillage this same little village
Jo Pettibog took to the law.

They angled so pliant for gull and for client
As sharp as a weasel for rats,
That what with their saw dust and what with their law
dust,
They blinded the eyes of the flats.

Jack brought to the people a bill for the steely:
They swore they would not be bit;
But out of the saw pit, just into a law pit,
Jo tickled them up with a writ.

Says Jack the saw rasper, I see neighbor Grasper
We both of us live by the stocks;
While I for my savings turn blocks into shavings,
You lawyers are shaving the blocks.



The Cup of Good Tea.—The industry, avarice, & luxury of man have induced him to visit almost every portion of the globe, for the gratification of some particular passion. Air, sea, and earth have been plundered of their inhabitants and production, to please his palate, to interest his fancy, or to subserve his use. But of all that he has imagined, or discovered, or concocted, or combined for satiating a luxurious taste, there is nothing can be set in comparison with a cup of good tea.

If he who first taught the use of a flannel or velvet shoe, deserves the praises of him whose gouty toe suffers the punishment of a too greedy mouth; if he who first duly commingled the ingredients of a flowing hawl of egg-nog deserves the oft-given thanks of College Students; if that sagacious dame who discovered that a cup of vinegar and molasses is an infallible trap for those vile insects, flies, that so often glut themselves with dainties not their own, and sod the furniture, which an hour's toil had just rendered "fit to be seen;" and that elder leaves would always drive off cock-roaches, meets her toward in the approbation of our busy house-wives; surely, he deserves our cordial thanks and highest praise, who first found out for us that delicious beverage—a cup of good tea.

Oh! thou grateful essence! thou true balm of life! thou exhalator of exuberant spirits! thou sweet enemy of blue-devils! thou weeper of the bitterness of sorrow! thou warmer of the cold bosom, and—cooler of the heated one! If I speak not thy qualities in strains of sufficient exaltation, attribute it not to want of veneration, but to inadequacy of ability, or rather to my last cup not being of due strength.

Let it be remembered, that, when I speak of a cup of good tea, I mean not that anomalous mixture of it, with the non-ferrous and vegetable products called in vulgar parlance, sugar and cream. And here there is a diversity worthy of remark in the taste of tea-drinking men—and women. Some cannot imbibe the terebinth draught, though less than a car of the gods) with an immense amount of quantity of those extraneous articles, so that in fact it is little more than a solution of saccha-

rine concretions in common milk. Others limit themselves to less, seldom taking more than seven lumps of sugar. Others again take still less, until at last they arrive at the pure essence of unadulterated tea.

The effect of tea in increasing national acuteness is truly wonderful. Governments have hurled their vetos against its introduction into their ports, and the underlings of the Custom-House have exerted all their ingenuity in vain. The wisdom of statesmen and the skill of the exciseman have been set at naught by the tea-inspired dexterity of some simple, venerable spinster.

How joyfully visible is the efficacy of tea at a party, in unbending the stately, in enlivening the low-spirited, and in letting loose the full tide of that unpremeditated branch of conversation commonly called "small talk." Go to one of these parties, seat yourself in a corner as I have often done, and you will see something to amuse and instruct.

The guests enter, and bowing formally, betake themselves to a seat to which they appear to cling as to a last hope. Scarce a hand is moved, scarce a word escapes to break the awful stillness. But offer to their willing grasp one fragrant cup, and, as if the wand of magic had been waved, the spell is broken. The philosopher descends from the aerial regions of speculation, and deigns to hold converse with mortals. The staid matron unbends somewhat from the dignity of her attitude, and ceases to be perpetually chiding her youthful daughter for sitting at ease on her chair, or laughing with a gentleman, or some other trifle, which riper age having bid adieu to the more free and social pleasures of conversation, and donned the trammels of formality, construes into an awful violation of propriety.

While the younger part of the assembly cheered by the fragrant draught, give a loose to the exuberance of their natural disposition, and gravity and ceremony melt away, before the perfume and flavour of a cup of good tea.

How joyfully has Horace sung the praises of the oblivious Massic, the generous Chian, and the rich Falernian wines; but how rapturously would he have toned his lay, had his times been blest with the inspiration of the Chinese shrub.

What a comfortable picture does Cowper draw when inspired with the fumes of the delicious infusion.

Now stir the trepanner in the slatters fast,
Let fall the contents, whiff the sea round,
And while the bubbles and loud hissing ure
Throws up a steamy column, and the cup
We'll cheer, but not imbibe, wait on each,
To let us welcome peaceful evening in.

Thus screw weigh heavily on you, dilute it with a full cup of tea. Thus even cloud your ideas and damp your spirits? speak boldly and boldly with all its ditting host of blue imp, vanish in the fragrant cloud of vapour that ascends from the surface of a cup of tea.

In short, if, in some very benevolent frame of mind, I should ask a particular favour for a friend, I would wish that he might ever be greeted with a cup of good tea. On the contrary, the direst evil I can wish an enemy is a cup of bad tea. If I disliked a man, I should desire that his sugar might be exhausted, his cream curdled, and the whole mixture null to bear the title of a cup of good tea.—*Trav. 1840.*

Increase of height.—It is said that a person is considerably taller (sometimes an inch) at his rising in the morning than at night, in consequence of the cartilages between the joints of the backbone yielding to the pressure of the body in an erect posture, and expanding during the repose of night.

Eggs of fishes.—One codfish was found to contain 3,650,760 eggs; a flounder 1,357,100; a sole 10,000.

Scarlet Fever.—The German physicians pretend to have discovered a mode of inoculation to prevent scarlet fever. They administer the extract of belladonna ten days; this produces red spots on the skin, burning in the throat, &c. which are said to be a certain protection against the scarlet fever.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

Published by CUMMINGS, HILLIARD & CO, for the Proprietor, No. 134, Washington Street.

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Oct. 1.

J. PARSONS & CO, City Furniture warehouse,

210 Union Street, near the Union Stone, keep constantly on hand a select general assortment of furniture, chairs, looking glasses, leathers of all kinds, carpets, brushes, &c. &c. &c.

The FARMER is published every Friday, by JOHN RUSSELL at \$1.50 per annum, in advance.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at the corner of Congress and Lindall Streets, Boston.—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. IV.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1825.

No. 12.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

COLONEL PICKERING, ON IMPROVING THE NATIVE BREED OF NEW ENGLAND CATTLE.

Letter XI.

Tired myself with the discussion in which I have been so long engaged, I fear the readers of the *New England Farmer* will feel doubly weary. I will therefore endeavour to bring all that I think most important now to be said, within the compass of this letter. The nature of the discussion has led to repetitions which I trust readers will consider and excuse.

That the half-breed offspring of the improved short-horns is larger than our native breed, 'suppose is not to be controverted. English writers declare the short-horns to be the largest breed in England: and this, with the quality of fattening at an early age, may recommend it to farmers in those parts of our country where oxen are raised for *beef*, not for *labour*; and where they have richer pastures than are generally to be found in New England—at least in Massachusetts. If the improved short-horns had existed two hundred years ago, and, instead of the Devons, had been brought hither by our ancestors, they would probably, for want of rich pastures, and good and abundant keep in winter, have been gradually reduced in size, and by this time, perhaps, not have outweighed our present native stock. I refer to New England, and particularly to Massachusetts, where such "rich pastures" (interval or bottom-land) as those which contributed to the growth and fitness of Col. Chapin's oxen at Springfield, are extremely rare. A more just description of our pastures, at least in the Eastern parts of Massachusetts, may be seen in the first article of the last number, (being number 4, vol. viii.) of the *Massachusetts Agricultural Repository*, republished in the *New England Farmer*, No. 51, vol. iii. bearing date the 15th of last July. In that article, the editors of the *Repository* suppose that the race of cattle originally imported by our ancestors, have not degenerated, but rather improved, notwithstanding the heat of our summers, the severity of our winters, and the poor treatment they have received. The committee think it a remarkable fact, that under such circumstances our cattle "are so fine."—"In a short excursion (say the editors) made this spring into the country, we found the cows turned out to *very short pastures* (on the 18th of May) *thin, feeble*, and in every respect *miserable*. We speak of the great mass of them: and we understand the *common practice* to be, to feed the cows on meadow hay, reserving the more substantial food [good English hay and some Indian corn, I suppose the editors mean] for their working cattle and horses."—I think I have, on some former occasion, explained the term "meadow hay," as used in Massachusetts—at least in its Eastern Counties. It is hay made of the natural, wild, coarse grasses growing on wet,

undrained grounds and on peat lands, on what the Scotch writers call peat mosses. This grass is not only miserable in its nature, but often, perhaps generally, debased, by being left to be mowed after all the upland grasses (which constitute what is generally called English hay,) are cut and cured. This wet ground and peat meadow hay is so poor, that cattle eat it reluctantly. Give them afterwards a foddering of bright (unmowed) barley straw, and they will devour it. 'Tis like a fine dessert to a man who has just appeased his hunger on the coarsest food. Such wild grasses, however, if cut early in July, and housed the succeeding day (for they dry rapidly) make tolerable fodder; this I have experienced; and still better, I have been informed, if salted in layers, as it is stowed away.

What could be expected of cattle so treated? without grain of any kind, and without any sort of roots—potatoes, carrots, turnips, or beets—in the winter? and turned into such short pastures in the spring? From such treatment, what could be expected but just such an exhibition as the editors have described?—These short pastures, too, entered on soon after the middle of May, begin to fail by the last of July; and in dry seasons (like the season just passed) which frequently occur, the common high ground pastures are burnt up.

It has been thought by some persons, that farmers had better keep fewer cows—even by one half—than the whole number so ill fed. But perhaps the whole number may be necessary to range over extensive but poor pastures, to glean the scanty herbage, which, if not early cropped, would run up into seed-stems, and soon be loathed by the cattle; or if eaten by them, it would be only to avoid starvation. From dairies of cows on such keep, more than 92 pounds of butter per cow, in a season, could not be expected.

A farmer in my neighbourhood lately informed me, that a few years ago he had a dairy of ten native cows, which, after their calves were disposed of, enabled him to carry to market sixty pounds of butter weekly, as well before as after they were turned into his pastures. These cows, by Mr. Powell's rule of calculation, would each have yielded annually, 312 lbs. of butter. But, as I have already observed, our common pastures soon begin to fail; the cows cannot fill themselves; and their milk, of course, sensibly decreases. They improve on the aftermath, when the fall crops being harvested, the mowing fields are opened. These being eaten bare by November—perhaps a week or two advanced into it—the cows are then put on dry fodder, of the inferior kinds, and their milk is soon dried up. As the time of calving approaches, they are put on better keep, and so continued, if practicable, until, "thin, feeble, and miserable," they are turned out in May, "to *very short pastures*."—The dairies yielding hitherto only 92 lbs. per cow, yearly, would, I have no doubt, equal the average of English dairies, if the cows were as well fed during the nine months butter-making season, and afterwards supplied with food as

good as *turnips* and *straw*. In Norfolk county, in England, many hundreds of cattle, among them great numbers of Galloways from Scotland, are put to *fatten* in autumn on *turnips* and *straw*—of *turnips* as many as they will eat, the straw being given, as they express it, only to *clean their mouths*.—tho' I presume the straw very material to chewing the cud;—and by March and April following, are sent, well fattened to the London market. Such is the quality of the common flat turnips, and their effect in fattening, when the cattle are *full fed* with them.

Before great improvements in our native stock, by selections of the best for breeders, or by the aid of foreign breeds, can be generally introduced to advantage, the means of supporting them, by ample supplies of nourishing, and particularly of succulent food, must be provided. In this respect, the spirit of agricultural improvement has been roused, and is in operation; and there is an encouraging prospect of its continuing, with increasing effect. The improvement of our *live stock* will naturally keep pace with those *strictly agricultural* improvements.

Mr. Featherstonhaugh (to whose letter to Mr. Powell I have repeatedly referred) mentioning the qualities of the improved short-horns, says—In order to keep up these great qualities, we must remember, that in their native country, it is considered *indispensable* to keep them *extremely well*, and in a very different manner from the general custom prevailing here; which is, in summer, to leave cattle to help themselves to what they can find, even in the most severe droughts; and in the winter to give them a moderate quantity of hay and straw. In England, where they are less troubled with dry weather than we are, *they have always green crops and roots to give to them, and they give them in abundance*.—This statement from that intelligent English farmer, is sufficient to account for the difference between English and New England dairies, in their products of butter. Our farmers, therefore, whatever breed they may have, unless they provide *better keep*—will continue to have scanty dairies, corresponding with their "*very short pastures*" and meagre winter fodder.

But according to the accounts given by the sanguine admirers of the improved short horns, this race, with the change of country and climate, have also changed their character; and will here thrive and give abundance of milk, where our native breed will merely subsist, and if in milk, yield less by one half. Mr. Culley, however, the same writer whose eulogy on the short-horns I have before quoted, improved as they were by a fortunate cross with the Norman or Alderney bulls, was of a different opinion—he remarked "It is said of this kind, and he supposes very justly, that they eat more food than any of the other breeds; nor can we, said he, wonder at this, when we consider that they excel in these three valuable particulars, viz. affording the greatest quantity of beef, tallow, and milk." Here the obvious meaning of Culley is—that

they eat in proportion to the quantities they afford of those three articles. If so, what is to be gained by them, except size?—On this question of size, there is much controversy in England, as to which is the most advantageous, the very large, or the middling size. In our own country, at least in New England, I presume the question to be of easy decision.—In my 9th letter, I gave the weight in beef of three improved short-horned oxen, according to Mr. Powell's statement, in No. 3, of his Reply; being 6314 pounds and the average weight of each 2107 pounds, for the entire carcass, and for each quarter, 527 pounds—nearly three times as much as the greater part of the fattened oxen slaughtered in Massachusetts. At any rate, I suppose that a well fattened ox, whose four quarters would average 263 pounds—only half the weight of Mr. Powell's specimens of the English improved short-horns—would be quite as large as our victualers and their customers would choose. And from what I have met with in English books, it appears to me that the prevailing opinion is in favour of the smaller cattle. Indeed the question itself seems to be speculative, not practical; for infinitely the greatest number of slaughtered cattle in England are of moderate sizes.

The late Doctor James Anderson, of Great Britain, in early life a practical farmer, and since a distinguished writer on subjects relating to the husbandry of his country, discoursing on the zeal with which attempts had been made by some to improve their breeds of cattle, remarks: "So long as we are guided in this case, by any other rule than that certainty which results from accurate experiments, it may be naturally supposed, that the mind of the sanguine improver, will be apt to magnify every excellent quality that he may think he perceives in his favourite breed; while it as naturally diminishes the good qualities of such as may be out of favour at the time." He then refers to several breeds, each, in their day highly valued, but which, in succession, gradually fell into disesteem.*

I have no disposition to question the character of the several testimonies Mr. Powell has diligently collected and published, to prove the superiority, in certain respects, of the improved short-horns. I did not write on this subject to influence the management of the proprietor of a farming territory, with his annual harvest of sixty thousand bushels of grain, 300 head of cattle, and half a thousand slaves.† That great Maryland farmer, says—"his half bred Champion (improved short-horn) heifers, are 50 per cent superior for milk to any breed he ever had." This may be accounted for. They are perhaps 25 per cent bigger than his native stock, while their milk may be 25 per cent thicker. We hear of milk only, not of butter, on any comparisons that are mentioned.

Nor did I write for the wealthy farmers of Pennsylvania, who cultivate the rich soils of the finest parts of that state; farmers who per-

form their team-labour with horses; and raise oxen, or rather steers, merely for beef. I early expressed my opinion, that to such farmers, size, and the early maturity ascribed to the improved short-horns, might be advantageous: while the same qualities might not be eligible to the smaller farmers of New England, whose gelded male cattle were raised for some years of labour, and therefore were kept till they became oxen; and at suitable ages were fattened for beef.

I believe, however, that the disposition to early maturity in cattle, not very difficult to introduce into other—perhaps into any breeds.—I am satisfied that this may be done with the native breed of New England. "It is obvious that the method in which the animals are treated in respect to food, must greatly influence the matter; as when they are abundantly supplied at all times, and of course constantly preserved in a thriving state, they will, without doubt, arrive much earlier at a state of maturity, than when the contrary is the case."*—I remember a kinsman who more than sixty years ago, quitted Salem, and took a farm in a neighboring township; and managing his whole husbandry judiciously, could turn out yearlings of nearly the size of the two-years-old cattle of neighboring farmers. I particularly recollect his telling me, that his yearling bulls were always fit for service; and indeed were never better than at that age. I entertain no doubt that many farms in New England could exhibit bulls of the native breed of like early maturity. Very commonly, heifers produce their first calves when two years old, and a few as early as 18 or 20 months.—Cattle, if full fed from their birth, will grow rapidly, and to a large size. On the question, at what age heifers should be allowed to receive the bull, Marshall remarks, "that much depends on keep. A starveling heifer will not take the bull at a year old. The breeders spare no expense in raising their high priced stock. They suck their dams or other cows, until they be six, nine or twelve months old."† The effect of this practice is a quick growth; and perhaps, like rearing vegetables in a rich soil, the practice may assist in meliorating the constitution, and enlarging the frame. Be this as it may, the growth of calves reared in this way is strikingly rapid.‡ One of Mr Powell's calves had been kept at the teat one year and three days, at the time when one of his correspondents stated the fact. The size of this calf is not mentioned; but no doubt it was very large. Such extraordinary growths, however, are not peculiar to the improved short-horns. Twenty years ago, before the breed was heard of on this side of the Atlantic, a farmer of New Haven had been in the practice of letting one or more of his calves run all summer with poor milk cows. The products in meat appeared to me so extraordinary, I made a memorandum of them, which is now before me.—Slaughtered at seven months old, the four quarters of one of them weighed 240 lbs. and the hide and rough tallow 50 lbs. Of two others that suckled but one cow, the four quarters of one weighed 242 lbs. and the hide and tallow 45 lbs. the four quarters of the other 131 pounds, and

the hide and tallow 25 lbs.—Two others which he sold with their dams, in autumn, were kept by the purchaser till the following March, when the calves, being eleven months old, were slaughtered. The four quarters of one of them weighed - - - - - 453 lbs. hide 53 lbs. tallow 66½ lbs. - - - 121½

Of the other, the four quarters weighed - - - - - 411 lbs. hide 57 lbs. tallow 77 lbs. - - - 131

545

The cows and calves were fed with hay and meal, and the calves were continued at the teat. I have formerly seen this farmer's herd of cows, which were the common natives of Connecticut, not at all remarkable in size or appearance; and their owner the last man in New England to be carried away with new notions of any kind.

A similar practice, and with like effect, is common in England; the calves running in the pastures with and sucking their dams, and hence called "running calves." These calves, Marshall says, "are suffered to run with their dams until they be a twelvemonth or more old; the cow being all the time at head keep, of which the calf partakes, as well as of the milk of its dam: while herself, in the mean time generally gets fat enough to be sent to Smithfield with her calf (perhaps as heavy as herself) by her side."*

It remains for me to notice the gentle rebuke of my friends the Editors of the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository, in their last publication,† to which, in one instance, I have already adverted: being where the Editors say "The cattle of England are far superior to our own as a body; and it is not precisely correct to compare individual exceptions in our country, with general and average statements of whole counties in England." I submit to the Editors, whether I have not shown,‡ that I had not made such partial comparisons as they imagined; but on the contrary, that to an individual case at home, I contrasted a superior individual case in England; and the average of townships, districts and counties at home, with districts and counties in England, also superior to our own. And I attempted to account for this English superiority, by ascribing it to their larger cows and richer pastures.

The Editors admit that we have a race of cows capable of raising a progeny with all the desired improvement; and which in five or six generations would produce a race of cattle which might be shown with pride at Smithfield: but ask "Who are our capitalists that will select and take due care of them?"—I, it is true, know of no such capitalists: but was it unreasonable to suppose, now that the spirit of improvement is generally excited, that in every township, at least one substantial farmer might exist, who possessed the spirit as well as ability, to select one or two very good cows and a bull, the best in the township or neighborhood, for the purpose of raising and propagating a superior race?

The Editors ask, whether any sensible cultivator, having "a miserable breed of cattle,"

* Essays on Agriculture and Rural Affairs vol. II. p. 120. edition of 1797.

† I mean no reproach to the slave-holder; Mr Lloyd I take to be a gentleman of great respectability; but the number of his slaves has just as much to do with the present question, as the "60,000 bushels of grain," mentioned by Mr Powell, the product of their labor.

* Encyclopaedia, article Breeding.

† Rural Economy of the Middle Counties, vol. I. p. 297.

‡ Reply No. 2.

* Rural Economy of Norfolk, vol. I. p. 130.

† No. 4 of vol. VIII.

‡ In Letter V.

would not sell it off, and, if in his power, procure in its place a stock eminently fitted for milk, for beef and for draught?—I am ready to join them and say—that such certainly would be his course. But if we now have oxen for draught superior to the English (which the Editors of the Repository have asserted) how, on *this point*, shall we be benefited by crossing with the improved short-horns? and as to *beef*, does this race furnish any better than our own?—The English farmer Mr Featherstonhaugh, says they do not; nor equal oxen for draught. His words are—“The Devon blood [the basis, it is admitted of the native New England breed and it is to our native breed that he refers.] appears to produce the BEST OXEN, and these oxen make as good beef as any other blood.” Mr Culley (quoted by Lawrence) notwithstanding his eulogy on the improved short-horns, admits their inferiority in the *quality of their beef*; that is, “in fineness of flesh.” In that particular, he says they can never equal certain other breeds, without a repetition of the Norman or some other cross. The short-horned animals, I grant, are *larger*; but that does not prove them to be *better*,—and especially not better adapted to our *keep*,—miserable as the editors represent that keep to be, both in summer and winter. In England, it is a standing rule to stock their farms with cattle, larger or smaller, according to the quality of their grounds, whether richer or poorer, by which they are to be supported. That the improved short-horns yield more quarts of milk, than our native cows in general, I am disposed to credit, on the many declarations of the fact. But if it be so, will their greater quantity of milk make more pounds of butter, than the less quantity of milk from our native cows? Of this I do not recollect to have seen a shadow of evidence. *Opinions*, indeed, of the *richness of the milk*, are not wanting; but a few well authenticated facts, of its greater products in butter and cheese, would be of more value than a score of opinions. The Editors say they have now two cows of the mixed race, from two imported bulls (of the short-horn variety, but neither of the improved Durham short-horns) and that they are much superior to any cows they had been able to purchase for 20 years. But I would beg leave to ask, whether during those 20 years their native cows though carefully tended, were equally well fed? Were they in addition to their pasturage, soiled in summer with as much good grass as they could eat, and when grazing and soiling were ended, did they, with prime hay, “eat daily each, one bushel of mangel wurtzel,” or other roots equivalent? Further, have the mixed race, on the *same food*, for *quantity and quality*, yielded more pounds of butter than their former native good cows?—I wish the reader to recollect the case of the cow, of English blood (which was apparent in the size, shape and colour of the cow) which Mr. Welles sold to Mr. Quincy: She was a good milker; and Mr. Welles held the opinion, that if fed with as much rich food as the Oakes cow, she would yield as much butter. The experiment was made: and the great milker yielded almost *half* as much butter as the Oakes cow.—After all, the editors say “there are native cows, a very few, as good, and some better than the English cows. These are the cows, together with the best bulls, that I am anxious to have selected for

breeders; to be as well housed in winter, kept as clean, and as well fed, in summer and winter, as the imported cows and bulls. And were this done as extensively as I think to be easily practicable, our cattle shows would soon be graced with cattle, if not so large, nor quite so handsome, yet in all *useful properties*, at least equal to any that have been imported; and better adapted to our pastures and winter food. And seeing “this subject has taken deep hold on the public interest,” I feel more sanguine than ever that the effect will correspond with that of public feeling.

The Editors of the Massachusetts Repository make some strong observations on the general admiration manifested by the spectators of the imported cattle. “They lingered and looked, and crowded round these imported animals.—They thought they were superior to any of their own. Experienced farmers, herdsmen, butchers so pronounced them; they awarded the premiums. They produced calves; the calves were better formed, grew faster, had flesh on more valuable parts, had better hair, and “finer feel,” indicating a disposition to fatten; they weighed more on the same keeping. Was all this illusion? We think not.”

The Editors will indulge me in a few remarks. I will suppose a cool, intelligent farmer, one not carried away by “novelty,” or *external appearances*, on witnessing this admiration of the imported animals, should ask the spectators,—What they saw in these animals which caused their admiration? “They are so large—so round and straight bodied—so fat—so sleek—so clean—their hair is so short and shining—in a word they are *so handsome*,—who can withhold his admiration?”—Well, but is the beef of this race better mixed with fat and better flavored; and if their milk is in greater quantity, will it make more or better butter?—“We don’t know.”—Will they furnish better working oxen than our native breed?—“No; we think not. Those who have seen the working cattle in England, say that our own are superior.”—It is, then, the superior size, the fatness and beauty of these animals that have fixed your gaze and excited your admiration?—“O yes: what other rule of judging have we?”—Thus far, then, I will presume to answer the question of the Editors, and say “it is illusion.”* “The calves sell better.” I had a large bull of the Bakewell breed, full three quarter blooded. My neighbours had access to him. One of them not long since told me his calves were so much larger than usual, that the butchers gave him a dollar more a head than for calves by other bulls. But this neighbour was not a breeder of cattle; and if he had been required to pay five or three dollars for the use of the bull, for each cow, he would have applied elsewhere: he had the use of mine gratis. I had calves by the same bull; two of them I raised: they are now cows. They are bigger than others of my small stock. But I have a little, round bodied heifer, bought out of a common drove, price fifteen dollars, and showing no signs of foreign blood: Yet, judging from the experience with her first calf, she is

* A large animal is so beautiful to look at, and conveys such an idea of plenty and luxuriance to the imagination, that it is apt to catch the fancy, and impose upon the judgment.”—Anderson’s Essays relating to Agriculture, Vol. II. p. 152.

more valuable than either of the two former,—which are only common milkers.

My real object is to improve, by the means, our native breed of cattle. If on fair and full experiments, crossing with the improved short-horns, or with any other foreign breed, shall be proved to be most efficient and advantageous, for the combined objects of New England farmers, *labour—beef—butter—cheese*, and particularly if all these may be obtained as is confidently said, at less expense of keep than with the present breed,—then let every one exert himself to partake of the boon.—I have been willing to be one, to make the experiment; and accordingly sent a large cow, of the Bakewell blood, to the Admiral; and it was the anticipation of a bull on my farm, which prevented my sending a second, one of the two just above mentioned. I also recommended to the farmers of Essex (by handbills distributed through the county) to make a similar experiment. Yet, although Mr. Derby has had the Admiral at his farm in Salem, for a twelvemonth, only twelve cows, (he not long since told me) besides his own, were sent to him.

So great is my respect for the editors of the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository, I should be unhappy if any of my remarks on their essay should be deemed exceptionable. I cannot but be gratified with their general approbation of my four first letters, to which their observations were applied. But they think that those letters import an opinion, on my part, “that the attempt to cross the imported animals with our own stock, is nearly useless labour and expense.” And such they think will be the general impression of my remarks; and which therefore they regret. As I think the Editors will see that they were mistaken in regard to my comparative statements of the products of English and American dairies.—so, perhaps, they may find on further examination, that on the principal point of difference we are not so wide asunder as they may have at first imagined: and that while I would not exclude crosses with foreign races, the drift of my letter is in perfect harmony with their own expressed opinion, “That far the most ready and rapid way to improve our stock, is to select and raise only the best of our own breed.”—And if the Trustees should concur with the Editors in this opinion—as I think they will—in what way can its practical adoption by our farmers be most effectually promoted? Certainly not by premiums for the *best bulls* and the *best heifers*, generally; for under the existing fascination (originating as I have suggested) with regard to the fashionable, large, fat and handsome short-horns, the natives it seems, have been nearly banished from our cattle shows: but by premiums for the *best bulls* and *best cows* and *heifers* of our own *native* breed; so decidedly the best as to manifest an important superiority to the general mass of our native cattle.

In England they do not confine their premiums to a single breed. At Sir Charles Morgan’s cattle show, so lately as December, 1824, (mentioned by Mr. Powell in his Reply No. 3.) it appears that “premiums were awarded for the best bulls and heifers of the *North Devon*, *Short-Horn*, *Hereford* and *Glamorgan-shire* breeds:” all being considered as capable and worthy of distinct improvements.

T. PICKERING

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS.

Middlesex.—On the 5th inst. the Middlesex Cattle Show, Ploughing Match, and Exhibition of Manufactures, Products, and Inventions took place in Concord. Sixty pens were occupied with cattle, sheep and swine. The address was delivered by the Rev. Mr BRIGGS of Lexington. The Concord Gazette says,—"Of this Address, much ought to be said; and the auditors have already said much, very much, in its commendation. The speaker struck out a new path, and manifested in its progress a degree of agricultural knowledge and extensive scientific research in connection with the subject." It is hoped that a copy will be obtained for publication.

The following Officers of the Society of the Middlesex Husbandmen and Manufacturers were elected,—Col. VALENTINE having declined a reelection as president. RUFUS HOSMER, Esq. *President*; BENJ. DIX, Esq. *1st Vice President*; JOSIAH ADAMS Esq. *2d Vice President*; N. BROOKS, Esq. *Recording Secretary*; Col. DAN'L SHATTUCK, *Treasurer*; Dr JOSIAH BARTLETT, *Cor. Secretary*.

The Concord Gazette states "In relation to this Cattle Show and Exhibition, we would remark, that a much greater variety was presented for inspection and premium than on any preceding occasion. And the amount of money given was much greater. The total amount awarded in premiums was \$434.50. The Society is constantly increasing in wealth and numbers."

Official Statement

Of the proceedings and premiums awarded, by the Society of Middlesex Husbandmen and Manufacturers at the annual meeting in Concord, Oct. 5, 1825.

Agreeably to previous arrangements, the Society of Middlesex Husbandmen and Manufacturers held their Annual Cattle Show and exhibition of Manufactures at Concord, Oct. 5, 1825. In consequence of unforeseen events, the ceremonies of the day did not commence, until nearly an hour later than was contemplated by the Committee of arrangements. At half past 9 o'clock, the competitors at the Ploughing Match commenced the interesting exercises of the day, and performed their part, with almost unparalleled skill and excellence; evincing the most rapid improvement in this branch of agriculture.

At 11 o'clock, commenced the trial of the strength and discipline of working oxen, and a more beautiful exhibition of working cattle, has never been made in this county, and we believe it has not been exceeded in any other county. Twenty-seven yoke of working oxen, out of a much larger number exhibited, were found by the Committee to be within the rules prescribed by the Trustees, and were entitled to contend for premiums. A wagon loaded with 61 cwt. of gravel, making 71 cwt. including wagon, was placed at the bottom of a hill of a steep ascent, and each yoke was singly put to trial with that enormous load. The load was drawn up the hill in almost every instance; there were in the whole about six failures. The pair of oxen which obtained the first premium, were not large, but they seemed so well to understand what they had to do, and how to

do it, that every spectator was surprised at the apparent ease and facility with which they drew over 3 tons and a half up a very steep ascent. Many of the pairs which obtained no premiums, were nearly equal to those which were successful, and would undoubtedly have obtained first premiums, under almost any other circumstances.

At half past 1 o'clock a procession of officers and members of the Society, was formed at the Middlesex Hotel, and repaired to the meeting-house, preceded by a select band of music, where prayers were offered by the Rev. ENMUND FOSTER, of Littleton, and an ingenious and useful address, delivered by the Rev. CHARLES BRIGGS, of Lexington. The choir of singers who voluntarily assisted in the exercises, performed in a style and manner, which is spoken of in high terms. After the ceremonies at the meeting-house, the several committees proceeded to the field and hall of exhibition, to complete their examinations and make up their reports. At 4 o'clock the society were served with an excellent dinner, at the *Middlesex Hotel*.

At 5 o'clock, P. M. the following premiums which had been awarded by the Committees, were publicly announced at the Court-house.

PLOUGHING MATCH.

The Committee on the *Ploughing Match* ask leave to make the following Report, viz.

The ground allotted for ploughing was a smooth, even piece of light grass land, free from all stones or other substances to impede the plough. It was divided into lots of one eighth of an acre each. These lots were assigned to the several competitors, being fourteen in number, by lot, and they commenced at the same time. By a vote of the trustees of the society, your committee could not take into consideration the time in which any plot was ploughed, if the work was done in thirty minutes. As by this arrangement each competitor except one was enabled to complete his piece within the time prescribed by the trustees, your committee was mainly confined in forming an opinion who were entitled to the prizes, to the quality of the work. And here it hardly need be remarked that there was some difficulty in coming to a result. Much attention was paid by your committee to the style and manner of ploughing, the docility of the oxen and the skill of the ploughman and driver.

The several lots having numbers attached to them, and those who entered the lists being unknown to most of the Committee, after a careful and minute examination, the Committee came to the conclusion, that the premiums should be awarded as follows:

To No. 1, the first premium of	\$21
No. 13, the second do	17
No. 5, the third do	10
No. 3, the fourth do	7

On a recurrence to the names of the individuals who had drawn these numbers, they found them to be Samuel Hoar, 2d, Darius Hubbard, Silas Conant, jr. and Abiel H. Wheeler.

Your Committee would further remark, that so well did the others perform, that we can only

regret that there were not other premiums which could be awarded them. They however may be assured that they did well, if there were found those who could do a little better. The Committee were highly gratified in witnessing so much regularity in all concerned, during the Ploughing Match, and in conclusion would express a wish that those who have not come off conquerors and won the prizes this day will not put their hand to the plough and look back, but that they will look forward to another year, and to other prizes.

For the Committee,

JOHN KEYES.

FATTED CATTLE.

To Stephen Buttrick of Framingham, for the best fatted ox, fatted at least expense,	\$ 15
Luke Fiske of Waltham, for the next best,	10

NEAT CATTLE.

Silas Stone of Sherburne, for the best bull,	15
Eli Rice of Marlboro', for the next best,	10
James Brown of Framingham, the best bull calf,	6
David Perham of Chelmsford, next best,	3
Lawson Bachminster of Framingham, for the best heifer,	8
do. for the next best,	5
James Brown of Framingham, for best heifer calf,	5
Henry Wheeler of Concord, for next best,	3
Wm. Benjamin of Lincoln, for best yoke of working oxen,	15
Ephraim Flint of Lincoln, for next best,	12
Sherman Barrett of Concord, for do.	10
James Brown of Framingham, for do.	4
John Nickles of Carlisle, for do.	4
Timothy Prescott of Littleton, for best milch cow,	15
George H. Hardy of Waltham, next best,	12
Joseph Clark of Concord, for do.	8

SHEEP.

Joseph Barrett of Concord, for best Merino Ram,	10
Nathan Barrett Jr. one half of the second premium, for the next best,	3
Joseph Jaquith Jr. of Billerica, the other half,	3
Joseph Barrett, for best Merino Wives,	10
George M. Barrett, for next best,	6
Joseph Barrett, for best Merino Wethers,	5
Joseph Barrett, for best mixed blood Wives, half the premium,	2 50
George M. Barrett, the other half,	2 50
Robert Hooper of Marlboro', a special premium for a native sheep and her 4 lambs of one yearling,	3
B. L. Judkins of Billerica, for two long wooled sheep,	3

SWINE.

James Howe of Concord, for best fatted hog,	5
Jefferson Loring of Groton, for best boar,	5
Joseph Barrett, for best pigs,	5
Henry Wheeler, for best sow,	5

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

The Saxon & Leicester Company, for best Broad-cloths,	10
do. for next best,	7
Rockbottom Company for best Casimeres	7
Nathan Barrett, Jr. for best plain cloth,	6
Joshua Brown of Concord, for best Flannels	6
Thos. Whitney, Jr. of Shirley, next best,	4
Mrs. Elizabeth Baldwin of Chelmsford, for best Blankets,	6
Mrs. Patty Darby of Concord, next best	3
Ephraim Stearns of Waltham, for best coverlet,	4
Eliza Sweeter of Chelmsford, next best,	3
Lucy H. Brooks of Lincoln, for best counterpane,	2
Miss H. V. Coburn of Danut, for best carpet,	8
Wm. Adams of Chelmsford, one half of the premium for next best,	3
George Wright of Dunstable, other half,	3
Louisa B. Williams of Marlboro' for a rag carpet	2
Olive Prescott of Westford, for a piece of worsted	1
Nathan Brooks of Acton, for a piece of cotton and woollen plaid	1

Susan Hubbard of Concord, for best linen diaper 4
 Maria A. Heald of Westford, for best hearth rug 4
 Lydia Hartwell of Lincoln, for next best 2
 A. M. Wheeler of Concord, aged 5 years, for a patch counterpane, 1
 Benjamin Robbins of Westford, for a black worsted shawl, 1
 Tarrant P. Merriam for best knit hose, 2
 Elizabeth W. Merriam of Concord, for next best, 1
 Mary Wood, for 2 pr. ladies knit hose, 1
 Lavinia Farwell of Acton, for 2 pair Woolen socks, 1
 Harriet B. Anchar of Billerica, for two elegant lace veils, 3
 J. M. Smith, for worked thread lace, 1

BONNETS.

Mary Billings of Westford, for best straw bonnet, 6
 Elizabeth Haggood of Marlboro for best grass bonnet, 4
 Same, for a straw hat, 2

BOOTS.

Abel Moore, for best pair boots, 4
 do. for next best, 2

LEATHER.

Isaac Brooks of Lincoln for best sole leather, 10
 do. for best calf skins, 6

BARRELS.

Nathan Handley of Littleton, for best barrels, 6

SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

Thomas Bowles of Concord, for fine lats, 3
 Miriam Wright of Tyngsboro, for mixed sewing silk and twist, 4
 Mary Biddet of Tyngsboro, for do. 1
 Emily S. Fitch of Hopkinton for do. 2
 Deodatus Davenport of Concord, for silk buttons, 4
 T. P. Meriam of Concord, for a hassock cutter, 2
 Robert Walcutt of Stow, for double mould-board plough, 1
 Gates & Phelps of Marlboro, for two grass ploughs, 2
 Smith Milliken of Concord, for three axes, 1
 Caroline Parker of Billerica, for a silk and wire basket, 1 50
 Alvan Pratt of Concord, for a rifle gun, 1

The Committee on inventions, &c. viewed a domestic Spinning Machine, presented for exhibition only, by Mr Slater, and were satisfied that the inventor deserves patronage and encouragement. The utility of it, in household manufactures, has not been much tested by experiment in this vicinity. It is however believed by the Committee, that this machine or something like it, will, ere long, be used in all families, who still believe that sound economy requires them to convert, by the labour of their own hands, their raw materials into cloths.

Essex.—On Wednesday the 5th inst. the Cattle Show, &c. of the Essex Agricultural Society took place at Topsfield. From the severity of the weather the day before, and the coincidence of the brigade musters, the occasion was not attended so fully as usual.—There was not a large number of animals on the ground, in consequence of the inclemency of the weather the day previous. Several fine steers and bulls were noticed in the pens, and the swine exhibited were of the first order.

[We have deferred a further statement this week, as we expect to receive an official account of the proceedings from the Corresponding Secretary of the Society.]

Plymouth.—The Bridgewater Cattle Show and Exhibition of Manufactures, has met an increased attention this year from the Farmers of the county of Plymouth, who, on the 5th inst. assembled at Bridgewater, at an early hour, to

celebrate their yearly Festival and "Harvest Home."

The Stock exhibited was excellent, and much exceeded that of last year: the articles of Produce and Manufactures excited much attention, and gave general satisfaction; the Ploughing Match was honourable to the competitors.—At 12 o'clock the Society met at the meetinghouse where prayers were offered by Rev. Mr Flowers and a judicious and appropriate Address on the *Errors in Husbandry*, pronounced by J. E. Howland, Esq. of West Bridgewater.—Further details have not yet been received from the Secretary.

Hartford, Con.—The Cattle Show and Exhibition of Domestic Manufactures of the Hartford County Agricultural Society was held on the 5th and 6th days of October. The account of this exhibition, published in the Hartford papers is so long that we are compelled to abridge it, although it is very interesting. This was the 7th anniversary of the Society; and it is believed that the Society has been of immense advantage to the County. Through its influence a new variety of kine have been widely introduced. The show of Cattle was in every respect superior to any former exhibitions. "The competition in Bulls was particularly noticed. Most of them were of the Devonshire breed, and among the number were specimens, which for size and beauty exceeded any we had seen.—The steers and heifers, of the same breed, were also much superior to those formerly presented. A great proportion of these fine animals originated from the imported stock owned and kept by Mr Hurlbut of Winchester. Some fine stock of the Ayrshire and Holderness breeds were also exhibited." The number of Farms entered for premiums amounted to nine. A model of a *mowing machine* was sent by the inventors, Messrs. Ebenezer and John Prentiss of New London.—This machine indicates much ingenuity, and is said to operate to the satisfaction of those who have seen it perform. Elegant Chaises were presented from the manufactory of the Messrs. Francis, of Hartford, and a sample of Cheese was sent as a curiosity, by the Rev. Mr Robbins, made 35 years ago.

The Viewing Committee report on improvements made on the large farm of Ira Webster, of West Hartford, and remark that the increased attention to the cultivation of fruit trees in great variety as sources of profit and comfort was noticed with peculiar pleasure. The Farm of Russel St. John, in the same neighborhood, had for several years previous to its occupancy by the present owner been inadequate to the support of one person—but by rigid economy and persevering industry, combined with skill and judgment, judicious attention to manure, a regular rotation of crops, and a free use of the plough, it now supplies his family with the comforts of life, and such luxuries as health and a good constitution require.

"The farm of Moses Goodman, which received the second premium last year is in a gradual state of improvement, marked with neatness economy and profit.

The farm of David Grant presented a scene embracing many interesting and novel objects. Many of the town poor, and all the state paupers are at this place. To behold so many of the human family not only relieved from suffering and want, but instrumental in promoting one of

the leading objects of your society—to see them at the morning muster, after having their task assigned, proceed with perfect order to the tool house, and with their appropriate implements of husbandry, pursue so zealously their respective employments, reflects much credit on the superior skill of Capt. Grant and his son. The neatness, perfect order and regularity which pervade this numerous family, are well deserving the attention of all who have the management of large establishments of this kind. The large field of broom corn containing about eight acres promises much profit. His attention to compost manure was highly gratifying, and the great length of stone walls erected on this farm did not escape our notice.

The farms of Calvin Barber, Preserved Marshall, Henry Cowles, and Samuel Denning are taken notice of in terms of approbation but want of room obliges us to omit particulars—Russel St. John, of Hartford, received a premium of \$30 for the best cultivated farm. Preserved Marshall, of Farmington \$20 for the second best do. and Calvin Barber, \$10 for the 3d best do.

The exhibition of Manufactures was less extensive than on former occasions, owing it is supposed to unpleasant weather the day preceding the show. The Committee, however, speak with approbation of Flannels, Carpetings, Sheetting and Cheese.

Wm. H. Inlay, Esq. of Hartford exhibited some Flour, ground at his mills from western wheat, and bread made from the same, which was equal to the best Rochester flour. Fine Thread Lace, painted Baskets, superb Shell Combs; Pantaloons woven whole; Gold Spectacles, made by a youth 16 years of age, &c. were likewise among the articles exhibited.

The ground for the Ploughing Match was a strong English sward, upon a hard gravelly soil, parts of which were filled with stones of different sizes. Four teams only appeared upon the ground, all indicating great power and unusually good discipline. The heat of the weather was great, and during the contest not a stroke was heard from the whips, and not a word spoken by the drivers in a tone louder than common conversation. The lots containing each a quarter of an acre were finished in a very workmanlike manner in from 40 to 50 minutes. Frederic Oakes, of Hartford, received the first premium of six dollars. Henry Cowles, of Farmington the 2d, of five dollars; and Cyrus Porter, of Farmington the 3d, of four dollars.

YEAST.

The Monthly Monitor strongly recommends yeast to be given as an antidote to putrid fevers, and states a case of a young man being cured of this fatal disease, after his case had become desperate, by administering two table-spoonsful of yeast, and repeating the dose at intervals of three hours.

OLIVE OIL.

The same work recommends olive oil to be used over the common salves for the cure of wounds. The writer says he has seen terrible lacerations healed up in a few minutes, without any means but common basilicon, with several folds of linen saturated with oil, laid over the dressing, renewing the oil when the cataplasm begins to dry.

From the Christian Register.

BEE HIVES.

MR EDITOR—As the common mode of taking honey from bee hives destroys the industrious gatherers, I have seen lately a number of hives constructed so as to take honey in its pure uncolored state, without injuring or disturbing the bees, which I am glad to communicate to you. Let the height, breadth, and depth, be of the usual dimensions; let there be two cross bars inside, as usual, but about 6 or 8 inches from the floor of the hive; about 10 or 11 inches from the floor, let parallel bars or slats, about half an inch wide, and half an inch apart, be fixed horizontally across the hive, thus making two apartments. On these, place 3 small boxes, open at the bottom only. The bees will fill up the top of the hive. They should be about three eighths of an inch thick. They will hold one pound and a half of honey. Over these a lid, as a top of the hive, should be placed with a hinge. The bees enter at their door, ascend between the horizontal bars into these several boxes, and fill them first with honey, then the space below the bars, which is always enough to keep them well thro' the winter. The small boxes may be taken out at any time, remembering to supply each space with another similar. Bees thus managed, swarm every spring, and of course increase rapidly. This plan has succeeded perfectly, and it is not among the least advantages of it, that it saves these diligent and faithful insects from the lake which truly burns with fire and brimstone.

West Cambridge,

W.

Artificial Spring—Boring for Water—We feel assured that this paragraph will be read by more persons with interest than any other in the paper. Four persons from this county have been to New-Brunswick, New-Jersey, to see the so much talked of artificial springs. With one of them we have conversed. He says that three springs, brought from a great depth to the surface, and which were discharging themselves through pipes, were flowing on the low grounds. This might be accounted for by supposing the fountain to lie in the hill back—but on the top of the hill they were then shown a spring obtained by boring 250 feet. It flows in a constant stream, yielding from the pipe two gallons a minute. The water is sweet, soft, pure, and furnishes the spring house, kitchen, barn-yard, by pipes laid to each, and leaves a superabundance to spare.—There is no water so high as where the spring comes to the surface, for some miles, which precludes the probability, if not the possibility, that the fountain is on higher ground, and forces the conviction strongly, if not conclusively, that artificial springs may be raised in all situations. We hope to be able to present a more particular account of their visit, when we see the gentlemen together.—*Village Record.*

SKELTON.

A human skeleton was recently dug from the cellar at the corner of Central and Kilby streets, by some labourers at work there. We understand, that from appearances, it was buried four or five years since, about two feet under ground.

GREAT MORTALITY.

Out of a population of 2099 inhabitants in the townships of Albany and Greenwich, Pennsylvania, no less than 110 persons recently died of dysentery in the course of seven weeks.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1825.

ATMOSPHERIC PHENOMENA.—On Saturday and Sunday last the atmosphere exhibited a very uncommon appearance. A dense vapour possessing, apparently, all the properties of smoke arising from the burning of wood or other combustible materials filled the air and in some degree penetrated the interior of buildings. Conjecture has as usual been busy in assigning causes for this singular effect. Some think that fires in the woods of Maine accommodated us with this annoyance. But unless the smoke proceeding from those fires, which happened weeks and months ago had been carefully bottled or at least pickled, it would long since have been decomposed, and reduced to its elementary substances—its carbon would have been deposited in the likeness of soot; its watery particles, given to the winds, would have been precipitated in rains and dew, or held in solution by air; its empyrenumatic oil, and pyroligneous acid would have either been also precipitated or so far diluted with air as to give no offence to the most delicate eyes or noses.

Some of our city philosophers contended that Boston-folks manufactured the very smoke of which they complained. For that whereas the specific gravity of the atmosphere at that time happening to be a trifle less than that of the smoke of our culinary fires, &c. the said smoke having, with much ado made its way out of the tops of the chimneys tumbled into the streets and back yards, and detachments from the main body of the fuliginous mass made their way through crevices and key-holes, (like so many warlocks and witches) into our very bed-rooms. This hypothesis appeared pretty plausible, till it was learnt that the smoke pervaded the country as well as the city, and nobody whose faculties were not obfuscated thereby, could suppose that a "blue blanket" of such dimensions was manufactured in Boston. The cause of the smoke is therefore still a matter of obscurity; and when our philosophers have found it out, we will let the world know all about it, with all convenient expedition.

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Hingham, Oct. 12, 1825.

Mr FESSENDEN—On the 24th of March 1825, my man engrafted five or six stocks of the Seckle pear, on a thrifty St Germain, putting two scions into each stock. One graft, it seems, had a blossom bud on its top; this taking well, soon bloomed, the fruit formed, and on the 21th of September I plucked from this graft the finest Seckle pear I ever remember to have seen. The graft did not grow the eighth of an inch in length, nor much in circumference; the fruit requiring all the nourishment the stem could draw. The twin graft grew two feet, throwing out two or three small branches.

The Seckle is a delicious fruit, and a great bearer,—but all which I have eaten directly reminded me of the St Catherine. It has much of that golden hue on one side and deep red on the

other, and much of its aromatic flavour; and the honey taste which characterises the Seckle, is procured to it by the longer action of the sun. It might well be named the *Autumn St Catherine*; like Summer and Winter Good Christians.

Yours truly, C. B.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

ON FATTENING SWINE.

Mr FESSENDEN—I have lately discovered among a number of ancient books, a Treatise on Agriculture. The book contains six essays with appendices. The title page and the beginning of the first essay are worn out. I find by the perusal of the work, that the Rev. Mr Elliot was the author, and by the date "Killingworth," [Connecticut] I opine that he was a worthy clergyman of that place. "The foregoing essays," says the author,—"were first printed in New-London and New-York, between the years 1717 and 1760." The Reverend author has prefixed each essay with appropriate texts of Scripture, such as "Behold the Husbandman waiteth for the precious fruits of the earth, and hath long patience for it, until he receive the early and latter rain." James v. 7. "I went by the field of the slothful, and by the vineyard of the man void of understanding; and lo it was all grown over with thorns, and nettles had covered the face thereof, and the stone wall thereof was broken down."—Prov. xxiv. 31. And throughout his Essays are many quotations from the Book or Books. Here follows one of his experiments in fattening swine. Please to give it an insertion, if worthy of it.

Yours, &c. R. BRISTOL.

"I find by experience the best time to fatten swine, is to begin at the 1st of August, if you have old corn: Hogs will fat slowly in very cold weather; they will eat much and fatten but little: If you make a very warm house, they heat in bed, and catch cold when they come out into the cold air.

"To save corn, steep it in water or swill till the corn grow very soft; this opens the parts.—Give them the corn to eat and the water to drink in which the corn is steeped. The hard, dry corn, a great deal of it, passeth through them undigested; this is the hardest part of the corn, and that which principally makes the flour.—There is a tradition, that if you feed one hog with corn, the dung of the first hog will fat another hog, and his dung a third. Although I believe the story to be fabulous, yet it serves to show that the sense of mankind is, that in the manner we feed swine, there is a great deal of loss.

"I took the hint of steeping corn from the advantage I once found by some corn I bought that had been ship-wrecked, and laid in the water till it was grown soft. Such is the difference in corn and in swine that it is impossible to fix it absolutely and know certainly how much there is saved by this method. It is better than grinding besides what we save in the toll, and the time and charge of carriage, for it is found by experience that even bran, when steeped in water a long time is much the better.

"I asked an honest judicious neighbor of mine, who had leisure to try this method of steeping corn longer and with more exactness than I had done, *How much he thought he saved by it?* He said at least one bushel in seven; he believed

more: But we will suppose it to save but one tenth part, then see how much it will save in the whole colony. Suppose there are in this colony about sixty towns, great and small, new and old: we will suppose two hundred families in each town, one with another, and each family to consume or spend as much pork as will require one with another twenty bushels of corn to make the pork of each family. Sixty towns of two hundred families each, make twelve thousand families, and twenty bushels of corn to each family make two hundred and forty thousand bushels of corn: The tenth part of this is twenty-four thousand bushels. If there be not so many towns and families as is supposed, there is much pork fatted and sent away in barrels, and many herds of fat swine drove away, that are not consumed in the government, enough to make it up: And surely the saving *twenty-four bushels of corn yearly* is worthy of our care and consideration."—*Essay I.* 1748.

"I understand that some having tried steeping corn, it did not well answer their expectation, nor is it to be wondered at, since instead of steeping it five or six days, they soaked it only twenty-four hours."—*Appendix to Essay II.* 1749.

Remarks by the Editor—The work from which the above is quoted has been highly and we believe justly esteemed by our ancestors. There is a copy of it among the books belonging to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, which are deposited in the building appropriated to the library, &c. of the Boston Athenaeum. The title page is "Essays upon Field Husbandry in New England, as it is or may be ordered. By JARED ELLIOT, M.A. Eccles. v. 9. Moreover the profit of the earth is for all: the King himself is served by the field. Boston, printed and sold by Edes & Gill, Queen street, 1760." Dr Deane, in his *New England Farmer*, frequently cites this Treatise. It is an useful and judicious compendium of important precepts in Agriculture which have been further explained and enforced by subsequent writers.

Soaking corn for hogs has been recommended by several agricultural writers besides the Rev. Mr Elliot. Dr Deane says in his *New England Farmer* art. Swine page 417, Wells and Lilly's edition. "If it be thought most convenient to feed them with corn of the preceding year, it should not be given them without soaking, or boiling, or grinding it into meal. For they will not perfectly digest much of the hard kernels; it being too hard for their teeth. It has been thought by good judges, that the corn will be at least a sixth part more advantage to the swine or soaking it in water. But there is if I mistake not, still more advantage in grinding it."—Probably there is no way in which corn can be made so nutritious to swine as by *malting* it. See N. E. Farmer, vol. II. page 57.

The following Toasts were drank at the Cattle Show at Concord; want of room obliges us to omit some. "Perpetuity to the Holy Alliance of Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures." "The President of the United States—in manners and living a simple republican—in virtue, learning, and talents, elevated above Princes." "Our Governor—His skill and excellence as a Farmer are known in Worcester, and as Governor acknowledged throughout the Commonwealth." "The daughters of fashion, and the fashion of daughters—The first make bad wives, and the second bad forms."

Volunteer by R. Hosmer, Esq. "The Rev. Orator of the Day—He has illuminated the Husbandman's prospect by the rays of science, and enlivened this anniversary by the ebullitions of wit."

The following Toasts were drank at Bridgewater: "Agriculture—the most certain source of wealth, strength and independence." "The spirit of emulation—as sure to be found in the brightness of the plough-share as in the flash of the sword." "The Earth—improving its improver, giving him health, strength, and wealth." "The systematic Farmer—who attempts no more than he can accomplish, and well accomplishes all he attempts." "Great Crops—they will never incurber old-fashioned farming."

VOLUNTEERS.—By the Hon. WILLIAM DAVIS.—*Bridgewater and its divisions*—may the new towns ever maintain the high character of the old—By KILBURN WHITMAN, Esq.—The Orator of the day—a hopeful plant from a well cultivated soil:—As Farmers we will remember our errors, for he has told them pleasantly.—By B. BROWN, Esq.—The Farmer whose peculiar habits of industry, temperance and economy, have procured him long life, health and respectability. [Allusion was had in the last volunteer to Dr. John Whitman, of E. B. now in his 91st year, who with his own hands dug over a quarter of an acre of bushy unimproved land, the past season, and planted it with potatoes, which promise a good crop.]

Enormous Product—A correspondent informs us that Mr Moses Holden, of Barre, raised, this season, from a single seed 34 Pumpkins, weighing 673 lbs. and that the aggregate length of the different branches of the vine was 636 feet.—*Mass. Yeoman.*

A Marine Cravat to prevent persons from drowning, has been invented in England. It is in the usual form of the cravat, buckled round the neck, and possesses sufficient buoyancy to keep the head above water.

Georgia.—We have good authority for saying that the Georgia difference will be adjusted without the interference of Congress. For the present Georgia will be content with the land of those Creeks who were knowingly parties to the Treaty, and a compromise with the others will be left to future arrangement. Our information comes from the highest sources at Washington, and may be relied on.—*Nat. Int.*

Preparation of Razor Straps.—Mr Thompson, a Surgeon's instrument maker, has found that the best razor straps are thus made.

Glue a piece of common calf-skin leather on a slip of wood, and when dry, rub it with a piece of French chalk—called by mineralogists, *steatite*—then, with a piece of the finest lamp black lead that can be procured; and thus proceed, using the French chalk and black lead alternately, one after the other, until a sufficient coat or bed is formed on the leather. *Mec. Mag.*

There are now in our office, two pears from the farm of Mr. Gurdon Wadsworth, in this town, which weigh 20 ounces each, and measure fourteen and a half inches in circumference; also a pear and an apple from the farm of Mr. J. P. Jones, East-Hartford, the former weighing 20 ounces, and measuring thirteen and a half inches, and the latter weighing 13 ounces, and measuring thirteen and a half inches. *Hartford Times.*

Merinos.—This breed of Spanish sheep succeeds in North Jutland; where professor Krairup, has lately sold 700 lbs. of the wool.

Erratum—The following note belongs to a reference after the words "extremely rare," on the first column of this day's paper.

* I presume the cows of New Jersey, in their origin, were generally no smaller than those of New York or New England: yet in a part of it, on the old stage road between Trenton and Newark (I do not recollect where) I have repeatedly observed herds of *very small cows*, such as I never saw elsewhere; which I ascribed to the extreme poverty of their pastures,—lands which had been in tillage, but which appeared to be exhausted by long-continued cropping without manuring.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, &c.



FOR SALE, at the Kenrick Place, near the Brighton Post Office. The Nurseries have been much extended, & besides a variety of English Cherries, Pears, Apricots, &c. contain many thousands of grafted Apple trees of superior kinds, thrifty, handsome and of good size. Also, some thousands of budded Peach Trees, remarkably thrifty, and comprising a choice collection of about 40 of the most approved sorts discovered in our best gardens, or brought to the markets; the Peach trees are from 5 to 8 feet high and sold at the moderate price of 30 cents each. Of good sized ornamental trees, the flowering Horse Chestnut; flowering Catalpas; European Mountain Ash, Weeping Willow; Evergreen Silver Fir; and the Larch; Butternuts, and English Walnuts. Currant bushes of the prolific red kind, of all sizes, by the dozen, hundred, or thousand, on moderate terms. Also, the black, white, and Champagne do.; red, and white Roses; Lilacs, Senna, Gum Acacia, English Grapes, &c.

Orders addressed to JOHN or WM. KENRICK, and sent to the Brighton Post Office, or to the office of DANA & PENNO, Brokers, in State-street, will be duly attended to.

N. B. Trees will be packed in clay and mats for shipping, and conveyed to Boston, when ordered; and on Saturdays without charge for conveyance; but Gentlemen remote should employ some person to receive and pay for them.

In removing trees, one year's growth is frequently lost, if the trees happen to survive, by unreasonably diminishing their roots; therefore special care will be taken for their preservation.

MARSH & CALEN (at their Book and Stationary store, No. 362 Washington street,) have from the manufacturer a constant supply of *Portable Electrical Machines*, peculiarly constructed for Physicians.—These machines being very light and closely encased, together with all the necessary apparatus, cannot fail to suit the Faculty in every respect. They have likewise Thermometers proper for Chemical, Botanical, Surgical, Brewers', Distillers', Sugar Refiners', Dyers' Bathing and Marine purposes, made in the neatest manner. *esp3t.* 12

FOR SALE—a Farm situated in the pleasant and flourishing village of Dixmont, through which the mail stage passes twice a week from Augusta to Bangor, and is only from 16 to 20 miles distant to four ports on the Penobscot river. It has a convenient farm-house, 2 large barns, sheep folds, sheds, and out houses all in good repair; will summer and winter 100 sheep and from 15 to 20 head of neat cattle; with a good set of farming tools of the most approved kinds, which may be had with the premises if required.—For further particulars, inquire of BENJAMIN EUTMAN, on the premises. 7t. Dixmont (Me.) Oct. 13, 1825.

FRUIT TREES, &c.



JAMES BLOODGOOD & CO. have for sale at their nursery, at Flushing, on Long Island, near New York,

Fruit and Forest Trees, Flowering Shrubs & Plants of the most approved sorts.

The proprietors of this Nursery attend personally to the inoculation and engrafting of *all their Fruit Trees*, and purchasers may rely with confidence, that the Trees they order will prove genuine.

Orders left with Mr ZEBEDEE COOK, jr. No. 44 State Street, Boston, will be transmitted to us, and receive our prompt and particular attention. Catalogues will be delivered, and any information imparted respecting the condition, &c. &c. that may be required, on application to him. *Sept. 30.*

L. PARSONS & CO. City Furniture Warehouse, No. 1. Union Street, near the Union Stone, keep constantly on hand for sale, a general assortment of furniture, chairs, looking glasses, feathers of all kinds, fire sets, brushes, bellows, &c. &c.

FOR SALE, a full blooded BULL eighteen months old, got by Mr Parsons' Alderney Bull out of an Allerney Cow imported by John Hubbard, Esq.—Enquire at this office.

MISCELLANIES.

THE WIFE.

'Tis a wife whose smiles of gladness,
Falls like sunbeams on thy breast,
Scattering all thy clouds of sadness,
Like the night-shades to the west ;
And 'tis she whose voice of pleasure
Comes, like music, o'er thy heart—
Comes—a sweet and soothing measure—
Joy and quiet to impart.
'Tis a wife, whose arms around thee
Twine like ivy, to the tree—
Arms that when affliction found thee,
Clung in deeper sympathy
And 'tis she, whose tender bosom,
Like a beauteous lily bed,
Covered all with snow-white blossom,
Pillows thy dejected head.
'Tis a wife, whose heart of feeling,
Like a stream of freshening flow,
Through the blooming meadows stealing,
Pours its balm upon thy woe ;
And 'tis she, that rears beside thee
Children like the flowers of May—
Children who, when ill betide thee,
Shall be at thy hand to stay.

The choice of a wife.—The whole secret of choosing well in matrimony may be taught in three words—*explore the character.* A violent love-fit is always the result of ignorance ; for there is not a daughter of Eve that has merit enough to justify romantic love, though thousands and thousands may reasonably inspire that gentle esteem, which is infinitely better. A woman-worshipper and a woman-hater both derive their mistakes from ignorance of the female world ; for, if the characters of women were thoroughly understood, they would be found too good to be hated, and yet not good enough to be idolized.—*Christian Spectator.*

Exercise.—Carl Voelker, professor of Gymnastics in London, in giving an account of the exercises in his lessons observes—that after some preliminary practice he teaches his pupils, running for a length of time with celerity, if the pupil follows the present rules in this exercise and is not deterred by fatigue in the first six lessons he will soon be able to run three English miles in from 20 to 25 minutes. In the exercise of leaping, particularly with a pole, he says almost every one learns in a short time to leap his own height, and some of my pupils have been able to leap 10 or 11 feet high. The horizontal leap is easily attained over a space three times the length of the body and sometimes more.

Hint to young men.—Colquhoun in his "Police of London" remarks that he never knew an apprentice who saved money during the first 5 months of his freedom, who did not succeed ; and rarely knew one who did, who at the same period had run himself into debt.

Law.—Law is like a *contre-dance* ; people are led up and down in it till they are tired. It is like a book of surgery ; there are a great many terrible cases in it. It is also like physic ; they that take the least of it are best off. Law is like a homely gentlewoman ; very well to follow—and like a scolding wife, very bad when it follows us. Law is like a new fashion ; people are bewitched to get into it—and it is also like bad weather, most people are glad when they get out of it.

Compressed Waists.—Now-a-days, it is the fashion to look like an hour-glass, or a huge insect, or any thing else cut in two, and bolstered out at head and feet. A fashion that gracefully shows the figure, is one thing ; a fashion that totally conceals it, may have its merits ; but voluntarily to accept puffed shoulders in lieu of good ones, and a pinch in the ribs for a body like that of the Venus de Medici, is what no woman of taste should put up with who can avoid it. But as fashion is naturally at variance with health, the more a woman sacrifices of the one, the more she loses of the other. Thick legs are the least result of these little waists. Bad lungs, bad livers, bad complexion, deaths, melancholy, and worse than all, ricketty and melancholy children, are two often the undeniable consequences of the tricks that fashion plays with the human body. By a perverse spirit of justice, the children are revenged on the parents, and help, when they grow up, to pervert those who have the advantage of them.—*New Monthly—Art. Criticism on female beauty.*

Hartlip, the friend of Milton, pensioned by Cromwell for his agricultural writings, says, that old men in his days remembered the first gardeners that came over to Surrey, England, and sold turnips, carrots, parsnips, early peas, and rape, which were then great rarities, being imported from Holland. Cherries and hops were first planted, he says, in the reign of Henry VIII. ; artichokes and currants made their appearance in the time of Elizabeth ; but even at the end of this latter period we had cherries from Flanders ; onions, saffron, and liquorice from Spain ; and hops from the Low Countries. Potatoes, which were first known in the British islands about the year 1686, continued for nearly a century to be cultivated in gardens as a curious exotic, and furnished a luxury only for tables of the richest persons in the kingdom. It appears in a manuscript account of the household expenses of Queen Ann, wife of James I. that the price of potatoes was then 1s. the pound.—*English Paper.*

A young man on resuming his coat which had lain upon the grass, met with some obstruction in one of the sleeves, when out glided a snake four feet long.—*ib.*

The Duke of Byron heard the decree for his instant death pronounced by the Revolutionary Tribunal, in 1793, with unmoved tranquility. On returning to prison, his philosophy maintained that character of Epicurean indifference which had accompanied his happier years ; he ordered some oysters and white wine. The executioner entered as he was taking this last repast. "My friend," said the Duke, "I will attend you ; but let me finish my oysters. You must require strength for the business you have to perform ; you shall drink a glass of wine with me." He filled a glass of wine for the executioner, and another for the turnkey, and one for himself ; and went to the place of execution, where he met death with the courage that distinguished almost all the victims of that fearful period.

Italy.—It is stated that there are only six newspapers published in all Italy, viz. one each at Naples, Turin, Genoa, Milan, Florence, and

Rome. They are dull and insipid things, and have only from 200 to 500 subscribers each.—Such is the effect of the allied chiefs—the royal and the priestly.—*Niles' Register.*

Origin of an Old Saying.—An Irishman having stolen four pigs, was pursued and committed to prison. "Och !" said he, "and I have brought my pigs to a fine market."

Sale of Saxon Sheep.

WITH a view among other things, of relieving ourselves from the trouble of private applications and frequent examinations of our flock for the accommodation of individual purchasers, we propose to sell by Auction, at

NORTHAMPTON (MASS.) on Wednesday the 26th day of October next,

(being the day of the annual Cattle Show and Fair for the counties of Hampshire, Franklin, and Hampden.)

75 1-2 blood Saxon Bucks, coming two and three years old,

50 1-2 do. do. Ewes, same age.

25 3-4 do. do. Bucks, Lambs.

Not having contemplated a public sale and for that purpose taken samples of the wool of these Sheep that we can transmit for the inspection of gentlemen at a distance, we venture to give them, as a substitute, our assurance and warranty, that they are fully equal to the Saxon Sheep lately sold at Brighton.

Our original stock was purchased many years ago from the best Spanish flock, and with few exceptions from the Paular, Montarco and Negrete, and they have been kept with great care upon the farm and under the immediate inspection of one of the proprietors ever since. They are without any mixture of blood with the native sheep, and have been bred to as much perfection as the most careful management was able to accomplish, breeding with reference to the fineness and uniformity of the fleece. The sheep which we offer for sale are the progeny of one of the two best Saxon bucks brought into the U. States, the choice of these bucks and the best that we have seen of any subsequent importation, and our best ewes. Our object in sending for him was to get a buck of equal fineness with our own sheep and superior if we could, thereby to obviate the necessity of breeding in and in. The cross has exceeded our expectations and produced a race of Sheep not surpassed in quality of wool, with evenness of fleece and beauty of form, by any sheep in the country, whether Saxon or not, that have fallen under our observation. It is the fineness and perfection of the fleece that is sought, and breeding in and in is unfavorable to the object. The flock will soon be at a stand if not retrograde. Now we are confident that we can afford to the proprietors of flocks the same advantage of a cross breed in all its beneficial results, which they are now purchasing by importations from Saxony, for if the benefit of a cross can be secured from equally fine sheep of pure Merino stock, it is of no sort of consequence where the sheep come from. The Saxon sheep are the Merino, some of them bred to great perfection. Nevertheless many of those which we have examined are inferior animals and would be rejected by a careful breeder as worthless. And the high price of Saxon wool is more owing to the careful selection of fleeces that are sent to foreign markets and the rejection of the coarse locks and great attention to cleanliness, than to any other cause.

We have no wish to discourage the importation of Saxon sheep, much less to injure present proprietors ; for notwithstanding the amount paid by them, they will find their account in the purchase ; till the stock produced will be as valuable for any flock not immediately of the same origin as their own, other things being equal, as the imported sheep that cost hundreds.

The sheep will be numbered, and may be examined the day before the sale. Catalogues furnished and sale free.

I. C. BATES,
SAMUEL BENSHEW.

Northampton, Mass. Sept. 14, 1825.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

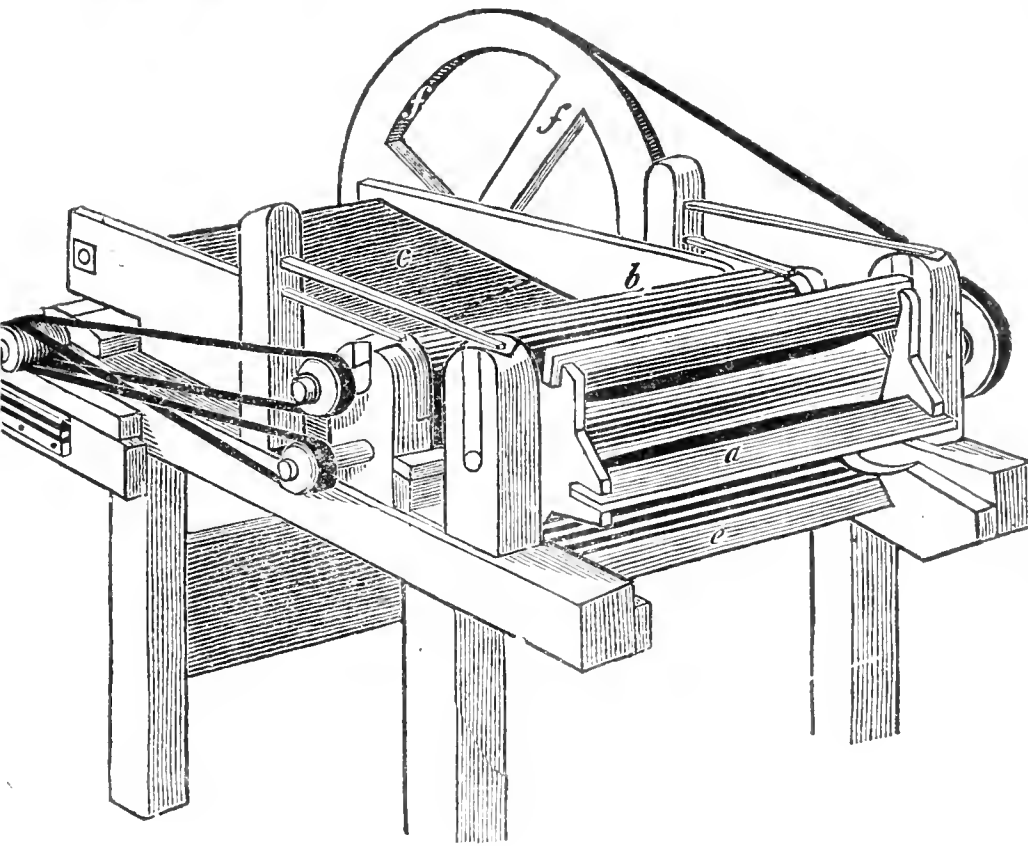
Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at the corner of Congress and Lindell Streets, Boston.—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. IV.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1825.

No. 13.

Pope's Threshing Machine.



EXPLANATION.

- a The revolving beater, the rods of which strike the grain 4000 times in a minute.
- b The parallel rollers that assist in conducting the straw forward to the beater.
- c The circular or endless cloth, on which is spread the material to be threshed, and which conducts the straw to the rollers (b).
- e The curved floor, consisting of slats on which the grain is beaten out.

- f The wheel that drives the beater, and to which the horse gear is attached.

[We have procured the above drawing of Mr. Pope's Threshing Machine, on which he has lately made some improvements. We are happy to learn that it is getting into use among our farmers, and that it gives general satisfaction.—A more particular account of it may be found in the *New England Farmer*, vol. iii. page 313.]

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Lynn, Oct. 6, 1825.

MR. FESSENDEN.—If the following statement of facts will add any thing to the many marvellous wonders of the present season, and you think it worth a place in the columns of the *Farmer*, it is submitted to your disposal:

There are now (Oct. 6th,) in the garden belonging to the Essex Dying Establishment, some bush beans in blossom, from which have been taken the first crop, perfectly ripe, and designed for seed; a second growth is also hanging to the stocks of some of them. Two Cabbage stumps, of the early low Dutch, from

which the first heads have been plucked and cooked long since; on one, is presented several small but perfectly sound heads; and on the other five, as sound and hard as the first heads that grew on them. Two Cabbages of the winter kind were set out as usual for seed, from which the seed has all been gathered; one has lately blossomed again, and the other has fresh sprouts and one perfect head, though small. But what caps the whole, is, a bean vine that has lately sprung up, blossomed, and now hangs full of pods, among some Lima beans which were planted early in the season. From circumstances attending this strange production I feel convinced that it sprung from some seed of the Lima kind that ripened early and scattered on the ground, and has undergone a com-

plete transformation. The leaves resemble exactly the leaves of the Lima bean, and the blossoms and pods hang in clusters the same as those of the Lima, among which it is flourishing, but the pods are entirely different in their construction. Some of the beans are large enough to shell; but indulging a hope that they may ripen, I do not feel inclined to gather them. If any of your correspondents or readers, would wish to satisfy themselves with respect to this strange phenomenon, I should be pleased to gratify any one with my attendance. It may be that I am mistaken as to any transformation taking place, and the opinion of some person more extensively experienced in these things would tend, either to corroborate my opinion, or refute it.

Yours, respectfully, AARON HALL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

ORCHARDS, &c.

Worcester, Oct. 18, 1825.

MR. FESSENDEN,—I noticed in a late *Centinel*, a communication from "*Agricola*," on the subject of "*Fruit Trees*," and began to prepare some remarks on the production. Upon more reflection, presuming that the publication would not be extensively read by *country* farmers, and would do but little good or harm, I abandoned my design. But, sir, seeing you have transplanted it into *your field*, from whence our farmers and *horticulturists* derive their ripe choice fruit, I have thought it might be useful to pursue my original design.

For the purpose of bringing an orchard to a hasty and productive state of improvement, *Agricola* observes that almost any soil will answer, "from the plains of the southern to the heaths of the northern parts of Massachusetts, indeed of any of the New England States." So bold and unqualified an assertion led me to doubt whether the writer had maturely considered his subject. Does he really believe that he can rear a hasty and productive orchard upon a pitch pine plain, or a shrub oak copse? Every experienced farmer would avoid both as radically unfit for an orchard. He knows that good soil is as necessary for his trees as for his corn. If the above doctrine be true, why is it that apple and other fruit-trees are thrifty and productive in rich and well cultivated soils and soon appear stricken with death on poor and sterile ground? In the latter case they die of famine, produced and accelerated by the diseases, which equally attend it? An occasional repast on the light diet which *Agricola* recommends may sustain them for a while, but unless they are furnished with a substantial every day food, they will, at an early period become unsightly and unproductive. The idea that almost any soil will do for an orchard is not a novel one. It was adopted by our ancestors and with too many of their other strange notions, has been transmitted by their descendants. The consequence is that we see orchards in a state of decrepitude and decay, which fifty years would not have produced, had they been judiciously tended in a favourable soil.

After settling it that the poorest land is as good as any, Agricola directs to "plant your seed where you intend your orchard. In new lands I would recommend never to use the plough, or to remove the rocks and stones." Under these directions the land for an orchard is to become wholly unproductive, for at least seven years. The "rocks and stones" render it unfit for mowing. The prohibition of the plough excludes tillage, and the destruction of the trees would be the certain consequence of pasturing. What intelligent farmer will be induced to make this sacrifice of the profit of his land for so long a period, when it is in his power, in one year, to have as mature an orchard as by this process he can obtain in seven? It is admitted that rocky land, where the soil is good is favourable for an orchard; and that ploughing is unnecessary if the trees are well cultivated by other means: but the tree should not be placed there until it has nearly attained its bearing state. A close of two rods square will contain trees sufficient for an acre of ground, with ample room for their growth, and render them less liable to be injured when transplanted to the orchard.

Agricola prefers grafting to budding to be performed the seventh or eighth year: this is no doubt, the best under his plan for an orchard: but where trees are prepared in a nursery, budding is to be preferred, as it is more expeditious and occasions no lasting injury to the stock.—Where there is a probability of obtaining a better variety of fruit by waiting for the natural produce, a suspension under all the disadvantages of late grafting might be judicious. But since we are in possession of an extensive and valuable assortment for all domestic purposes, it is more wise to select what we wish for without trusting to chance.

The doctrine that it is important to graft early fruit on early stocks, and late fruit on such as are naturally late is not sanctioned by sufficient demonstration. The fact may well be doubted when we consider the more obvious laws of nature in this creative process. The peculiar organization of the bulb or scion concocts such aliment from its nurse as it imbibed from its parent. The apple from a graft, in size, form, colour and taste, corresponds precisely with the fruit of the tree from which it was taken. Why then should it differ in the period of its maturity. Is it philosophical to suppose that a Siberian crab can rear a delicious fruit, foreign from its own nature, in so many essential qualities, and withhold its peculiarity of being early or late? Nature is too perfect in her known laws to admit the supposition.

The directions of Agricola on the subject of manure for his orchard, from their minuteness and precision have the cast of knowledge and experience; but on first reading them a farmer would be at some loss to determine what sort of manure he reprobates under the denomination of animal. By his definition of vegetable manure, made from barberry bushes, &c. we may infer that his animal manure is no other than vegetable substances, passed through the intestines of animals, producing the "pismire" the origin in the opinion of Agricola, of the innumerable tribes of insects, which produce the death of an orchard! Had he traced the destructive "insects;" (or vermin if you please) to the *but magot* in horses there might at least have been some plausibility in his conjecture that

the *borer*, and other vermin, which "work at the roots" of trees are generated in animal manure. In illustration of his theory he says, "where I have put animal manure about my trees I have found innumerable tribes of ants, or pismires travelling up and down, and depositing green eggs or lice under the leaves of the extreme twigs or branches." That ants or pismires have some strong attraction to the extreme branches of fruit trees of luxuriant growth such as would be produced by rich manure is manifest: but the object of these harmless tribes in resorting there is wholly different from that supposed by Agricola. They find, already deposited by some other insect on the most succulent and tender parts of the twig, "green eggs or lice" which in their mature state are denominated Aphides or Plant Lice. These insects derive their nourishment from the sap of the leaf or twig, and through tuberos apertures in their abdomen impart it to the ant in a fluid resembling honey dew. An attentive observer with a magnifying glass will be amused in witnessing this curious process. This saccharine exudation is also found inspissated on the perforated leaf or twig, a rich repast for the ant. In Rees' Cyclopaedia it is stated that the Aphis abounds with a sweet and grateful moisture, and is therefore eagerly devoured by the ants.—The disposition of the ant to devour the Aphis I have not been able to discover. The intercourse appears friendly. The ants pass over and among them with evident caution and kindness, apparently taking an interest in their preservation. It is not, however, improbable that they occasionally kill one for the luxury of good eating, or other good purposes, as a farmer kills a fat calf, or consigns an unprofitable cow to the shambles. I am not conversant with the natural history of these insects, although they abound on flower pots as well as on fruit trees. There is a succession of them through the whole season; and so long as the twig continues in a growing, tender state. They change their colour from green to brown; and in their mature state, quit the tree, a winged insect. Their odour is strong and loathsome. I have tried various methods to destroy them. On house plants, strong tobacco smoke will dislodge them and kill many. Caustic washes, if strong enough for their destruction, may harm the already injured shoot. The simplest of the efficacious expedients I have used, is, after removing the diseased leaves, to draw the stem through a piece of soft flannel, gently compressed by the hands.

By this long discussion, I apprehend, sir, I may have satisfied you of one important fact at least—that it is my opinion "that good soil is a prime requisite for a good orchard—that animal manure "is not prejudicial to it—and that the ant or pismire" does not produce the insects, which injure the fruit, and destroy the tree.

With high estimation for your paper, and friendly regard for yourself, I am respectfully yours,
O. Fiske.

Remarks by the Editor.—The piece written by "Agricola" to which our correspondent refers in the above article was originally published in the Boston Centinel and republished in the New England Farmer, vol. 1. page 52. We intended, at the time, to have made some remarks on what appeared to us to be incorrect in Agricola's directions; but the editor's head of that week was occupied by a long communication;

and we inadvertently suffered the article to pass without comment. Our correspondent however, has supplied our omission, and renders it unnecessary for us to go at length into real or supposed aberrations of Agricola. We will, however, add some remarks, which may serve as an appendix to the above communication.

All the writers on the culture of Fruit Trees, whose productions we have read, are of opinion that a good soil is necessary for a good orchard. The last American edition of Willich's Encyclopedia, article "Orchard," says "with respect to soil any common field or pasture, which produces abundant crops of corn, grass or culinary vegetables, may be chosen for laying out an orchard. If it be of a rich loamy nature, it will be a great advantage; though any soil of a good quality may be prepared for the purpose; but it must be neither too wet and heavy; nor too light or dry; it should be soft, easily worked, and have at least one spade deep of vegetable mould.

"The choice of a proper soil and exposure is not sufficiently attended to in the United States. Mr Riley or Marcus Hook, whose experience in Cider is inferior to none, assured Dr Mease, that apples growing in a good loose soil produce much more rich and generous liquor than those that grow on a stiff clayey land.

"Manure is an object of the greatest importance; and for this purpose, the sweepings of streets, those of cow and slaughter-houses, the emptyings of drains and light soil, are, in the opinion of Mr Bucknall eminently serviceable; as they "are more disposed to facilitate the growth and health of fruit-trees, than the manure from the stable."

"The following statement of the surprising resuscitation of an old worthless apple tree, appeared in the Salem Register, of May 1802;" and is now republished to show what good effects may proceed from *manuring fruit trees*. It is questionable whether Forsyth himself could boast of a more signal instance of his art in recovering an apparently dying tree. It may be added in favor of the practice that the gentleman R. S. Esq. of Princeton, regularly manures his trees every year, and asserts that the speedy decay of common peach trees is owing chiefly to a neglect of this practice. He even said that experience convinced him it was owing to the same circumstance that peach stones did not in general produce fruit like the original tree.

"In my garden is an apple tree, which about the year 1763, sprouted from the root of a former tree; it now girts three feet six inches. From 1784 to 1790 I observed it to be barren, and a lumber of the ground; year after year being the prey of caterpillars, and exhibiting the constant appearance of innumerable warts within the outside bark, which at the time I suspected was natural instinct in the insect for the propagation of its kind.

"The garden, &c. did not fall under my peculiar care and cognizance until 1792. In the spring of 1793 I tried an experiment for giving it new life, as follows: Very early in the season, I directed my gardener with a hoe to cleanse the outside bark of such excrescences as might bear the operation with little difficulty. In the next place I directed him to raise a wall of small stones round the tree, at the distance of one foot, and perhaps nine inches high; and then to fill the cavity with manure from the resource of compost.

"The effect in the succeeding season was truly worthy of notice; the warts disappeared, the bark clean and thrifty, and the tree so loaded with fruit, that about one third of the boughs broke and came to the ground with the cumbersome weight. Comparatively no caterpillars since; and on an average great plenty of fruit yearly."

Peach trees, however, according to some horticulturists, require little or no manure, and in opposition to the authority, and the reference to the fine peaches of R. S. of Princeton, above named, we have the assertion of Mr John Ellis of New Jersey, that peach trees should not be manured. He says "Peach trees never require a rich soil; the poorer the soil the better the fruit; a middling soil produces a more bountiful crop." It is probable that a soil may be made too rich with barnyard manure or other excrementitious matter, to give trees the durability or longevity which they might otherwise attain.

[Some further remarks on this subject must be deferred till our next paper.]

WORCESTER CATTLE SHOW.

The annual Cattle Show, Ploughing Match, and Exhibition of Manufactures, was held in Worcester on the 12th inst. The assemblage was large, and the Worcester Yeoman observes "Among the strangers we were happy to perceive that skilful farmer, the venerable Col. PICKERING, who, at the age of more than eighty years, is still one of the most useful and skilful agriculturists in the country. Delegations were present from the Massachusetts Society, the Hampshire, Franklin, and Hampden Society,—from the Societies in the county of Bristol, Ms. Windham county, Con. and several in New-Hampshire."

Of the manufactures exhibited we have received but a brief notice. There were about twenty beautiful carpets, which are said to be fine specimens of skill and industry. The specimens of Broadcloths were few, which circumstance the Yeoman attributes in part to the attention of Manufacturers being attracted to New York and Philadelphia. The number of animals entered was 294 not including the cattle at the ploughing match. Of these 160 were neat cattle, and 134 sheep and swine. Besides these, there was a team of seventy-eight yoke of *Working Oxen* owned in Worcester, pronounced by the Committee on working oxen to be the best that has been exhibited in that place on a similar occasion. Mr Williams' beautiful horse *Roman* was also exhibited.

Fifteen teams started at the Ploughing Match, of which we hope to give an official account hereafter.

The exercises of the day commenced at the South Meeting House at 11 o'clock. They were introduced by a brief address from his Excellency, Gov. Lincoln, "who spoke, (says the Yeoman) in a highly interesting manner of the condition of the Society, of its past usefulness, and the prospect of the good hereafter to be effected by it. It seems there are between 700 and 800 members, and that the amount of the funds of the Society, well secured on interest is between \$4000 and 5000. After a prayer by the Rev. Mr Going of Worcester, an Address was delivered by George A. Tufts, Esq. of Dudley, which we presume will be published. We were glad to find that the speaker did not confine himself to mere general observations; and that he urged, as we think on every fit occasion should be done, the importance of manufactures not merely as one branch of national industry, but as connected with and essential to the prosperity of agriculture."

The trial of strength of *Working Oxen* commenced at half past 12. Sixteen teams were

entered, and thirteen were submitted to trial.—The premiums were all awarded to *Sutton* oxen under the management of *Sutton* drivers.

The Society dined at Stockwell's tavern at 2 o'clock. At 5 they repaired to the meeting-house of the Rev. Mr HOADLEY's society, for the purpose of hearing the Reports of the Committees, and awarding the Premiums. These we intend to publish hereafter.

MANUFACTORIES.

A gentleman who has travelled in Massachusetts has furnished the Editors of the *National Intelligencer* with a list of the manufacturing establishments formed and forming in the space of fifty miles in a direct route from Springfield towards Boston. Establishments in other parts of the state east of the Connecticut river are as numerous, and many of them with capitals as large as the following, referred to on the above-mentioned route.

In Springfield, on Chicopee river, 2 Cotton Factories, with 7500 spindles, and other extensive buildings connected.	Capital \$1,000,000
Paper Mills, 2 Furnaces, &c.	100,000
In Ludlow, 4 miles above the latter 2 Factories and Works.	capital 400,000
In Palmer, 6 miles from the latter, where 900 acres are bought for the purpose, is to be an establishment, with a capital of	1,000,000
In Munson, 7 miles from the latter, are to be 3 manufactories and a furnace, capital	300,000
In Ware, 8 miles from the latter, 3 Manufactories & a Furnace, capital	800,000
In Western, 7 miles from Palmer, 4 Factories, size & capital unknown.	
In Brimfield, 8 miles from Palmer, is one establishment of one thousand spindles.	
In Storbridge, two small factories.	
In Southbridge are 7 Factories of Wool and Cotton, two of which are very large	
In Dudley, are two large Wool, besides several Cotton establishments.	
In Oxford are one large and one small cotton establishment.	
In Leicester are one large and two small establishments.	
In Spencer is a Wool Factory.	
In Medway a Lace establishment is formed which employs 100 women.	

Green Glass.—A piece of green glass, laid flat on a book, will be of the utmost benefit to those who are troubled with weak sight; particularly to those who wish to read, but who are often, in the most interesting parts, perhaps, obliged reluctantly, to leave off. A piece of fine, clear green glass, about the size of a royal octavo page, will be found of infinitely more assistance than green spectacles.—*Medical Intelligencer.*

The patent right of a machine which with the assistance of a boy 12 years of age, will manufacture 36000 pins in an hour, is offered for sale in Philadelphia.

Emigration.—Forty-six emigrants from Norway have arrived at New-York. They appear to be a worthy people, are in good spirits, and intend to settle on farms in Ontario county, New-York.

PRESERVATION OF APPLES.

The following valuable observations, contained in a letter from Noah Webster, Esq have been published in the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository.

"It is the practice with some persons, to pick apples in October, and first spread them on the floor of an upper room. This practice is said to render apples more durable, by drying them. But I can affirm this to be a mistake. Apples, after remaining on the trees as long as safety from the frost will admit, should be taken directly from the trees to close casks, and kept dry and cool as possible. If suffered to lie on a floor for weeks, they wither and lose their flavor, without acquiring any additional durability. The best mode of preserving apples for spring use, I have found to be, the putting them in dry sand as soon as picked. For this purpose, I dry sand in the heat of summer, and late in October put down the apples in layers, with a covering of sand upon each layer. The singular advantages of this mode of treatment are these:—1st. The sand keeps the apples from the air, which is essential to their preservation. 2. The sand checks the evaporation or perspiration of the apples, thus preserving in them their full flavor—at the same time, any moisture yielded by the apples, (and some there will be) is absorbed by the sand; so that the apples are kept dry, and all mustiness is prevented. My pippins in May and June, are as fresh as when first picked; even the ends of the stem look as if just separated from the twig."

EXCELLENT CUSTOM IN CHINA.

The historical relations of China mention a ceremony of opening the grounds, which the Emperor performs every year. The design of this public and solemn act is to excite the people to tillage.

Further, the Emperor is informed every year of the husbandman who has distinguished himself most in his profession; and he makes him a mandarin of the eighth order.

Among the ancient Persians the kings quitted their grandeur and pomp, on the eighth of the month called *Chorem Rug* to eat with the husbandmen. These institutions were admirably well calculated for the encouragement of agriculture.—*Montesquieu's Spirit of Laws.*

In Canada, as here, the Autumn has been celebrated for the beauty and serenity of the weather. It has even exceeded all others in the memory of man, not only for its uniform mildness and salubrity, but for its uncommon warmth, the weather being actually as hot as it generally is in the month of June.

The Montreal Courant, as an evidence of the uncommon warmth of the season, states that a second crop of raspberries has been gathered at Pointe la Fortune. Ripe strawberries were seen in New York last week.

There are now on a farm owned by Valentine Fisher, near Hanover, York County, Pennsylvania, two geese that were purchased by Mr Fisher's father, at a public sale 45 years ago; they were then full grown, but it is not known how old they were.

From the Boston Recorder.

AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR COLLEGES.

Much has been said and written upon the subject of establishing Institutions for the improvement of those intended to be farmers. And from the interest that has been excited, as well as from the importance of the object, it is very probable that something of the kind will soon be done. It becomes important then to inquire, in what way the farming interest, and the interests of the community, may be the most extensively promoted by such literary establishments.

It has occurred to us that much more would be accomplished, at the same expense, by connecting an Agricultural Professorship with each of the existing Colleges, than by establishing new Seminaries. Let the Legislatures grant to the several Colleges of our country a sufficient sum to purchase a farm with suitable buildings and stock, and to support an Agricultural Professor or Superintendent; to be an eminent practical Farmer, as well as general scholar, and the following among other advantages might result.

1. The Agricultural students, by labouring four hours in a day, might earn sufficient to provide for their tuition, board, clothing, &c. so that such as were destitute of property, as well as others, might enjoy the privilege of the Seminary.

2. In addition to receiving the best practical instruction relative to farming, these students might have opportunity of hearing all the College lectures, and might attend the College recitations in such branches as would be likely to advance their respectability and usefulness as farmers and citizens.

3. Opportunity might thus be afforded for their cultivating an extensive and familiar acquaintance with literary men, which might be of eminent service to them in after life; and thus that distance which unhappily exists between those of the learned and those of the laboring professions, might be in a measure annihilated.

4. The Farm, (on which the best species of all kinds of fruit, vegetables, and animals, should be raised, and the best system of management should be adopted,) being connected with a College, would of course become an object of curiosity to all the students, and to the thousands who should visit the College; and thus all improvements, inventions, and discoveries in Agriculture, which might be made, would be extensively propagated through the country.

5. Those, who should thus labor staidly four hours of the day, and at the same time make respectable attainments in literature and science, would be likely, *in after life*, to intermingle literary pursuits with manual labor, and would thus show, by their *example*, that labor was not inconsistent with mental improvement and enjoyment, and thus the intellectual character of the laboring community generally would in time become much more elevated than at present. And what patriot—what philanthropist—would not rejoice to see thousands, who cultivate the soil, not merely expert in the elements of learning, but able to converse with dignity, and interest, on books of science, religion, and government; and able to exert a controlling

influence in Legislative assemblies, and other public meetings.

6. Many of the regular College students, witnessing the superior health, and vigor, and cheerfulness, of the Agricultural students, would be led to engage in the exercises of the field for the amendment or preservation of their own health; and thus many valuable minds might be saved from that deplorable effeminacy, which is so frequently exhibited in enfeebled constitutions.

7. Literary men introduced among the laboring community, would every year make new discoveries and improvements in Agriculture and the various arts of life; by which means, necessary labor would be greatly diminished or facilitated. A good illustration of this idea is found in the simple fact, that of the 1109 patents already granted by the general Government, more than nineteen twentieths have been obtained by citizens of the Northern states. The chief reason of which difference probably is, that implements of husbandry and the mechanic arts in the Northern states are used by men of intelligence, who can understand and feel the value of improvements. But we would gladly see our American yeomanry much more intelligent. We would gladly see them rising every year in the scale of thinking beings. We would hope the period is not far distant, when instead of their so generally *laboring for a living* as seemingly an *ultimate* object, they may be generally found laboring only a portion of the day, to provide the means of their own and others' intellectual and moral advancement and happiness.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1825.

ON SALT AS A MANURE.

The controversy respecting the value of Salt as a manure is agitated in the London Farmers' Journal, and some very eminent agriculturists have been engaged on both sides of the question. We have heretofore expressed our doubts relative to the utility of this substance, merely as a fertilizer of soils, but think the subject deserves further investigation. We will, therefore present our readers with the substance of some communications taken from the paper above mentioned, which may throw further light on a matter of considerable importance to many of our cultivators.

Sir John Sinclair, in a letter to the Editor of the Farmers' Journal, published June 13th, 1825, says, "I observed in your paper of the 2nd of May, a very interesting letter on Salt as a Manure, signed 'S.'" It is a pity that your correspondents will not subscribe their real names, which would stamp additional authority on the information they communicate. Your correspondent seems to have entered into his plan of experiments with great zeal and industry; and I wish much, that he would publish a more detailed account of them. But I still think, that salt must be of more use to Agriculture than his experiments hitherto seem to indicate.

Without entering into other particulars at present, I am anxious to recommend to so zealous a friend to agriculture, the possibility of

This letter was published in the New England Farmer, vol. IV, page 12.

preventing, by the use of Salt, the rust in wheat, which is better than attempting to cure the disease after it has commenced. I have endeavoured to explain that point in the Code of Agriculture, third edition, p. 423. It is there stated, that it has been found in Cornwall, that 31½ bushels of salt, (50lbs. each) sown before turnips, effectually prevents any rust in the succeeding crop of wheat. As salt prevents corruption in the juices, it is the most likely means of checking the propagation of *fungi*, and preventing the rottenness and corruption to which wheat is liable when it becomes what is called *rusted*. This doctrine is strongly confirmed by the following facts:—1. Rust is rarely experienced in the immediate vicinity of the sea, unless the ground is greatly over-manured;—2. When sea-ooze is employed as a manure, impregnated as it is with saline particles, the crop generally escapes the disease; and—3. That rust is little known in Flanders, where Dutch ashes—full of salt—are in use.

Indeed the experiments of your correspondent seem to confirm this idea, for he states that in rich lands where salt was used, the straw was light, and the sample fine; whereas the produce from the same land without salt, consisted chiefly of rank straw, with a light shrivelled sample of corn. This seems to imply that it was rusted.

I am most anxious that this experiment should be tried, not only by your intelligent correspondent "S." but also by as many friends to improvement as possible, particularly those who occupy farms apt to be rusted; for if it were possible to prevent rust in wheat, it would be infatuation to suffer the importation of foreign corn; in almost any season, we should then be able to supply ourselves.

It should be desirable to ascertain the effects of this quantity of salt upon the turnip crop, which I have no doubt, will be sufficiently favorable to repay the expenses of the experiment.

When wheat is sown in fallows, from 30 to 40 bushels of salt per statute acre should be mixed with the soil a month, or at least a fortnight, before the seed is sown, for the purpose of preventing the rust and improving the sample, both of which great objects there is reason to hope may thus be accomplished.

I remain Sir, your most obedient servant.

JOHN SINCLAIR.

N. B. In making such experiments it would be desirable, for the sake of comparison, to leave every alternate ridge unsalted.

A writer for the Farmers' Journal of June 9th, 1825, with the signature *Amicus Patriæ*, says, "Having satisfied myself that there is a great value in salt as a manure, not only by many trials, but also by trials correctly made by other persons, whom I know may be depended on, I am much surprised and concerned to read such representations as are given in a letter in your Journal of the 23d. ult. [see N.E. Farmer, vol. IV, page 12.] which letter throughout the very brief description or explanation it contains of the numerous and long continued trials of salt stated to have been made, asserts that the writer could hardly, in a single instance discover any value in salt as a manure. My desire to check so wrong an opinion from prevailing, and to encourage the use of salt, from indisputable evidence of its value, and especially to promote its trial in those high districts where

the soil is poor, and of a nature not to retain sufficient moisture to promote vegetation by dissolving manures or receiving nourishment from the atmosphere, induces me to offer a few observations in reply to your correspondent's letter. Your correspondent commences his address with an indirect intimation that he is not satisfied that salt is not of value as a manure, and that, the duty now being removed, its value should be fully ascertained and made public; and then proceeds to state for what purposes he had tried it, and that he has been almost uniformly unsuccessful; but the very brief manner in which he has described the trials he has made, renders it impossible to point out to him, or other persons, the incorrectness of the time, or of the manner of them, where he has been incorrect, which may have been the case in every one of them; as I have known similar results with a friend of mine, in a course of trials which he had made. If farmers would but attend to instructions given by those who have published their testimony of its value, and following carefully the exact rules communicated to them, we should have by their co-operation, this manure soon in general use. I will observe that by Johnson and by other writers it is directed as a general best rule to spread salt by hand at the rate of from 10 to 20 bushels per acre immediately after it has been harrowed in; for all other seed, if in the West of England, [a wet part of the country] after the seed has been harrowed; and in counties less frequented with rain in January: [in this country as late in the fall or as early in the spring as may be without sowing on snow] for meadows [mowing lands] and other grass in autumn, not later than November; and if the salt be not well crushed [ground or pulverized] it may do much injury. Now in your correspondent's letter we have not any clear information of the exact time and manner of its being put on, before or after the seed was sown, or quantity and purpose particularly stated; but only in a general manner mentioned, that five bushels of salt per acre were used in numerous trials for three years, which, unfortunately was the lowest quantity mentioned in the above stated publication, as known to produce any discernible effect; and it is well known, that 60 bushels will commonly cause sterility for a time. If the writer did make any correct trial with 15 or 20 bushels per acre and had stated the exact time and manner of putting on, and quantity used, and for what purpose, the previous crop, and nature and state of the land, it would have enabled me to show the incorrectness of the trial if incorrect, and result not successful. The writer would induce many persons to conclude that he does not correctly understand the manner in which salt acts as a manure, otherwise he would not have laid the salt in drills in any trial.

Salt is not itself a direct manure as a food for plants, but operates beneficially in various ways not only in hastening the decomposition of stubble and other manures, so as to render them more quickly a food for plants, and thereby enabling them to take up a greater quantity in a given time, but also in checking injury from worms and other insects, and in promoting necessary moisture in the ground, without which plants cannot thrive, and take that carbonaceous food from the atmosphere necessary for their growth and main support. Salt acts also in other ways unknown to us, as may be particularly observed

in a severe winter by its effect on Savoy cabbage. If the plant be surrounded by a slight sprinkling of salt, about two inches from its stem, two or three weeks before Christmas, its sound leaves will not at all droop down, which are then all commonly so, but will preserve them up in a close state as in mild weather. Can this be witnessed, and salt be thought to have no useful influence?

A writer with the signature "*A Surry Farmer*," whose communication on salt as a manure, was published in the *Farmers' Journal* of June 27, 1825, says "Experience has proved that 20 to 30 bushels of salt to the acre have answered the best expectations in many instances; it promotes vegetation, and is a great annoyance to slugs, worms, &c. lessens their ravages and often destroys them. Twelve bushels per acre mixed with treble the bulk of good light compost have been found an excellent top-dressing for natural and artificial grasses; but I would advise those who are desirous of using Salt to make trial of an acre in competition; they will then have the fact before them, and there will be no reason for the uncertain results of chemical analyses of their soils. The experiments of S. are very inconclusive; he gives us the results of two extremes, viz five bushels and sixty bushels per acre; the former, as might have been expected, produced no visible effect; the latter caused sterility for a time. Now any body the least acquainted with the nature of salt, would readily have imagined the consequences of such trials. If S. were a practical man and desirous of information on the subject, he should know that seaweed is almost the only manure used on many parts of the coast, where it is carted in heaps to undergo the process of fermentation and decomposition, when it is mixed with a given quantity of earth, and spread on land already highly impregnated with salt from its contiguity to the sea; practice has taught the farmers the proper quantity, to the good effects of which their crops bear ample testimony, both in Kent and Essex; but when the usual quantity has been greatly exceeded, it has destroyed vegetation for a time. The like results attend the use of sprats and herrings as manure, owing to the powerful oil they contain."

The writer above quoted, with the signature "*Amicus Patriæ*," resumes the subject of salt as a manure, in the *Farmer's Journal* of August 1, 1825. In this he says, "The trials made by your correspondent S. on the manures to ascertain the dissolving power of salt, do not appear to me to have been rightly calculated for such purpose as I think the mixing so much, as 14 parts of salt (by weight I suppose) to 50 of manure, was far too large a quantity, and only 1 to 50 might, it is probable, be too little, if the rains were great; so that I think we might by such a mode of trial, be led to very erroneous conclusions, either from the rains not penetrating such a body of manure, or if made of shallow depth being soaked too much. I cannot doubt it will be allowed, that unless a proper degree of moisture (neither too much nor too little,) co-operates in the fermentation, the dissolution cannot proceed; and I am of opinion that numerous insects that would be generated in the unsalted manure, when laid in a heap and not in the salted, would contribute to promote its corruption. S. allows that salt is an absorbent of moisture from the air, it must therefore promote the dissolution of

manures spread on the ground, the free access of the dews and airs assisting; and as he admits that it certainly increases the weight of the grain, I think it reasonable to conclude, that the salt hastening the decomposition of the manure, and exciting moisture, furnishes that supply; and as fresh meat will sooner be spoiled with a very little salt than when none is applied, wherein is the difference? Or it is no argument to assert that nature acts by contradictory or partial laws, if it be true that a small quantity of salt will promote this, or the digesting of our food, and that a much larger quantity will prevent the meat spoiling, or our food from being digested. Again, it is true that the supposed most proper quantity of salt for hastening the putrefaction of manure in the field has not yet been stated, nor can be determined; and the effect of the rains might counteract the best calculation. I am satisfied that the worst way, on every account, of spreading salt on the land, is to mix it in the dung-hill. The statements respecting the rust or blight on wheat appearing alike, both on the salted and unsalted ground, do not convey instruction, as S. does not state any particulars respecting either the soil or quantity of salt used or when put on, or the preceding crop, nor in what quantity the seed is sown, which is material to be known; as Mr Blaikie, Mr Coke's steward, maintains that thick sowing is the best security against blight, attributing to sudden changes from mild to cold winds, when the wheat is forward, that check to the rise of the sap which occasions the blight; therefore if S.'s crop was thin and much exposed, the assistance of the salt may have been too powerfully counteracted. I am satisfied S. will allow that whatever nourishes the corn so as to excite it to take up more food in a given time, must afford protection against blight; now, as S. has explained that he is quite satisfied that salt will increase the weight of the grain, when properly used, then it is certain that the plants must take up more of proper food, and by its assistance be better protected from blight.

The statements from the appearance of the crops of S.'s respected neighbour, who used but eight bushels of salt per acre, should have no weight with the advocates for salt as a manure, because S. himself states, that he found five bushels per acre to produce no perceptible effect in any respect, consequently eight bushels could not be expected to afford any material farther assistance in its appearance in the field; and on this subject I can attest that I have repeatedly been unable to discern the least difference in the field when salted, and yet have afterwards found a better sample, and an increased produce of 5½ bushels per acre; I therefore particularly urge it on the attention of the farmer never to be satisfied without a careful ascertainment of comparative samples and produce. The putting on salt to young clovers was utterly wrong—the green leaf, the lungs of the plant, touched by salt, is destroyed, whether done in the act of spreading the salt, or, when very young, the high winds bending it to the salted ground before dissolved away, or from too strong a solution of it touching and injuring the stem: a small quantity of weak brine put on the leaves of the French bean will quickly show its effect. That with a substance possessing such power as salt, which only acts as a stimulant, and not as a food, and in a manner not yet suffi-

ciently known, the most correct attention should be given to the instruction of experience. Salt must not be put to grasses except during the stagnant state of their juices, as between October and March, and every caution given should be attended to. In using salt with manure I would particularly recommend the trial of about 12 or 15 bushels an acre to be spread by hand over part of a field, on which part let only half or one third of the quantity of manure be spread, compared with the rest of the land, observing not to put on the salt till after the manure has been ploughed in; and if on grass land, not till after it has been well harrowed.

As authentic recent information respecting the use of salt for any agricultural purpose will be considered valuable by every farmer, I will take this early opportunity to mention, that I have just received a letter, dated the 15th inst. from a most respectable innkeeper and farmer, (Mr. Woods, of Ingatesone, Essex,) in reply to a letter addressed to him from this neighborhood, for an information respecting the truth of his mixing salt with his hay in every state when getting into stack, and giving it to post horses and all his stock. Mr. Woods says, I have used salt to hay in unfavorable seasons, upwards of 30 years, which hay has been regularly consumed by all my stage, post, and farm horses, and likewise by my cows, bullocks and sheep; and every description of stock has done well with it. I generally keep about 70 horses, 12 cows, 10 or 12 bullocks, and 100 sheep, and from the beneficial effects experienced I now do and shall continue using salt with my hay whether the season prove foul or fair. My rule is to mix about a peck to a load, keeping a boy sprinkling it while unloading. Mr. Wood adds that last year he spread ten bushels of salt per acre on some land sown with barley, and that the part salted was two shades lighter colour than the unsalted, and produced an increase of four bushels per acre; and it should be remembered that the beneficial effects from the salt do not cease with the first crop.

NEW VARIETY OF POTATOES.

We are indebted to the politeness of R. H. GARDINER, Esq. for the following letter, accompanying a present of a quantity of fine potatoes of a new sort.—We shall be happy to distribute them as seed to farmers who wish to try a new variety the ensuing spring.

T. G. FESSENDEN, Esq.
Gardiner (Me.) Oct. 11, 1825.
SIR—I send you a barrel of chinango potatoes. The seed I brought originally from Philadelphia, but they have been continually improving since I have cultivated them. They are good bearers in common seasons, but in a dry season, like the past, from being early, give a better crop than any other kind with which I am acquainted.—When cooked, they are mealy, even before they are fully grown, and continue mealy till new potatoes come again. Your obt^d serv^t,
R. H. GARDINER.

Twenty sheep, belonging to two farmers in Stratford, N. H. have been killed by a very large wolf of the *canis lupus* species. Another of the animals supposed its mate, was surrounded in a wood and killed in Lunenburg, Vt. in July last.

Miscellaneous Items.

The Gardiner Chronicle states that Professor DEANE with the students of the first class, of the Gardiner Lyceum, under his care, set out on their contemplated tour on Tuesday last, and expected to be absent one week. We are pleased to learn from the same source, that a tour similar to this, is to be made once a year by the first class. We think this will enhance the value of the Institution in the eyes of the public, while at the same time it will be very beneficial to the students.

Wool.—A few towns on Connecticut river will sell, the present year, from 50,000 to 100,000 dollars worth of Wool. The rearing of Merino sheep and the production of wool, is a business that cannot be overdone, any more than the culture of cotton in the Southern States; and if we do not greatly err, it will be a business which will yield ready money and wealth not less to the farmer of the North than the cotton business does to the planter of the South.—*N. H. Pat.*

The cultivation of Silk in Egypt, is going on upon an extensive scale.

Another large PEAR.—We have seen a Pear from the farm of Mr. Smith, in this town, which weighs THIRTY-FOUR ounces, and measures 11 1-2 inches in circumference.—*Hartford Times.*

The British Society of Arts has offered a premium of 50 guineas for the best mode of removing the stumps and roots of trees. Machines for the purpose have been invented in New-York, Vermont, and Canada.

Something Rare.—A box of full grown ripe Raspberries, picked in Newburyport, in an open field, on the 18th inst. was forwarded to this city on Wednesday last, in prime order.

Gun Barrels.—An English sportsman asserts, from his own experience, that the generally received opinion, that the greater the length of the gun barrel, the greater the distance to which the shot will be thrown, is erroneous. He cut 4 inches from the barrel of a fowling piece which was 2 feet 10 inches long, by which he found the force of the charge considerably increased. He proceeded to shorten it, inch by inch, until he had reduced it to 2 feet 2 inches, and uniformly found the power of impulsion increased. He tried the same experiment on two other fowling pieces with the same result, but did not ascertain how much farther the reduction could be carried with success. If the width of the bores were to be much increased, he supposed that a greater length than 2 feet 2 inches might be found to increase the force.—*Hampshire Gaz.*

A Swiss Journal states, that the King of Sardinia has issued an ordinance prohibiting reading and writing to be taught to any one who has not property to the amount of 309 dollars.

The heat of the present summer exceeded that of any year since 1740; in that year the mercury stood for two days at 110.

A newly invented pump, called the Marine Hydraulion, or safety box, has recently been invented in Philadelphia. The papers of that city state, that it is calculated to discharge 130 gallons per minute.

A new lithographic invention is announced at Brussels, by which the French papers are to be copied and reprinted within two hours after the arrival of the Mail. The Brussels editors are alarmed at this, apprehending ruin from the competition.

On Tuesday evening of last week, five prisoners confined in the jail of Montreal, made their escape through the common sewer leading towards the river.

Trade of Taunton.—Two brigs, recently arrived at Newport, R. I. from Russia, have both full cargoes of iron for Taunton, Mass.

Progress of Printing in the State of New-York.—In a district in that State, where, only fourteen years since one small newspaper, could find but a fair support, there are twenty two papers printed weekly.

Mr. Thomas Drew, who is making a farm at Matamoras, about 80 miles northeasterly of Langor, gathered his seed corn this year in SIXTY days from the time his field was planted.

The following toasts were drank at the late Agricultural Exhibition at Worcester:

Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures.—The three pillars which sustain the fabric of our national independence. If either be prostrated, the splendid edifice must fall.

The Tenants of our great farm.—Independent in their several divisions, and protected in their immunities—may they not forfeit their title to a life lease by quarrelling with the landlord.

Our Manufacturers.—May countless spindles, and merry shuttles dance to the music of every watermill in our wide spread nation.

Invention and Industry, Theory and Practice.—Let not the head say to the hand I have no need of thee—nor the hand to the head I have no need of thee, for they are all members.

Our Canal Engineers.—Skillful Anatomists, who improve the Constitution of Nature by furnishing new Arteries to the System.

Brother Jonathan's Farming tools.—Courage and constancy, the flails to thrash his enemies—enterprise & industry the sickles to reap the harvest of prosperity.

The Massachusetts Society for promoting Agriculture.—We honor their efforts—we rejoice in their success, and we desire their continued influence upon our prosperity.

Mr. Derby, who with the Hon. Mr. Welles attended as Delegates from the Society, reciprocated the compliment of the above notice, by proposing the following sentiment:

The Massachusetts and the Worcester Agricultural Societies.—Their interests are the same—the mother will be the last to repine at the success of the daughter. "It is all in the family."

Success to the Hampshire, Franklin and Hampden Agricultural Society. The good team of Old Hampshire must work well, when it works together.

Mr. Bancroft, a Member and Delegate from the above Society, rose and expressed his acknowledgments for the flattering recollection of the Society which he represented on this occasion, and said that he was also instructed by their President the Hon. Joseph Lyman, who was unexpectedly detained from attending, as he had proposed, to acknowledge the gratification he felt in the reputation and success of this Institution. Mr. Bancroft then proposed a complimentary sentiment, "To the Head and the Heart of the Commonwealth."

A note was received by the President from the Hon. Mr. Mills, of the county of Hampshire, who was in town on this occasion, regretting his detention from the dinner table by engagements in public business, and offering the following sentiment:

The Members of the Agricultural Society of the County of Worcester.—May their hills be covered with herds, and their vallies loaded with corn—may their sheep bring forth by thousands, and their oxen be strong to labour—may their wives be like fruitful vines, and their children like olive plants around their tables.

The Essex Agricultural Society, and their venerable President, who honors this occasion with his presence.

Col. Pickering, in an impressive manner, expressed his gratification in the exhibitions of the day, and the attentions which he had personally received, and to the Society over which he presided.

Farmers.—May they take in good part, the suggestions of their Brethren upon their favorite theories, and when disposed for railing, apply it to their own offences.

Spinning Jennies.—In the matrimonial factory, they are seldom left to be spinsters.

Old Bachelors.—A one cattle team, in nothing good, and in some things good for nothing.

VOLUNTEERS.

The Island of Nantucket.—Although geographically an *Out-let* to the *Homestead*, yet by legal title inseparably attached to it, and no less to be valued because not within the same *Enclosure*.

The President of the Worcester Agricultural Society.—Although a *good farmer* be an *excellent title*, we deem it no disparagement, that we can append to it, *His Excellency the Governor of the Commonwealth*.

BRIGHTON CATTLE SHOW.

This anniversary was attended on the 19th and 20th inst. with an appearance of increased interest, and a prospect of undiminished utility. As our paper must go to press before the proceedings on this occasion will be closed, we cannot give a circumstantial account of either the animals, products or manufactures exhibited, but must refer our readers to the Reports of the Committees, which, with other details, we shall publish as soon as possible.

The show of Animals was, we think, somewhat superior to that of last year. The cattle pens (amounting in all to 30) were all occupied by improved breeds of cattle, sheep or swine. Among others we observed a fine imported Horse and a mare, the gifts of Sir Isaac Coffin; a colt owned by James Talbot of Dedham and a mare and colt owned by William Oliver of Malden. A bull of the Alderney breed, presented by John Hubbard Esq. of Boston to the Mass. Society—3 fine heifers and several full blood merinos owned by Gorham Parsons Esq.—a fine bull 3 years old, by Joseph White of Newton—a full calf of 7 months by Lijah Parnes of Southborough—a bull and cow of the Alderney breed by John Parkinson of Roxbury—a fine bull, a cow and a calf from Wm. Gray Esq. of Boston—a fine bull of the English Short Horns by James D' Wolf Esq. of Rhode Island—a cow and calf of the Alderney breed by Ebenezer Niles of Boston—a number of fine cattle by Hon. John Welles of Dorchester—twin heifers, a cow and a calf by L. Buckminster of Framingham—several merino sheep, Saxony bucks &c. by Joseph H. Parrett of Concord—Col. Jaques of Charlestown presented fine long woolled sheep—James Shepherd Esq. of Northampton several fine long woolled sheep of the Leicester breed—John Prince Esq. of Roxbury, Lewis Tappan Esq. of Brookline, Benj. Harrington of Princeton, Wm. Ladd of Newton, Samuel Capen of Boston &c. &c. were among the gentlemen who presented fine animals; but we have not room this week to particularize.

The exhibition of swine was much superior to any we had previously seen at Brighton. Samuel W. Pomeroy, Esq. presented a number of that order of patricians, with statements of their crosses, pedigrees, &c. which together with their fine points and sleek and thriving appearance indicated that they were better bred than common quadrupeds of their species.

Fat Ozen were exhibited by Messrs Amos Davis of Grafton; John Temple, West Boylston; Joseph Eastabrooks, Royalston; John Fiske, Waltham; James Brown, Framingham; and Stephen Entrick.

The Society dined at the Mansion House of Mr Dudley. Gov. LINCOLN, Col. PICKERING, Judge BULL of Albany, and delegations from other Societies were among the guests.—Among the toasts were the following:

The President of the United States.—May the wisdom and moderation of his measures *continue* to deserve, acquire, and secure the confidence of *all* his fellow citizens.

The state of Massachusetts.—Unreasonable if she is not satisfied with her *present* rulers, who so truly merit her entire respect and esteem.

The greatest man, whom the agricultural profession has furnished, Washington—may all other Farmers imitate his systematic economy of time and money, his principles, and his *prize*—we will then guarantee their success.

The Farmer of La Grange—After a successful ploughing of the deep, may he be at this moment reaping a rich harvest of domestic felicity.

The Liberator of South America—May the last act of his Drama correspond with those which have already been exhibited—If otherwise, let him remember the title of St. Helena.

The Greek Patriots—The world of Freeman, hold them accountable for the *safe keeping* of Ibrahim Pacha, and his myrmidons, may they soon return, that they leave them in *custody*.

VOLUNTEERS.

By Col. PICKERING—The most important profession is husbandry, which all other professions now deign to honour.

By Wm. CRAFTS Esq. of South Carolina—Agriculture, the toil which God ordained for man, where he advances the capital, creates the laborer, and yields the profits of the harvest.

The Farmer, who, like Esop's cock, when he stirs a dunghill, finds a jewel.

The Yankee Farmer, who, unlike Esop's cock, when he has found the jewel, is at no loss as to its value.

Massachusetts cattle and Massachusetts men—may the former always be of the most improved *short* horns, and the latter remain always *without* horns.

The Plough, the Ship, and the Loom—a "holy alliance" conjointly ministering to the subsistence, the improvement, the amusements and luxuries of life.

The successful vindicator of New England stock—may the New England Farmer ever bear in mind his invaluable precept, that *crossing* is not always *improvement*.

Col. PICKERING—Aristides in politics—Cincinnatus in agriculture.

Old Bachelors—That *breed* must be bad, which never breeds at all.

To this last, a bachelor replied—*married* men, may their attempts to improve the *breed*, never meet with a *cross*.

By Mr. FESSENDEN, Editor of the New England Farmer.—The memory of the Great UNKNOWN who first invented the Plough, and honor to Mr. JEFFERSON, one of the principal improvers of that indispensable implement.

By the Same.—Scientific Agriculture—A little *Head* work saves a great deal of *Hard* work.

His Excellency the Governor and the deputation of the Worcester Agricultural Society respectively gave toasts *complimentary* to the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, but which the officers of that Society have for that reason deemed it more delicate to withhold from publication.

Many other volunteer toasts were given, (among others an excellent one by Capt. Wormsley,) which have been lost.

The following toast was from Mr. Derby, one of the Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, who represented that Society at the Worcester Cattle Show

Worcester County.—Alike distinguished for the excellence of its cultivation, and the moral worth of its cultivators, for its fine shows of cattle, and its more admirable shows of enlightened citizens—for its well trained and powerful teams, but *far* more for its intelligent, enterprising and powerful yeomanry.

Sir ISAAC COFFIN—Whose numerous benefactions to his native State seem only to excite him to make greater.

Among the volunteers, there was one, which was not less valued from the distance which it had travelled, from that enlightened friend of agriculture, an individual who has given more elasticity to agricultural pursuits than any one, John S. Skinner Esq. of Baltimore.

The Farmers of New England.—Amidst contests about long horns, and short horns, may they never lose

"the horn of plenty" dug up by industry out of their native soil.

After Gov. Lincoln retired, the President proposed a toast which was received with most cordial approbation by all the guests.

The Governor of this Commonwealth the moderation of whose measures, and the urbanity of whose deportment have done more to allay the asperity of party feelings than any, and all the causes.

Mr. Dabney, our Consul at Faval, whose munificent donations of the first products of that island have enlivened our wit, and have proved, that though protecting our interests abroad, he is not forgetful of our innocent pleasures at home.

WINTER CLASSES AND LECTURES AT GARDINER LYCEUM.

THE Annual Term for the classes in Carpentry and Civil Architecture and in Agriculture, will commence Nov. 15, 1825, and for Chemistry, Jan. 4, 1826. The term for each will continue till the third Wednesday in April, 1826.

Course for the class in Carpentry and Civil Architecture includes practical Geometry; Mensuration; Drawing; strength and pressure of timber; construction of Roofs, Frames and Arches; the drawing of the Orders of Grecian and Roman Architecture, and the principles of Designing. Also—the Lectures on Mechanics and Architecture.—Fee \$12.

Course for the class in Agriculture includes Agricultural Chemistry; practical analysis of Soils; Anatomy and diseases of domestic Animals; Botany, Entomology, and Mineralogy, as far as they are interesting to the Farmer. Also—the Lectures on Mineralogy, Agriculture, Mechanics, and Chemistry.—Fee \$12.

Course for the class in Chemistry, includes Chemistry and its application to the useful Arts, and the Lectures on Chemistry.

LECTURES.

On Mineralogy, by Prof. Holmes, will commence on Nov. 31, 1825.

On Magnetism, by Prof. Deane, December 5, 1825.
On Agriculture, including the Anatomy and Diseases of Domestic Animals, &c. by Prof. Holmes, January 2, 1826.—Fee for persons not connected with the Lyceum, \$6.

On Chemistry, applied to the Arts and Agriculture, by Mr. Hale, Jan. 9, 1826. Fee \$5.

On Theoretical and Practical Mechanics, by Prof. Deane, Jan. 10, 1826.

On Architecture, by Mr. Hale, March 7, 1826.

Most of the above courses will not be so extensive the approaching Winter as they are designed to be hereafter. Fees for such courses will be determined by their extent.

N. B. Persons not connected with the Lyceum, are admitted to the Lectures by paying the above fees.

BENJAMIN HALE, *Principal*.

Gardiner, October 17.



FRUIT TREES, &c.

JAMES BLOODGOOD & CO. have for sale at their nursery, at Flushing, on Long Island, near New York.

Fruit and Forest Trees, Flowering Shrubs & Plants of the most approved sorts.

The proprietors of this Nursery attend personally to the inoculation and engrafting of *all their Fruit Trees*, and purchasers may rely with confidence, that the Trees they order will prove genuine.

Orders left with Mr ZEBEDEE COOK, jr. No. 44 State Street, Boston, will be transmitted to us, and receive our prompt and particular attention. Catalogues will be delivered, and any information imparted respecting the condition, &c. &c. that may be required, on application to him. Sept. 30.

FOR SALE, a full blooded BULL, eighteen months old, got by Mr Parsons' Alderney Bull out of an Alderney Cow imported by John Hubbard, Esq.—Enquire at this office.

TO PRINTERS.—For sale, a font of Pica, but little worn. Inquiry may be made of the Publisher of the Farmer; or a line may be dropped to M. H. Boston.

MISCELLANIES.

THE HAPPY LIFE OF AN ENGLISH PARSON.

Par-on! these things in thy possessing,
 Are better than a bishop's blessing:
 A wife that makes conserves; a steed
 That carries double when there's need;
 October store, and best Virginia,
 Tithe pig, and mortuary guinea;
 Gazette's sent gratis down, and frank'd,
 For which thy patron's weekly thank'd;
 A large concordance, bound long since;
 Sermons to Charles the First, when prince
 A Chronicle of ancient standing;
 A Chrysostom to smooth—thy hand in:
 The polyglot—three parts—my text,
 Howbeit, - likewise—now to my next:
 Lo here the Septuagint,—and Paul,
 To sum the whole,—the close of all.
 He that has these, may pass his life,
 Drink with the squire, salute his wife,
 On Sundays preach and eat his fill;
 And fast on Fridays—if he will;
 Toast church and queen; explain the news;
 Talk with church wardens about pews:
 Pray heartily for some new gift,
 And shake his head at Doctor SWIFT.

THE PERIODS OF HUMAN LIFE.

Childhood, from 1 to 7 years—the age of accidents, griefs, wants, sensibilities.

Adolescence, from 8 to 14—the age of hopes, improvidence, curiosity, impatience.

Puberty, from 15 to 21—of triumphs, self love, independence and vanity.

Youth, from 22 to 28—the age of pleasure, love, sensuality, inconstancy, enthusiasm.

Manhood, from 29 to 35—the age of enjoyments, ambition, and the play of the passions.

Middle Age, from 36 to 42—of consistency, desire of fortune and of glory.

Mature Age, from 43 to 49—the age of possessions, the reign of wisdom, reason, and love of property.

Decline of life, from 50 to 56—the age of reflection, love of tranquility, foresight and prudence.

Commencement of Old Age, from 57 to 66—the age of regrets, cares, inquietudes, ill temper, and desire of ruling.

Old Age, from 67 to 70—the age of infirmities, exigencies, love of authority and submission.

Decrepitude, from 71 to 77—the age of avarice, jealousy, and envy.

Caducity, from 78 to 84—the age of garrulity and vanboasting.

Age of favour, from 85 to 91—the age of insensibility, love of flattery, of attention and indulgence.

Age of wonder, from 92 to 98—the age of indifference and love of praise.

Phenomenon, from 99 to 105—the age of insensibility, hope, and the last sigh.

Industry rewarded.—A proud Welsh squire took it into his head to be very angry with a poor curate, who employed his leisure hours in mending clocks and watches, and actually applied to Dr Shipley, bishop of St Asaph, with a formal complaint against him for impiously carrying on a trade. His lordship having heard the complaint, told the squire that he might depend upon it, that the strictest justice should be done in the case; accordingly the mechanic divine was sent for a few days after, when the bishop asked him, "How he dared to disgrace

his diocese by becoming a mender of clocks and watches?" The other with all humility answered,—"To satisfy the wants of a wife and ten children!" "That wont do with me," rejoined the prelate; "I'll inflict such a punishment on you, as shall make you leave off your pitiful trade, I promise you;" and immediately calling in his Secretary, ordered him to make out a presentation for the astonished curate to a living of at least £150 per annum.

Gen. Braddock.—It has been long a rumour that Gen. Braddock was killed by one of his own men. This is placed beyond doubt by the statement of one who could not be mistaken. Braddock during the battle in which he lost his life ordered the provincial troops to form a column. They rather chose the Indian mode of fighting, from behind the shelter of a tree. Braddock in his vexation rode up to a man, by the name of Fawcett, and cut him down. Thomas Fawcett, a brother of the killed, learning the manner of his death, watched the opportunity for revenge, and shot Braddock through the body, of which wound he died. Thomas Fawcett is now, or was lately, residing near Laurel Hill, and is about 95 years of age.—*Newburyport Herald.*

Price of Medicine.—A sailor having purchased some medicine of a celebrated doctor, demanded the price. "Why," says the doctor, "I cannot think of charging you less than seven and six pence." "Well, I'll tell you what," replies the sailor, "take off the odd and I will pay you the even." "Well," returned the doctor, "we don't quarrel about trifles." The sailor laid down six pence and walked off, when the doctor reminded him of his mistake. "No mistake at all, sir, six is even, and seven is odd, all the world over, so I bid you good day." "Get you gone," said the doctor, "I've made four pence out of you yet."

Dr Fellen, late Professor of Law, at the University of Brazil, (Switzerland) having been obliged to leave that chair on account of the persecutions of the agents of the Holy Alliance, has made application to the United States for citizenship, and intends giving lectures on civil law during the approaching winter, in Philadelphia.

Steam-Engine.—One of the largest steam-engines now in use, is at the United Mine, in Cornwall, England.—It raises 80,000 pounds 100 feet high per minute, with about 30 pounds of coal per minute; and is equivalent to about the power of 250 horses.—*Salem Gazette.*

Erie Canal.—It is officially announced that the water will be let into the Erie canal on the 26th inst. at which time the grand celebration is to commence at Buffalo. The salute is to be fired from 32 pounders, at Buffalo, and continued to Albany, 360 miles, and immediately returned, making a line of fire more than 700 miles.—*ib.*

Canals.—It is stated that 2500 men are employed on the Ohio canals; 1000 on the canal which is to connect the waters of the Delaware with those of the Hudson near Newburgh; and 700 on the Morris canal, which will cross the northern part of New Jersey from the Delaware to the Hudson.

Effects of Slavery.—Mr. Niles says that in consequence of encouraging slavery, and discouraging free labor, "hundreds of thousands of acres of land in Virginia and Maryland, over which the plough has passed, are desolate wastes, covered with briars and bushes and stunted trees—There is nothing like it in the states further east or west." He asserts that the free labouring white population of Virginia and Maryland are wretched and miserable, (except in a few districts where labor is honorable,) and that "you may visit whole families, not one member of which can read and write."

Manufactures.—Niles' Register states that one establishment in the United States is now printing calicoes at the rate of three millions and a half of yards per annum, and that another makes annually four thousand dozen of spades and shovels.

Mr. Owen calculates that the quantity of manufactures produced by British workmen, with the aid of machines, would require without the assistance of machinery, the labour of four hundred millions of men.—*Hampshire Gazette.*

The only surviving signers of the declaration of independence are John Adams, of Massachusetts, Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia, & Charles Carrol, of Maryland. Mr. Adams will have completed his 90th year on the 30th inst. Mr. Jefferson is 85 or 86, and Mr. Carrol 83.

Practical Joke.—Mr. S. a gentleman well known for his hospitality, good humor, and love of literature, lately invited four friends to dine with him. One of the dishes happened to contain three grouse, the first fruits of the Highland shooting season, and the host told his friends he would show them how to make a fair division of three birds among five people. Addressing his guests, then, by couples, he said, "There's one for you two, and there's one for you two."—Then placing the third on his own plate, he added, "And there's one for me too."

Servants.—It was an observation of Elwes, the noted miser, "That if you keep one servant your work will be done; if you keep two, it will be half done; and if you keep three, you must do it yourself."

MERINO SHEEP.—For Sale, sixty five Merino sheep and lambs, of various ages from five months to six years. This flock is of superior quality and in fine condition. The original stock was selected from the Montarco flock, a race highly prized in Spain and imported into this county by their present owner in 1812. Since then he has retained the choicest bucks and finest ewes to continue and improve the breed and has had the satisfaction to see sheep from this flock receive premiums at the Brighton and other cattle shows. The sheep farmer will find it for his interest to apply to E. H. Derby at Londonderry N. H. 28 miles from Boston, or to E. H. Derby, jr. Boston. Sept. 9.

E. PARSONS & CO. City Furniture warehouse, Union Street, near the Union Stone, keep constantly on hand for sale, a general assortment of furniture, chairs, looking glasses, trawlers of all kinds, fire sets, brushes, bellows, &c. &c.

Published every Friday, at THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing will be entitled to a deduction of FIFTY CENTS.

Gentlemen who procure five responsible subscribers, are entitled to a sixth volume gratis.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

THE SEASON, &c.

Stockport, (Pa.) Oct. 21, 1825.

MR FESSENDEN,—I have seen in your paper some remarks on what is called "a disorder in potatoes"—that they are sprouting in the ground. Being a practical and experimental gardener, and strict observer of new appearances, I am inclined rather to impute it to the singular season, than any change in the nature of the potatoe.

I have in my garden potatoe, the tops of which were killed by the heat or drought in the beginning of July; and when potatoe tops are dead, or eaten off by cattle, they grow no more. Such potatoe as have been stationary since the beginning of July are very small,—not worth digging. And I have observed that, after remaining stationary, or *in statu quo*, in the warm ground for full three months, they are now beginning to sprout. Such hills of potatoe as the tops remained green, grew to the usual or useful size, and have no appearance of sprouting.

I would query if ever the nature of the potatoe has been so fully tested before by its lying full three months in the warm ground, to mature for sprouting? I do not think that such stationary potatoe's sprouting indicates any dangerous "disorder," or witchcraft.

It may be well to consider the singular nature of the season. With us we have had about two months or six weeks of uncommonly hot weather; but having two refreshing thunder storms in the time, we have no reasonable cause to complain of our crops, except early planted potatoe and apples.

Indian corn has done well for such as topped their corn and husked it on the stalks (as all good farmers ought to do); but such as cut it up by the ground and set it in stacks to dry, complain that in consequence of the warm foggy weather the ears are sprouting, and growing in the husk in a manner never known before.

Onions.—I have not had many years' experience in raising large quantities, but have noticed that when the top or stalk became dead and dry, they should be pulled—taken and spread on a dry floor. I did so, four and six weeks ago, and latterly many of such whose stalks appeared quite dead and dry, are now sending forth fresh sprouts, growing as if planted in May.—That is something as singular from what I have ever observed before, as undug potatoe sprouting in the ground.

I can remember the seasons for sixty years or more, and never knew such a warm growing autumn as the present. I am near North latitude 42°, and no frost to mark my garden. On the night of 15th we had a severe shower, with very heavy thunder. And this day appears as warm growing weather as the beginning of May.

I wish gentlemen in other places would be attentive to communicate their observations on all particulars respecting the season, as such information would be a benefit to the publick.

SAMUEL PRESTON.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.

The room in which the lectures have heretofore been delivered to the members of this excellent institution having been found to be not sufficiently convenient, a new one has been constructed in Southampton buildings, Holborn, which was opened for the first time on Friday evening July 8. The building was completely crammed at half past 8 o'clock, at which time Dr Birkbeck made his appearance, accompanied by the Duke of Sussex, the Marquis of Lansdown, Mr Brougham, Sir R. Wilson, &c. who were received with fervent applause.

Dr Birkbeck then entered the lecturing chair and delivered a discourse, of which the object was to convince his hearers of the great advantage that would result to them from pursuing intellectual employments. In the course of his address he eulogized those public men who have stood forth in support of the Mechanics' Institution, justly signaling Sir Fr. Burdett and Mr Brougham, to the mighty talents and unwearied industry of the latter of whom he alluded in terms which excited great admiration. The lecture being concluded,

Mr Brougham proceeded to address the assembly. He commenced by declaring that the mechanics owed their gratitude in an especial degree to Dr Birkbeck, the founder of the institution, who, in addition to all the former benefits which he had conferred upon them, had out of his own means afforded the funds for rearing the commodious building in which they were assembled. It must be most gratifying to their learned lecturer to find that similar institutions were spreading all over the country; that they were established or in the course of being established in all the great and middling towns, and even in villages. The desire for scientific knowledge was prevalent to an extraordinary degree among the poorer classes. Perhaps he could not give a stronger proof of this fact than by stating, that of the little tract which he lately put forth to recommend the advantages of scientific instruction, not less than 300 copies had been sold in a village on the borders of Scotland, which he knew contained only 600 inhabitants, men, women and children. Since the publication of this little tract hardly a day passed without his receiving several communications of the most gratifying nature from different parts of the country relating to the establishment of Mechanics' Societies. He calculated about two months ago, that from the 1st of January, up to that time, there had been established 31 institutions of that nature in various towns. Within these few days, a correspondent had informed him of the establishment of Mechanics' Institutions at Liverpool and Minchester, and also at—he would not say an idle place, but at a place not remarkable for its commerce or its industry—he meant the city of Bath (*a laugh*), which used to be the resort of invalids, and the resting place of loungers.—(*laughter*.) The Mechanics' Institutions were not without their enemies. It was said by some persons, that to give the working classes too much scientific knowledge would cause them to tread on the heels of their superiors in society. The sort of treading which these persons feared,

he, for his part, wished very much to see. Upon their heels the superiors sometimes wore spurs which were of no great use to the community he would have the mechanics' toe ornamented with a spur, by means of which they might stimulate their superiors. (*a laugh and cheers*) In his little tract he had ventured to inform those who called themselves the mechanics' superiors, that to deserve the title of their betters, they must educate themselves better. The higher classes had no excuse for not cultivating their minds. They were not, like those whom he was addressing, obliged to steal an hour from bodily labor, or like himself, to escape for a short period from occupation almost as unremitting, for that purpose. They were not, like them (the mechanics), obliged to make a pleasure of business—they made a business of pleasure. If these persons would only attempt to instruct their minds, they would find all the pleasure which they had previously derived from brute sense and appetite were as nothing compared with moral and intellectual enjoyment.—(*Great applause*.) Mr Colquhoun had observed, that if the labouring classes received a scientific education, Government could not exist—there would be an end of it. He would answer that by saying, that if there was a Government which could not exist if its subjects were above the level of brutes, the sooner it ceased to exist the better. (*Applause*.) He was not speaking seditiously, for so far from sense being inimical to our Government, the more moral and enlightened the people were the safer would the Government be. He thought he might be allowed to state a fact which had been mentioned to him as proving the beneficial effects which Mechanics' Institutions produced on the habit of the people. It had been ascertained by an investigation which had recently taken place, that no member of the Mechanic's Institution at Manchester had taken any part in the disturbances which had prevailed in that town. He had to apologize for having so long trespassed on their time. (*Applause*.) The occasion and the place were somewhat inspiring, and had led him unwittingly to enter on his Learned Friend's province, by deviating into the giving of a lecture. It was the last opportunity he should ever have of delivering what could be called a lecture.—Whenever his services were required in behalf of the Institution the Committee might command them. Whenever he had an hour to spare, he came among his fellow-pupils, as they well knew, and he never did so without either acquiring new information, or having that which he previously possessed revived and strengthened. The Learned Gentleman concluded amidst enthusiastic applause.

The Duke of Sussex then stepped forward, and was hailed with loud cheers. He could not, he said, depart from the place without expressing the gratification which he had experienced from the proceedings of the evening, and his opinion of the great benefits which would result from the Institution. He begged the members would accept his good wishes for the prosperity of the Institution, and he assured them he should ever be ready to afford them all the support in his power.—The assembly then dispersed.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

No. 1.

MR LOWELL'S REPORT

ON FAT CATTLE, BULLS AND BULL CALVES,
WITH SOME PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

THE Committee of the Trustees of this Society appointed to make the arrangements of our annual festival, desirous of *economising* the time of the public, proposed some material and important changes with this view. Among the rest, they determined that it was inexpedient on the first day of the Cattle Show to have *any* ceremonies or *public* address. These were found to consume so much time, that it was almost impossible for the Committees to perform their duty with that ease and intelligence, which justice to the competitors seemed to require. No time sufficient for the purpose was left for deliberation, and the preparation of the Reports. By the suppression of the ceremonies and Address, they were enabled to make the trial of working cattle on the *first* day, which is a great convenience to competitors. It was hardly fair, and certainly not humane, to suffer the animals which had been employed in the Ploughing Match, to proceed *instantly* to the trial of their strength and skill in drawing heavy weights, and in the various movements necessary to form an opinion of their powers and training.

Another benefit was contemplated by the change. The collection of such a concourse of people, and such a concurrence of fine animals, seemed to offer a fit occasion favourable to the seller and purchaser, for a Fair or auction of cattle and of other objects presented for show. Hitherto this sale being on the second day, not only obliged the owners of animals, and of goods intended to be sold, to remain at great expense to await the auction, but as the collection of persons who might be purchasers was much smaller on the second day than on the first, much, if not the greater part of the benefits proffered by this fair were lost. The animals and the goods were (it was feared) often sacrificed, and thus one of the objects contemplated was in a great degree frustrated.

We hope that the change will prove beneficial, though it can only be tested by experiment.

In conformity with the same views of economising time, the Committee proposed that the reading of the Reports of the several Committees should be dispensed with, and they publicly announced that the *list* of premiums *only* should be read, and the whole proceedings should be closed by an *improvised* address from the President. To this last suggestion I have always felt an invincible repugnance. It is true that on most of the preceding anniversaries of the Brighton Show I have made some cursory and unprepared remarks, but I have since thought that the practice ought to be discontinued. If any remarks within an individual should or could suggest on such a public occasion, in which we are honoured by the attendance of farmers, manufacturers and other citizens, from all parts of the State, *would* be worthy of their attention, it surely would be more respectful as well as more useful to devote *some little previous* thought to make them so. I agree that they should not be elaborate, that they should be familiar, simple, easy, natural. They should partake of the character of oral or extemporaneous communication.

They should not be such as ought to be the fair subjects of criticism, except with respect to the *thoughts*; those must and ought to be subject to strict examination. There are unquestionably some highly gifted minds, whose *first* thoughts are so sound, and whose mode of expressing them extemporaneously is so happy, that no painful feelings are excited from the hesitation or confusion of the speaker. But it seems to me that the topics of agriculture and manufactures do not afford scope for any display of eloquence, and that any effort to bestow ornament upon them is much worse than lost. To speak fluently and persuasively on *any* subject, we must be *excited in some degree above our natural and ordinary tone of feeling*. We can be so excited as to great moral and religious truths. We can be so excited at the bar, when the lives, fortunes, and reputation of our fellow men are at stake. We can scarcely fail to be so excited, when in legislative assemblies we are discussing the great interests of a state or nation: but how is it possible to raise our feelings to the lowest strain of eloquence, when we are descending upon the comparative merits of various races of cattle, or different modes of culture of the soil?

It seems to me impossible.—But if it were possible to *others*, it is not to the individual who now addresses you, who feels, that he never possessed that power, that rare and almost supernatural gift, sometimes *dangerous* in its exercise, of influencing the opinions of others by original thoughts, rapidly expressed in glowing and sparkling language.

The great object of this, and of all the other almost innumerable societies throughout Europe and America (and their influence now extends to nearly 100 millions of people) is to encourage improvements in agriculture, and the mechanic arts closely connected with it, particularly domestic productions in private families—not that we feel indifferent to the success of those extensive and splendid *joint stock* companies, which by under-selling the productions of foreign countries open a wide field for the encouragement of our industry, yet our *peculiar* province is to encourage the promotion of improved modes of culture, to enable these old and highly populous states to retain their excellent, well educated population at *home*, rather than to force them abroad to acquire a precarious support in new countries, at the sacrifice of health, and in some cases of subsistence. Such are the legitimate, wise, and reasonable objects of all our agricultural associations in New England. We know very well from the example of Great Britain, that New England alone is capable of sustaining a population of 16 millions instead of two. We are convinced, that by remaining *at home*, much more and greater personal comfort will be secured to the individual—much greater opportunities afforded for literary, moral and religious instruction. It is therefore our first duty by all the means in our power to render our section of the country a desirable place of residence to our population. Nobody has a right to quarrel with us for attempting to make that population happy and prosperous, and for affording them inducements to stay at home. When we *emigrate*, they sometimes laugh at us for our shrewdness, and shrewdness, the necessary result of our superior modes of *early* education. Surely they who so complain, will find no fault, if by improving our farms, by

increasing the amount of purely domestic productions and by availing ourselves of the advantages which God the author of all good has purposely given us, of our excellent *mill* privileges, we attempt to check the emigration of our citizens towards other states, where their *superior sagacity* is deemed *curious*, and their *superior industry* is sometimes branded with the opprobrious name of *avarice* and *overreaching*.

It is it appears to me, time that New England should take care of itself, instead of permitting its territory to be depopulated by emigration. It is by the fair and active use of the proper means to accomplish this most desirable end, that New England, if it shall persevere in the present energy and intensity of its exertions, will bear to the other portions of the United States in fifty years, a proportion far greater than it has hitherto borne.

It is pertinent in this view for us to consider what have been the moral and political means, which have raised Great Britain to its present high state of productive industry. I cannot give you a better nor a more condensed view of that state (I might almost call it a miraculous change) than by a very short notice introduced into the *Edinburgh Observer*, and copied into that excellent work, the American Farmer, edited by a man of strong powers of mind, Jehu S. Skinner, Esq.

In seventy years the people of Great Britain have advanced full eight millions in number.—Fifty years ago the very existence of canals was matter of incredulity. (recollect that this was so late as the commencement of the war with her colonies here and that she has been engaged in 30 years of expensive warfare since that period) sixty-six millions of dollars have since been expended on canals, & at least half as much more are now devoted to new unfinished projects of this description. Fifty years since there was scarcely a steam engine in the country—there cannot be now less than 12000—a creation of power at least equal to the labour of 250,000 horses, an energy which in a single day would have erected the greatest pyramid of Egypt, heretofore the astonishment of mankind.—Fifty years since the export of a manufactured cotton did not amount to a million of dollars, it has now swollen so to 100 millions of dollars. In the same period the exported manufactures of woolen goods, in defiance of Saxony, Prussian, Spanish, and American competition have advanced more than eight millions of dollars.—Fifty years since the imports into England of raw silk were only 250,000 pounds in weight, they are now nearly 30 millions.—Fifty years since they exported only four millions of yards of linen goods, they now export forty millions.—Fifty years since their whole exports were only 60 millions of dollars, they are now 222 millions.

Our own history would show perhaps as great and honourable a change, but it is *still vastly inferior* to theirs, in proportion to our comparative population. Our exports of domestic productions not exceeding 55 millions and theirs being 222 millions; ours being to theirs only as $\frac{1}{4}$; while our population is to theirs as 11 to 16 or $\frac{2}{3}$.

It is important to us, and to all nations, to know from what cause, this rapid increase of British industry has been derived: no doubt from superior capital in the *first* place: from the employment of the lights of science in the *second*, but among the other causes, must be reckoned as not unimportant the encouragement given to

individual skill and talent by their grand national Society of arts and manufactures. That society has sedulously watched over the general interests; it has fostered every new invention; it has brought into public notice the retiring and modest inventor; it has recommended his discovery and has rewarded his skill not merely by its pecuniary aid, but by attracting public attention to his merits.

The same effect has been produced upon agriculture by similar measures. It is perfectly idle to attribute simply to *increased demand*, the rapid process, which that nation has made in the productions of its soil. It is of very little importance whether it is or is not admitted that science has done much for agriculture (though I believe it has effected more than is generally believed) but the attention to it, the exertions of those who have promoted it, not for profit, but from patriotic and public motives, have done incomparable good. It would be as absurd to deny, that the human intellect cannot when applied to agriculture effect important and valuable improvements, as it would be to contend, that it could not improve the other arts. Agriculture, to be sure, is not as susceptible of improvements by machinery, as its sister arts, but the range of its objects of cultivation may be indefinitely extended, and improvements may be made and have been made in the culture of these new objects. It is not generally known, that the cabbage, and the carrot, and the Swedish turnip, and the beet and the most valuable varieties of the latter, the mangel wurtzel, and the yellow, and sugar beet, are altogether of modern introduction, so modern that our excellent ancestors had never heard of them—could not have heard of them because they did not exist.

I will not detain you on the subject of fruits, because it has, at present, but a limited interest. I am however much amused, when I hear one of our farmers who supply the Boston market with fruit, undervalue the services of the gentlemen farmers, when it is demonstrable that to their exertions they owe many of the good fruits, which they possess, and while they carefully watch their progress, and avail themselves of all their improvements in the culture of them.—This is perfectly natural, but it is highly proper that on public occasions, we should advert to the undoubted benefits, which science and superior capital has introduced.

Is there one farmer among those, whom I have the honor to address, who knows that clover is one of the trophies of agricultural science? that it was utterly unknown in England at the time of the emigration of our ancestors? I hope there are none, who are so ignorant as to believe that, the potato was a native production, or that it cost vast and continued efforts to overcome the prejudice of the farmers against it. Yet banish the potato, the result of commerce and science, and you would at once deprive Massachusetts of a plant, worth some millions of dollars annually, and if Ireland should be deprived of it, a famine would instantly ensue.

Shall we allude to the cotton plant? No—Our northern farmers feel not its importance except indirectly in the cheapness of the excellent cloth manufactured from it, in the general increase of wealth from its manufacture, in the building up of new towns in the interior, forming new and valuable markets for their products at enhanced prices, and with less labour and expense of transportation.

Yet you owe the *Cotton Plant* exclusively and entirely to intelligent men,—book men,—who were not practical farmers;—a plant which yields to this country a greater revenue than all its other productions of the sea and of the land.

We now come to some of the direct and undisputed benefits derived from this particular Society.—Col. Humphreys introduced some Merino sheep. His situation as minister to the Court of Portugal enabled him, and he wisely and patriotically availed himself of the opportunity to introduce a few Merino sheep. This Society, alive to the interests of Agriculture, granted him their gold medal. It was not so much to him, the value of the present, as the evidence it afforded of the importance of the acquisition, thus enabling him to put a high price on his sheep. Col. Humphreys kept his sheep,—as he had a right to do—for his own private emolument. A few years afterwards Mr Livingston, our minister to France, had credit enough with the Emperor to obtain some of the Merino race from the imperial flock of Rambouillet. He, too, as he had a right to do, turned his importation to profit, and the price of 3000 dollars for a single ram excited the attention of our Society, and, knowing, as we did, that they could be bought in Spain for 10 dollars, of the purest breed, we offered premiums of 100 dollars each for rams and ewes. They came in great numbers as we anticipated. There was a foolish rage in the first instance, perfectly absurd in itself, but always inevitable in such cases. It ended, just like the late absurd speculations in cotton, in disappointment and disaster, and the Merinos fell into a disrepute as irrational as had been the extravagant rise. But time and good sense, and experience, those sound counsellors which never deceive us, but which always settle human affairs on their true and solid foundation, soon raised the Merinos to their merited rank, and it may be now safely expected, that never did any society more wisely and judiciously expend its money for the benefit of any country, than ours has done by granting a medal to Col. Humphreys in the first instance, and finding that he and Mr Livingston adopted the very fair and justifiable project of a monopoly, and a very restricted one, by offering premiums for new importations which it can be proved by our records induced the importation of many thousands.—Let us then enjoy a due credit for our exertions. We ask no more. It is a curious fact, worthy of notice in the history of Agriculture, (and commerce and manufactures can exhibit many as curious) that the Merino sheep became in this country at one time so odious, so much of a by-word, that those who had adventured in the speculations, were compelled to join in the general laugh at them, and to shelter themselves under the ground of an epidemic illusion.

Yet in the short space of seven years, we have not only seen the Merino races rise into favour, but we have seen sheep of that breed introduced from the cold and comfortless region of Saxony, and selling at prices which, it is alleged, have afforded the importers a profit of 12, or 15000 dollars on a very few sheep. We ought not, however, to disguise or conceal the fact, that much of this extravagant demand has been the result of a system of protecting duties, which, whatever effect the eloquence of interested raisers of sheep may produce on public opinion and policy, is radically unsound.

Fifty years hence men will be, if not astonished, at least ashamed, that the science of political economy was so little understood in our country. They will be surprised that we should be willing to pay so much for articles of the first necessity, merely to advance and increase the profits of one thousandth part of our community—that we should consent to pay for our clothing 35 per cent more than we ought to pay, or than it is worth, the whole of which constitutes the profit of one hundredth or one thousandth part of our population. But we are as yet in our infancy; and it is not extraordinary that we should adopt the erroneous doctrines prevalent in Europe one hundred years since, and in some parts of Europe even now. The concentration of effort and exertion of opulent, intelligent persons interested in any particular branch of industry, must for a long period of time be an overmatch for the enlightened but disinterested advocates for an entire freedom of trade and of human industry. It must not be inferred that we think lightly of the value of manufacturing industry, nor of its effects on our prosperity; but we would have its growth a natural one—healthy and vigorous—which, not depending on monopolising acts, will endure by its own native strength.—it will not be supposed that I am unfriendly to manufactures, in which the fortunes of those most dear to me, and a large portion of my own are engaged; but I wish that they should repose on a basis, much more secure and durable than legislative provisions, subject to repeal, and tending to an unnatural and morbid extension of them, much more ruinous to small adventurers, than to the larger ones.

We will now advert to another branch of the efforts of this Society, to improve the breed of domestic animals. It is, we all know, debatable ground. We shall not enter into the controversy; but we owe it to ourselves to defend the grounds on which we offered premiums for imported stock.

It was well known to every agricultural man, who was a reader, that Great Britain and France were not contented with the existing state of their horned cattle—that for fifty years last past they had set themselves seriously at work to improve them. It was as certainly true, that in our country no such effort had been made. Of course, it was to be presumed that these nations had improved their races, while ours had been, to say the least, stationary. It is admitted on all sides, that much may be done by selection of fine individuals, and by care in preserving the important races pure from contamination or intercourse with poorer ones. No such selection of our races has taken place to this hour, that I know of. It cannot be denied, that we in New England have taken no pains whatever on this subject. If it should be admitted, that the fine natural pastures on the beautiful, fertile, and moist hills of Worcester, that paradise of New England for fine cattle, had kept up a race of cattle, vigorous, and neatly perfect in their forms, the same could not be affirmed of Bristol, or the southern counties, or of the northern part of Middlesex or Norfolk. In truth our race of milk cows was and is generally ordinary, and our cattle at large may be affirmed to be inferior to those of England,—of the Netherlands, and of Normandy. I can only say, that going to Europe with very little agricultural knowledge I admit, it

(Concluded on page 110.)

KENDALL'S ROTARY SAW MILL.

Great utility is the result of this invention. In three months, the time it has been in unembarrassed operation, seven hundred thousand feet of boards have been sawed, and sold at an advanced price over those manufactured in the ordinary manner. To prepare the timber for the saw, and remove it when cut, with the arrangement of the machinery, the labor of three men is commonly required; but when the timber is of proper dimensions, one man is sufficient for the purpose, and he has delivered from the saw to the surveyor of lumber, eight thousand of merchantable boards, in six hours. The cost of a mill of this description, with the appurtenant machinery, is estimated at twelve hundred dollars.—And besides a more rapid and continuous motion, it possesses these further advantages over those of a common kind. To saw the same quantity, it requires but one-fourth the usual power; and a perpendicular head, or fall of water, is not necessary.—Such is the peculiarity of its structure, the machinery is propelled by the momentum of a column of water, moving as down an inclined plane; lack of quantity being in a great measure compensated by increased velocity, and diminished velocity by augmented quantity. Water-power, although thus easily applicable and without the cost of expensive dams, is less so than steam, or animal power, so that by cheapness and facility of construction, it seems peculiarly adapted to the wants of a country like ours, whose most important and profitable articles of export are furnished from exhaustless forests of timber.—*Gardiner Chronicle*.

PAWTUXET CATTLE SHOW.

The exhibition of stock and Domestic Manufactures, under the direction of the Society for the encouragement of Domestic Industry in this State, took place yesterday at Pawtuxet.—The Society met at their Hall in the morning, and elected their officers, which with two exceptions of members of the Standing Committee, are the same that held the offices the preceding year. The society then moved in procession to the meetinghouse, where an address, well adapted to the occasion, was pronounced to a numerous and highly gratified audience, by Wm. E. Richmond, Esq. of this town. Mr. Richmond has long made the subject of political economy and the protective system a favorite study, and his address displayed the results which were to be expected from the operations of a cultivated mind, when brought to bear upon the favorite topic of its speculations. After the services the society dined at Mr. Aborn's Hotel.

They then repaired to the ground marked out for the exhibition of the Ploughing Match. Seventeen pairs of Oxen were entered and went through the task assigned them in very fine style. It was gratifying to observe that the whip was scarcely applied at all, and the numerous spectators present were highly pleased with the performance of the men and their cattle.

After the ploughing match, the premiums were declared in the spacious and very convenient Hall belonging to the society, which we believe is not surpassed in accommodation or in the command of surrounding scenery, afforded by its situation, by any similar building in New

England. The auction sale of premium and other articles then took place, gratuitously conducted by Mr. Wm. P. Greene, and went off with tolerable spirit, though we could not help thinking that the ingenuity and industry of the females so admirably displayed on this occasion, did not elicit from the gentlemen that substantial approbation which they richly merited, simply as articles of use and ornament without any reference to the encouragement of domestic industry.

On the whole it is, we believe, the universal opinion of the best judges, that the present exhibition presented a great improvement in every department of the show, particularly in stock, with perhaps the exception of horses, and that more competition has been called forth for the premiums, than on any former occasion. The ladies however are decidedly entitled to bear the palm, and the articles in their line, presented a great variety, combining much beauty and utility. The Mill Manufactures we regret to say, were inconsiderable, offering nothing like a sample of the products of our looms.

As an evidence of the flourishing condition of the society, we are able to state, that they now hold \$7500 in Bank stock, and that the real estate belonging to them, including the Hall, is all paid for.—*Providence Journal*.

MEXICAN PIGGERIES.

A fine breed of that useful animal, the pig, is kept by several persons of wealth, as an article of trade, in the city of Mexico, and the care and attention paid to their cleanliness and comfort so far exceed any thing I have seen elsewhere, that a short account may be useful by furnishing hints to our farmers, brewers, distillers, &c. by whom large numbers of these valuable animals can be kept. The premises where the business is carried on are extensive; consisting in general, of a good dwelling house, with a shop, slaughter house, and places for singeing the pigs; large bowls for rendering the lard, and lard rooms, with wooden bins for containing the rendered fat, which is an article of great consumption in Spanish cookery, being used as a substitute for butter. There is also a soap manufactory, in which the offal fat is manufactured, and apartments where the blood is made into a kind of black pudding, and sold to the poor. Behind all these are the styes for the hogs, generally from 300 to 1000 in number which occupy a considerable range of well built sheds, about 30 feet deep, with the roofs descending very low: and having the entrance through low arches, before which is an open space the whole length of the yard, and about 24 feet wide, in the centre of which is a kind of aqueduct, built of stone, and filled with clean water, supplied from a well at the end of the premises. The hogs can only put their noses into this water through holes in the wall, which prevents their dirtying it, as it passes through the whole division of the yard. This is the only liquid given them; and their food is maize or Indian corn, slightly moistened, and scattered at stated hours on the ground, which in the yard as well as the place they sleep is perfectly dry and clean.

They are attended by several Indians with every possible care, and have a cold bath on the premises, which they are frequently obliged to

use, as cleanliness is considered essential to their acquiring that enormous load of fat from which the principal profit is derived. Their ease and comfort also appear to be studiously attended to; and the occupation of two Indian lads will cause a smile on the countenances of my musical readers, when they are informed that they employ 1. from morning till night, in settling disputes, or little bickerings, that may arise among the happy inhabitants of this community, and in singing them to sleep. The boys are chosen for the strength of their lungs, and their taste and judgement in delighting the ears and lulling the senses of this amiable harmonic society; and succeed each other in chaunting during the whole day, to the great delight and edification of the audience, who seem fully to appreciate the merits of the performers. The proprietor of one of those establishments himself attended us and explained the use of the various apartments. He assured me that the premises cost him sixty thousand dollars, and that his sales amounted to about two thousand dollars per week; indeed, his display of diamonds, and his three splendid carriages with fine horses, standing in the yard, bespoke him a man of some opulence and importance. His stock are bred at a farm belonging to him at Otumba, and driven to Mexico, to be fattened, when eight months old.—*Bullock's Mexico*.

From the Quebec Gazette.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR SEPTEMBER, 1825; District of Quebec.—The general character of this month has been dry. In the first and third weeks there was however, some rain, of no great quantity and duration. On the second and about the middle of the month, there were slight frosts, but not sufficient entirely to check vegetation.

The remainder of the grain crops were saved in excellent order. Those in the District, below the River du Sud, being later than in the upper parts, prove better than common. Still upon the whole, the crops throughout the District will hardly be equal to an average crop.

The Root crops have suffered by the drought. Potatoes are fewer in quantity than usual, but of a very good quality. Turnips will be nearly in the usual quantity.

The pastures have suffered by the drought, and are thin and scanty. They are, however, reviving since the late rains, and may yet be sufficient to enable the cattle to be housed in good order.

The produce of the Gardens and Orchards generally are inferior to former years. The heat of the season has ripened grapes and melons in the open ground, without any artificial aid.

It is estimated that there are 100,000 sheep in the single county of Washington in Pennsylvania and that they last year yielded, 400,000 lbs. of wool. Another rough estimate makes the whole number of sheep in Pennsylvania about 200,000.

The vineyards in the county of York in this state, cover one hundred and fifty acres of land. There are other vineyards in Cumberland county, and there is one in Montgomery county; but the last mentioned having been managed by a company does not flourish like the others.—*Philadelphia Gazette*.

THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.

The second exhibition of the Franklin Institute of Pennsylvania was held at Philadelphia, on the 6th 7th and 8th inst. The Report of the Committee of Premiums states that the number of articles exhibited far exceeded that of the preceding year. Of the 85 premiums proposed by the managers of the Institute, 25 have been claimed, and 23 paid; among them were the following:

John R. Coates of Philadelphia for steel made in New York from Connecticut iron, the silver medal. All the specimens of steel were superior to those of last year.

Geo. C. Osborne of Philadelphia for the best water colours, the silver medal.

Bakewell, Page & Bakewell of Pittsburg, for a pair of decanters, the silver medal.

Slater & Howard of Dudley, (Mass.) for best piece of blue broad cloth from wool of American growth, the silver medal.

James Sykes of Baltimore for the best cheap broad cloth, being three pieces of double milled drab broad cloth, the silver medal.

V. & C. Dupont & Co. of Brandywine for 3 pieces of negro cloth, the silver medal.

The Amesbury Cotton and Woollen Factory of Mass. for best white flannel, the silver medal.

Isaac Macaulay of Philadelphia, for the best piece of ingrain carpeting, the silver medal.—The same for the best piece of oil cloth for carpeting, the bronzed medal.

James Sykes of Baltimore for a piece of mixed satin, of American wool, the silver medal.

Lewis Phillips & Co. of Holmesboro', Pa. for 5 pieces of blue nankin, which are considered the closest imitation of the Chinese, silver med.

J. B. Nares of Pennsylvania, for 6 pieces of yellow nankin, the silver medal.

Smith, Brothers & Co. of Frankfort, Pa. for furniture chintzes, silver medal.

Merrimack Manufacturing Company, for 27 pieces of prints, superior to any exhibited, silver medal.

Hickory Grove Factory of New York, a case of superior three corded wire cotton, silver med.

Leavenworth, Haydon & Seavill of Waterford Con. for 7 gross gilt buttons, superior, silv. med.

Loud & Brothers, for an upright piano forte of rose wood, silver medal.

A. Babcock of Boston, for a horizontal piano forte, made for A. Mackay, Boston. "It has received the high approbation of the judges.—Every part of its interior mechanism has the highest finish, and its tone and touch are excellent. The strings are all of steel wire, the lowest octave being covered with flattened wire.—It entitles its maker to the silver medal, having been considered the best of the four square pianos, which are very good."

Charles H. White for a lady's secretary, the silver medal.

John Harned for the best constructed grate for burning anthracite, which is a cooking stove of sheet iron, with its appendages of oven, boilers, frying pan, &c. "It is considered as uniting in a higher degree than any of its rival stoves, the conditions of convenience, economy, and adaptation to culinary and other domestic purposes, the silver medal.

Wingand & Snowden for a set of trepanning instruments, silver medal.

Stephen P. Morris of Philadelphia for elegant

and well constructed stoves for halls, &c. silver medal.

Hugh Dickson & Co. for the best cotton ticking the committee have ever seen either foreign or domestic, silver medal.

The committee observe that the "numerous specimens of American woollen goods offered at the second exhibition are highly creditable to the manufacturers, and evince a great improvement in this branch of American industry

No premium had been advertised for books, but the uncommon beauty of the book, published by Samuel A. Mitchell, entitled "American Ornithology," &c. by Charles Lucien Bonaparte, induced the Committee to state that "The very remarkable excellence of this work, which has been universally admitted to be the most splendid specimen of American typography, has entitled Mr Mitchell to the silver medal of the Institute."

To Bennet Fling of Philadelphia a bronzed medal for an elegant side board. To Mason and Baldwin Philadelphia for engraved cylinders for calico printing, the silver medal. For a box of lace made at the Savage Factory at Baltimore, silver medal.

The Committee forwarded "an honorary mention" to Thomas Haig, of Philadelphia, for his very excellent specimens of red and black earthen ware.

To the unknown maker of certain black tin tea and coffee pots.

To the New York Printing and Dyeing establishment for their printed silk handkerchiefs and shawls in which the colours are generally rich and handsome, and the printing very perfect.

To Robert Desilver of Philadelphia for a very fine specimen of book binding exhibited in five ledgers prepared for the Farmers' and Mechanics' bank.

In addition to the premiums on cabinet ware the committee awarded honorary mention to Michael Bouvier, J. Graham, Anthony Quenille and Robert West for fine furniture; and to Joseph Burden for improved fancy chairs, which offer great facility in packing for exportation, by separating the back and seat from the under rails.

To Miss Maria Wilson of Coatsville, Pa. honorable mention for a grass bonnet. The committee observed that it was a source of regret that the manufacture of straw bonnets does not appear to flourish, as no new manufacture of that kind was offered for exhibition.

Honorary mention was awarded to the pupils of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum of St. Joseph's for a variety of well finished and creditable articles.

John Stiles & William Jail of Philadelphia were awarded honorary mention, for the excellence of their workmanship in gentlemen's secretaries, ladies dressing and work cases, &c.—

The same compliment was also paid to Ezra Cope of Penn. for his mowing machine, "which is excluded from the premium which it deserves by its having already been publickly rewarded at the exhibition of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society."

An honorary mention was awarded to Rufus Tyler of Philadelphia for his seal, press, and lathe, and to N. & D. Sellors of the same city and J. & J. A. Smith of Mass. for the filleting of

the former and the leaf cards of the latter, containing 680 points to the inch.

Also to the Pennsylvania Institution for the deaf and dumb, for imitation shawls, which were pronounced to be very beautiful.

The committee likewise complimented John Strothers, Harkness & Smith, Richard North, Hacker & Fritz, for their beautiful mantles.

Steele & Co. Philadelphia, for dimities, Wm. H. Morris & Co. New Hope, Penn. for two good pieces of cotton baggings and Joseph Pond for his improved art of imitation of tortoise shell.

Daniel Neal for the vertical press invented by him.

W. Parkin of Wilmington, Delaware for the ingenious Essay on water wheels, which will be published in one of the early numbers of the Franklin Journal.

Claims of the United States on European Powers.—The last number of the North American Review says, "We have claims on France, Spain, Holland, Naples, and Denmark for a vast amount of property wrested from our merchants by illegal decrees, or open violence. The subject of these claims is one of very considerable importance to the national prosperity, and of great moment to the national character. We probably speak quite within bounds when we estimate their fair amount at 20 millions of dollars." The Review discusses the claims against Naples and Holland for spoliations during the reign of Napoleon, and gives a history of the delays, evasions, and subtleties of the Neapolitan and Dutch ministers. It appears that Austria and Russia backed the government of Naples in refusing to pay the American demand.

Trade with Mexico.—A drove of 1200 mules lately arrived at Natchitoches, Louisiana, from Taumalipas, in Mexico, under the care of 80 men. They had to erect an enclosure every night to secure their mules from being carried off by the wild horses. The inhabitants of Texas have commenced the importation of cotton to Natchitoches. Mr. Austin, an American, has formed a settlement of 300 families in Texas.

Bears.—These troublesome animals are unusually numerous in the vicinity of Penobscot (Me.) the present season. Scarcely a cornfield within ten miles from this has been free from their depredations.

A few evenings since, Mr. Adam Inman, of Orono, on his way home from this place, when about two miles distant, was alarmed by a rustling among the underbush near the road in which he was travelling. On listening, he was convinced that some wild animal had scented the provisions with which his pack was stowed, and was making haste to partake of them. He immediately faced about, dropped on one knee, and presented his fowling piece, well charged with ball and buck shot, determined not to give up the hard-earned fruits of his industry to the free booter without a struggle to protect them. The animal made his way directly to the road, and rapidly advanced upon his wary enemy. Inman knowing from his footsteps that he was near (though the extreme darkness of the night prevented him from seeing him,) inclined his head as near the ground as possible, in the hope of getting a sight of the foe before he should

close with him. In a moment, a bear, blacker than the shades that surrounded him, and one of the largest of the species, reared on his hind feet immediately before him, and with open mouth rushed upon his prey. At this critical moment, Inman's presence of mind did not forsake him, but deliberately leveling his piece he shot the sable robber thro' the heart and laid him dead at his feet. So near was the bear that his hair was burned by the powder of Mr. Inman's gun. His weight was 250 pounds, and his skin measures nearly 6 feet in length.—*Bangor paper.*

Large Pear.—We have in our office a pear that is eight and a half inches long, & fourteen and a half round, weighing 34 ounces. It is from a tree belonging to John Watson, Esq. If this is not the largest pear ever bragged of, and we have heard of none larger, it is remarkable for the spot where it was raised. Ferry-street is the Maiden-lane of Hartford, and it was raised on Ferry-street.—*Con. Mirror.*

CONCLUSION OF MR. LOWELL'S REPORT, FROM PAGE 107.

1803, the first & deepest impression made on my mind of any differences in the agricultural state of those countries compared with our own, arose from the marked, the unquestionable superiority of their *horned* animals. Their proportions were better,—their size was generally superior—their bags of their cows were larger and better formed—the Show at Smithfield, a market like that of Brighton, exhibited finer animals for sale,—much finer,—on common market days, than Brighton, except rarely, ever exhibits. I speak of the average appearance, which is the only fair rule.

On my return I was struck with the difference, the inferior state of our cattle—the comparative amount of offal, when the animal was fat.

I should limit myself, as the first and principal advantage derived from foreign importation to this, that the care bestowed on the cross breed, is of itself a boon, equal to all the increased expense. We have been, we all know, utterly careless of our young stock. The introduction of a new breed produces of itself a greater degree of care. This is a good not easily estimated. The attention to one animal naturally leads to an increased attention to a promising one of native race, and so the whole mass are gradually improved. Is not this the way, the ordinary course, by which all other improvements in human industry are produced?

If Mr Slater had not introduced his cotton mill into Rhode Island some 30 years since, can any man say that there would have been at this day a cotton factory in New England? I do not mean to say that there might not—but I have no doubt that this establishment accelerated the introduction of them. The knowledge, that other nations possess superior modes of industry does not excite, or but very slowly excites, a disposition to copy the example. One successful effort at home does more in 3 years, than 50 years' success in another country. We are, it is true, imitative animals, but still we need to have an example before our own eyes. We apply these remarks which we believe to be some of the general improvements, and especially to the amelioration of our domestic animals. He who had we

read of Saxony and Spanish sheep without ever dreaming of introducing them? Once introduced, they spread with a velocity which is immeasurable. Grant, that the horned cattle imported are not in any respect superior to our own—(not that I believe it),—yet their introduction has given a value to all other stock of the same description, by inducing more care as to their treatment and improvement, and a general attention to the subject. If it has not produced this effect, it must be only because we are incorrigibly obstinate in persisting in old usages, in the neglect of selecting the finest individuals for breeding, and of sustaining and improving by generous food, those which we do raise.

It surely cannot be unimportant in a state, whose great staples must forever be, their beef, pork, and wool, to urge on every occasion, to press by every means, the amelioration of the races of the animals which yield us these staple productions. We may indeed fairly differ as to the means best adapted to the end, but as this must be a subject of some delicacy and difficulty, it would appear to us to be the wisest and best course to give a free and unrestrained range to every sort of experiment, not the least important of which in my judgment, may the most important, is to see, by actual trial, how far the European improvements in the breed of cattle, our staple production, are adapted to our culture.

If they fail, no lasting injury can be the consequence, because the opponents of imported stock contend, that the progress of change is very slow, and if disadvantageous, will of course be checked by individual interest, before any great evil should be effected. My own conviction is, that the experiment has been so far successful.

Having made these general remarks, which I am sensible have been extended to what, I fear, will be felt to be a tedious length, let us now advert to our present cattle show, and to those animals which fell under the particular and minute notice of the Committee of which I was Chairman.

Such an exhibition of fat cattle has, so far as I know, never been seen at Brighton, and I believe in America. There were no less than thirteen animals, weighing from 1673 to 2319 pounds, and from 5 to 7 years of age. In every case but one, they had been inured to hard labor, and in every case, the expense of feed in fattening was far less than English writers give as the average course of fattening in England. Operate as it may, it is both my duty and inclination to state fairly and fully the results and the facts. The greater part of these animals had been taken off from labor about seven months. Their food had been generally what is called Cob Meal, that is the corn and cob of Indian Corn ground together. Some interesting facts were stated by one farmer, which I deem it a duty to exhibit.

He tried his ox with pure Indian meal, and after a few days' trial, the animal refused it—He then tried the coarser food of Cob meal, which I have just defined, and he took to it greedily. This is a modern experiment and may prove of great practical utility. A Shrewsbury farmer, I think by the name of Rice, was the first who communicated it to our society, though it may have been in use long before. It is important however to know, that an animal may

refuse a richer food and prefer a coarser one. I am not at all surprised at it. It is precisely in conformity with what we see every day around us. A sailor would pine on turkeys and dung hill fowls as a constant food, and return with pleasure to his beef and pork, and peas soup.

There was another very interesting fact disclosed on this examination. There were three fine five year old steers of Joseph Easterbrooks, Esq. of Royalston, two of which had been worked hard from the age of 3 years, and the third had never had a yoke around his neck. The judges (and better judges there could scarcely be, than my associates) could perceive no sensible difference in the value of the worked and unworked cattle. Of the same age, owned by the same man, with the same treatment and food the unworked oxen often were in no degree superior to those, which had been submitted to labor. Great Britain might learn a lesson from this example, if her farmers could have been present. It is also worthy of remark that these five years old cattle weighed about a ton a piece, and the seven years old cattle but a trifle more. I state these facts as being worthy of notice, since I deem one practical remark of far greater value than volumes of theory.

The Committee award the first premium for fat oxen to Joseph Easterbrooks of Royalston for his dark brown ox, weight 2104, 7 years old, 25 dollars.

The second premium for fat oxen, they award to John Temple for his silver nosed ox, 6 years old, weight 2178, 20 dollars.

The third premium to the same person, John Temple for his other ox of the same yoke, 10 dollars.

I owe it to my colleagues, to whom I wholly deferred the decision in this case of fat cattle, to say, that their duty was one of peculiar difficulty and delicacy: The cattle were all so fine, so equal in their forms, proportions and good qualities, that even such judges as Mr. Winchester and Mr. Baker, my associates, must have been, and they were embarrassed.

On this subject, I will take occasion to say, that our cattle are in fact heavier and larger in my opinion than the English cattle, taking them on an average in both cases.

The great distinction, which I should make from the experience of 6 years, at our cattle shows, would be this, that the crosses of the imported stock have less offal, less unprofitable meat, keep fat with less food, or rather keep more fat on the same food than our own races.

I know very well, that this opinion is questioned by very high authority, but my opportunities have not been few, serving for so many years on this Committee, and I am constrained to say, and it is my duty to say it, as I believe it, that upon precisely the same food the improved races of Great Britain (as we see them here) not only have more profitable flesh, on parts of great value, but they will thrive faster on the same food than our native stock. Exceptions of course, every man of sense knows occur in all breeds; I know personally, that an animal, taken from its mother at a week old, treated precisely as native stock by its side was treated, has been always fat, while the others were lean. I touch not the question, for it is but conjecture whether, with our inferior and often careless treatment, they will not degenerate. If they do, and only when they do, we ought to consider them no longer objects of attention.

The competition for bulls we are sorry to

say was this year smaller than we have ever known. We award

The first premium to Zephaniah Brown of Chariton, for a bull out of Holderness, an imported animal, 30 dollars.

The second to William Gilmor of Franklin, Norfolk County, to his bull also out of Holderness, 20 dollars.

The third to Hon. John Welles for his bull of the Celebs race, 10 dollars.

The bull calves were also few in number, much less than usual and we regret it.

The first premium we award to the Hon. Mr. Welles for a bull calf from Admiral, $\frac{1}{4}$ Denton 15 dollars.

The second to Jeremiah Hawes of East Sudbury for a bull calf of native breed, 10 dollars.

The third to Henry Craft for a bull out of Mr. George Lyman's beautiful imported bull, 5 dollars.

Miscellaneous Items.

Thanksgiving.—In Massachusetts, New-Hampshire, Connecticut, and New-York on the 25th of November.

Early Winter.—In some parts of Maine they have already had a six-inch snow. A snow storm has been experienced in Baltimore; and in Philadelphia they have ice of the thickness of a dollar. We have had ice here, but no snow.

A blood beef has been raised this season, on the Salem Arms House farm, weighing 35 lbs. and measuring 30 inches in length, and thirty-two and a half inches in circumference.

A Literary Institution of a character somewhat novel has recently been established at Readfield, in the County of Kennebec, Maine, where the sciences are to be extensively and accurately taught. To render the advantages of it more easily accessible to the poor, a farm, belonging to the institution, is cultivated by the students, under the direction of an overseer; so that students may support themselves wholly by labouring a part of each day. The arrangement is, for those who wish labour, to pass the first half of the day together, in the same town with the instructor, and at one o'clock to repair to the field to labour until the hour of prayers.—We wish such institutions might be multiplied.—There would then be more well informed farmers and mechanics, and fewer idle and sickly scholars.—Miss Freeman.

Distressing Fires in New-Brunsawk.—On Friday the 7th, inst. a most dreadful fire broke out in the woods on the North West Branch, and driven by a strong N. W. wind, destroyed the towns of Yencoville and Douglas, leaving not more than 20 houses standing on that side of the river. All the back settlements, and those at Cartiboque and Napan are destroyed; and the stores of Abrams, &c. the granaries of the country, are in ashes.—For miles the very soil is consumed. 1000 houseless beings, at least, are in Chatham and Nelson, besides those who remain among the ruins of their late habitations. We are in want of food and clothing, and expect that the property yet remaining will be plundered by wretches. The loss of lives is not yet ascertained, but numbers found remain unburied.—The wild beast of the forest are found dead on the shore, and thousands of fish are floating about. Many persons to escape the flames rushed into the river and perished. This description is not exaggerated, and the distress calls loudly for sympathy and relief. At least 5000 persons are without shelter, food or clothing.—The fires extended 100 miles in length, and 40 in breadth.—Extract from a letter published in the Comet.

New-York Census.—A census of the state of New-York has recently been taken. An unusual increase has been ascertained in many parts; and it is estimated that the population of the City (including the whole island of Manhattan) will be found to be 170,000.—In 1790 it contained only 33,131.

Bunker Hill Monument.—The Directors have apologised for the delay of this work, by stating the difficulty attending the procurement of workmen and materials. These difficulties have resulted from the unusual demand for labor and materials the present season.—The magnitude of the work, and the necessity of consulting economy in the expenditure, have prompted them to delay, rather than press forward under the greatest disadvantages. The money is probably invested, and much progress may be expected during another season.—Kene Sent.

Within the celebrated Paris cemetery of Pere La Chaise, upwards of 100,000 persons had been interred up to the year 1822; for 15,000 of whom monuments had been erected, and 15,000 of them are remarkable for the beauty, magnificence, neatness, or peculiarity of their structure, or for the names of the persons whose memories they are intended to perpetuate.

An Instance of suspended Animation.—A laborer who had fallen from a scaffolding in England was carried apparently dead, to medical aid, and after means had been applied without success for his recovery, his friends carried his body home, with advice from the surgeon to procure a coffin. A more skillful surgeon however hearing the circumstances, examined the body and found heat enough to convince him that the vital spark had not fled. He at first opened a vein in the arm, but no blood of consequence came; on drawing the scalpel over two branches of the temporal artery, he bled profusely. Before a pound had flowed he breathed, and when two pounds were drawn, he respired almost naturally. Several hours passed between the time of his fall and that of the operation which restored a fellow being to life. It occurred to the surgeon at the time, (and which he found in another similar case,) that the blood remains in the arterial system, in a warm fluid state, after the supervens become nearly empty; and what remains in them is partly coagulated from losing its free caloric; also that the arteries retained the elasticity and vital properties a considerable time after the veins had lost their little contractile power necessary to carry on the circulation.—Med. Int.

Grand Dances.—The Grand Canal Gala in New-York, is to close with a Grand Ball in Castle Garden; and to prevent the tears of the skies for the loss of the sun from injuring the company, a canopy is to be erected to cost \$2000. The Ladies are to appear in Grand Canal head dresses, gloves, &c. and the gentlemen in Grand Canal boots.

The old Bull's Head lot of land (40,000 square feet) in the Bowery, N. Y. has been sold for \$150,000. A splendid theatre is to be erected on it.

In consequence of the late hour in which we received Mr. Lowell's Report, and our wish to give it entire in one paper, we have deferred the other Reports, and several articles intended for this week's paper.

Improved Breed of Swine.

FOR SALE at the farm of S.W. Pomeroy in Highton several young boars and sows of an age suitable to produce pigs in the spring. This breed is the result of careful crossing for a course of years, with the improved Lancashire (by some called the Wellington) on the Bakewell Byfield, and Bedford breeds—by whom are united great length of body, small bone, easy keeping and a disposition to fatten at an early age. Specimens of the breed can be shown that when 10 months old, were estimated to weigh 600 lbs. dressed. Brighton, Oct. 23.

REPLY to Col. Pickering's attack on a Pennsylvania Farmer, just received at this office for distribution.

CASH will be paid at this Office, for any number of copies of the New-England Farmer, Vol. iii. No. 22 21 26 45 and 51.

MARSH & CAPEN (at their Book and Stationary store, No. 362 Washington street,) have from the manufacturer a constant supply of Portable Electrical Machines, peculiarly constructed for Physicians.—These machines being very light and closely encased, together with all the necessary apparatus, cannot fail to suit the Faculty in every respect. They have likewise Thermometers proper for Chemical, Botanical, Surgical, Brewers', Distillers', Sugar Refiners', Dyers' Bathing and Marine purposes, made in the neatest manner. Sept. 12

FOR SALE—a Farm situated in the pleasant and flourishing village of Dixmont, through which the mail stage passes twice a week from Augusta to Bangor, and is only from 16 to 20 miles distant to four ports on the Penobscot river. It has a convenient farm-house, 2 large barns, sheep folds, sheds, and out houses all in good repair; with summer and winter 100 sheep and from 12 to 20 head of neat cattle; with a good set of farming tools of the most approved kinds, which may be had with the premises if required.—For further particulars, inquire of BENJAMIN BUTMAN, on the premises. Dixmont (Me.) Oct. 13. 1825.

MEMOIRS of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society; with selections from the most approved authors, adapted to the use of the practical Farmers of the United States; 1824. Illustrated with several copperplate engravings of animals and numerous cuts of machines and agricultural implements.—For sale by CUMMINGS, HILLIARD & CO Price \$1.25. No. 134 Washington street

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c. [Corrected every Thursday evening.]

Table with columns FROM TO D. C. D. C. listing prices for various goods like APPLES, BEANS, BEEF, BUTTER, CHEESE, FLAX, FLOUR, GRAIN, HOGS' LARD, LAMP, OIL, PLASTER, PORK, SEEDS, WOOL.

PROVISION MARKET.

Table listing prices for BEEF, PORK, VEAL, MUTTON, POULTRY, BUTTER, EGGS, MEAL, POTatoes, LIQUOR.

MISCELLANIES.

CHOICE OF A WIFE.

I ask not beauty—'tis a gleam,
That tints the morning sky:
I ask not learning—'tis a stream
That glides unheeded by.

I ask not wit—it is a flash
That oft blinds reason's eye:
I ask not gold—'tis glittering trash,
That causes man to sigh.

I ask good sense, a taste refin'd,
Candor, with prudence blended—
A feeling heart, a virtuous mind,
With charity attended.



Lord Erskine.—A barrister in the Court of King's Bench, describing the bad usage of a high-bred horse, said that it had for some time been employed in dragging heavy loads, and fed on coarse old hay, till the animal himself demurred to the treatment—"He should not have demurred" replied Mr. Erskine, "now the winter season is over; he had better put himself on the country."

A certain sergeant, who is apt to get a little testy in argument, was one day reminded by Mr. Erskine that he should not show anger but show cause.

Admiral Rodney.—During Sir George Rodney's residence in Paris, where he had gone to avoid his creditors, so great was his indigence, that he frequently knew not where to apply for a dinner. Monsieur de Sartine, no stranger to his professional abilities thought this a proper time to wean his affections from his country, and therefore employed the Duke de Biron to make him an offer of the command of the French West India fleet, with a sum of money that should restore him to independence. The Duke, in consequence of this, invited Sir George to spend a month at his house, and in the course of that time frequently sounded him with great delicacy on the subject; but not being able to make himself properly understood, he at last openly declared to him that as his Royal master meant the West Indies to be the theatre of the present war, he was commissioned to make the handsomest offers to Sir George, if he would quit the English service, and take upon him the command of a French squadron."

Sir George, after hearing him with great temper, spiritedly made this answer: "Sir, my distresses, it is true, have driven me from the bosom of my country; but no temptation whatever can estrange me from the service. Had this offer been a voluntary one of your own, I should have deemed it an insult; but I am glad to learn that it proceeds from a quarter that can do no wrong."

The Duke de Biron was so struck with the public virtue of the old British tar, that he instantly exclaimed—"it is a great pity so gallant an officer should be lost to his country. Will a thousand louis-d'ors enable you to revisit, and tender your services to your sovereign?" The other replied that they would. The Duke immediately advanced him the sum, with which Sir George set out the next day for England, where he had not arrived a week, before he returned the Duke's loan, accompanied with a most grateful letter for the singular obligation he had so politely conferred on him.

Negative Qualifications.—A little man observed, he had two negative qualifications, which were that he never lay long in bed, nor wanted a great coat.

Dedication.—At a time when the ministers of state were frequently changed in France, a certain author dedicated his book to the Brazen Horse on the Pont Neuf; "for I am persuaded," said he, "that my patron will long remain in place."

A Spoiled Fool.—King James the First gave all manner of encouragement to the exercise of buffoonery, and took great delight in it himself. Happening one day to bear rather hard on one of his Scotch courtiers—the Peer retorted "He who made your Majesty a King spoiled the best fool in Christendom."

Affectation of Wit.—One who either in writing or conversation is always attempting to be witty, though he may sometimes succeed, will never be respectable, and will frequently make enemies of those who laugh at and appear best pleased with his witticisms.

On Death.—Some have styled this certain, but at most times unwelcome visitor, the King of Terrors when he might, with less impropriety, have been termed the terror of Kings. The Poet has lent his fictions, the Painter his colors, the Orator his tropes to portray Death as the grand destroyer, the enemy, the prince of phantoms and of shades. But, can he be called the destroyer, who, for a perishable state, gives us that which is eternal? Can he be styled the enemy, who is the best friend only of the best, who never deserts them at their utmost need, and whose friendship proves the most valuable to those who live longest? Can he be termed the prince of phantoms and of shades, who destroys that which is transient and temporary to establish that which alone is real and fixed? And what are the mournful escutcheons, the sable trophies, and the melancholy insignia, with which we surround him—the sepulchral gloom, the mouldering carcass, and the slimy worm? These, indeed, are the idle fears and empty terrors not of the dead, but of the living. The dark domain of death we dread, indeed, to enter, but we ought rather to dread the ruggedness of some of the roads that lead to it. But if they are rugged, they are short; and it is only those that are smooth that are wearisome and long. But perhaps he summons us too soon from the feast of life. Be it so; if the exchange be not for the better, it is not his fault, but our own: or he summons us late—the call is rather a reprieve than a sentence; for who would wish to set at the board when he can no longer partake of the banquet, or to live on to pain when he has long been dead to pleasure? Tyrants can sentence their victims to death, but how much more dreadful would be their power could they sentence them to life? Life is the goaler of the soul in this filthy prison, and its only deliverer is Death: what we call life is journey to Death, and what we call death is a passport to Life.—True wisdom thanks Death for what he takes, and still more for what he brings. Let us therefore, like sentinels, be ready because we are uncertain, and calm because we are prepared. There

is nothing formidable about Death but the consequences of it: and these we ourselves can regulate and control. The shortest life is long enough if it lead to a better, and the longest too short if it does not.

Persian Wisdom.—In the treasury of one of the Kings of Persia, was found a vase with the following lines inlaid in gold. One cannot but smile at the turn, in which is an equal proportion of philosophy and humour. He who has no wealth, has no credit; he who has not an obedient wife, has no repose; he who has no offspring, has no strength; he who has no kindred, has no supporters; and he who has no friends—lives free from every care.



WM. PRINCE, Proprietor of Linnaean Garden in New-York, offers to the public his very extensive collection of the choicest fruits, which have been selected with the greatest care from the most celebrated establishments throughout the world, and to which very large additions have recently been made. The assortment of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, &c. Plants, is very extensive. Also, Hyacinths, Tulips, &c. other Bulbous Flowers. Above 1200 species of Green-House Plants comprising the most rare and splendid kinds. In the collection are above 500 varieties of Roses, including 54 varieties of China Roses, and 4 Moss Roses. Also, about 10,000 thrifty Grape Vines of the finest European kinds. The new catalogues of 1825, are just published and may be obtained of Joseph Bridge, No. 25, Court-street, Boston, and orders through him will meet prompt attention. Sept. 28

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, &c.



FOR SALE, at the Kenrick Place, near the Brighton Post Office. The Nurseries have been much extended, & besides a variety of English Cherries, Peaches, Apples, &c. contain many thousands of grafted Apple trees of the most superior kinds, thrifty, handsome, and of good size. Also, some thousands of budded Fruit Trees, remarkably thrifty, and comprising a choice collection of about 40 of the most approved sorts discovered in our best gardens, or brought to the markets; Peach trees are from 5 to 8 feet high and sold at a moderate price of 30 cents each. Of good sized ornamental trees, the flowering Horse Chestnut; flowering Catalpas; European Mountain Ash; Weeping Willow; Evergreen Silver Fir; and the Larch; Butternuts, and English Walnuts. Curiant bushes of the prolific kind, of all sizes, by the dozen, hundred, or thousand on moderate terms. Also, the black, white, and Champagne do.; red, and white-Roses; Lilacs, Senna, Gum Acacia, English Grapes, &c.

Orders addressed to JOHN or WM. KENRICK, sent to the Brighton Post Office, or to the office of BENNA & FENNO, Brokers, in State-street, will be duly attended to.

N. B. Trees will be packed in clay and mats for shipping, and conveyed to Boston, when ordered; and Saturdays without charge for conveyance; but Gentlemen remote should employ some person to receive and pay for them.

In removing trees, one year's growth is frequently lost, if the trees happen to survive, by unreasonably diminishing their roots; therefore special care will be taken for their preservation.

EPARSONS & CO. City Furniture warehouse, 101 Union Street, near the Union Stone, keep constantly on hand for sale, a general assortment of furniture, chairs, looking glasses, feathers of all kinds, sets, brushes, bellows, &c. &c.

The FARMER is published every Friday, by JOHN RUSSELL at \$2.50 per annum, in advance.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at the corner of Congress and Lindall Streets, Boston.—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. IV.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1825.

No. 15.

REPORTS OF THE

Massachusetts Agricultural Society.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

No. 2.

The Committee on all other Stock than Bulls and Fat Cattle—consisting of Mess. J. Welles, Luke Fiske, and Thomas Williams—

REPORT, that they have seen with pleasure the general improvement of the Stock which has been successively of late exhibited at the Brighton Cattle Show. This has been the result of an increasing ardor in competition, honourable to those who act under its influence, and most beneficial to the community. If, (as might well be the case) many more of our good stock, with our household and other manufactures, were exhibited, an increasing interest might be given to this holiday, adding still more to its influence and utility. Enough, however, has been already shown, to convince those who look to these great sources of our national prosperity, that they will not be neglected by an intelligent people.

In the examination of Stock, the Committee began with Milch Cows, and after a careful comparison, were induced to award the *first premium* of \$30 to *Geo. H. Hardy* of Waltham. This Cow did not exceed the middle size,—was of native stock, 7 years old,—and for some months after calving gave about 13 quarts of milk. For nearly 4 months she averaged 11½ lbs. of butter a week. In July last she gave 46 pounds of milk: she now affords 32 lbs. and holds out over 3 quarts of milk to nearly the time of calving.

The Committee award the *second premium* of \$20 to the *Rev. John White*, of Dedham. This Cow was of native stock and of middle size, and gave 12 lbs. of butter for six weeks in succession. In one week 12 lbs 13 ounces was made from her milk. For 3 months she averaged 10½ lbs. of butter; in the best of the season over 13 quarts of milk. These cows were so alike and both excellent, that the Committee might well feel at a loss. The former was preferred, from holding out her milk for a rather longer period, and some other slight causes.

The Committee award the *third premium* of \$15 to *Nathan Pierce* of Salem. This cow was of great product in milk, and had given by statement 3528 quarts of milk in a year, being an average of nearly 10 quarts a day. Her milk appeared rich, and well suited for the dairy, certificates of which were furnished from several who had used of it. But it was not sufficiently shown how far she was of value in this particular, which is most essential.

There were some other cows of great product, which might have competed, or been preferred even to those to whom the premiums have been awarded. But the representations offered, on which a judgment was to be formed, were too general. They were sufficient, however, to induce your Committee to infer that they probably were very superior animals.—There were several other milch cows offered

for premiums, some with calves in high order at their sides. But in these cases, though adding to the interest of the Show, your Committee found in many respects a want of those circumstances and of that precision which would be requisite in order to make them proper subjects of consideration.

The cow exhibited by the *Rev. Dr. Foster*, of Brighton, called *Flora*, was a very fine one, giving nearly 13 quarts a day of rich milk.—The pens contained several other fine cows for exhibition only.

Of the *Heifers in Milk*, your Committee were of opinion that the first premium of \$15 should be awarded to *Ebenezer Niles* of Boston for a very fine heifer of the hornless or Galloway breed, the sire *Celebs*. This animal would have received, we are authorized to say, the first premium last year for heifers, but she was by mistake inserted for exhibition only. Her excellence now is better established.

The second premium of \$10 for heifers in milk the Committee award to *Josiah Seaverns* of Roxbury, for his heifer from a native cow. Her sire the imported *Alderney* bull, given to the Society by *John Hubbard, Esq.* now in the possession of *Mr. Parsons*.

These heifers were of strong promise.

The premiums for heifers the Committee award as follows:

To *Benjamin Farrington* of Princeton for his heifer 18 months old, the first premium of \$12.—The dam native, the sire *Holderness*.

To *Wm. H. Prentice* of Boston for his twins, about 15 months old, from a fine native cow 310—the sire *Celebs*. The second for imported *do.* To *Tim Bird* for his red roan heifer 28.

To *John Prince, Esq.* for his heifer from Denton, about 18 months old. The cow native—the 3d prem. \$8.

The Committee, before they pass to other stock, may be indulged in the remark, that to those who favour the improvement of our own native stock upon a well governed selection from them only, the exhibition this day of milch cows must have been gratifying.

On the other hand, the heifers in milk and the other young stock afford room for the most ardent anticipation of great and increasing improvements from the imported stocks. Much is doubtless to be effected in both modes. The able and interesting discussion before the public on this subject cannot but awaken and excite to more multiplied courses of experience, and thus lead us to more satisfactory and certain results.

As to Sheep, your Committee made as careful an examination of the *Merinos* from Saxony and elsewhere, as was in their power; and they award

The 1st premium for a merino ram of the Saxony breed to *Joseph Barrett* of Concord \$15.

The 2d premium to the same gentleman for his merino ram \$10.

For a flock of merino ewes, the 1st premium to the said *Joseph Barrett* \$20.

The 2d premium for *do.* to *George M. Barrett* of Concord \$10.

There were exhibited a fine specimen of long woolled sheep by *Maj. Jaques*.

Mr. Shepherd of Northampton also exhibited a beautiful pair of twin lambs, male and female.

of the improved *L. Leicester* breed. As these were not imported, but brought from a neighbouring state, and there bred, your Committee were reluctantly compelled to consider them as not entitled to premiums.

Of Swine, the exhibition was of a very improved character. The pens were crowded with them. A breed of hogs with small bones and subject to little waste, quiet and disposed to fatten and yet of great weight, were found to have taken place of the long, lank, coarse, greedy and insatiable animal, with which our country has been infested.

The Committee award for the best boar to *Silas Dudley* of Sutton

The 1st premium \$12.

The 2d *do.* to *George M. Robbins* \$8.

The 3d *do.* to *John Parkman* of Brighton \$5.

The Committee award

For the best sow to *Capt. John Mackay* \$12

For the next best to *Silas Dudley* of Sutton \$8.

To *Moses Bright* of Watertown the 3d *do.* \$5.

For the best store pigs to *Capt. John Mackay* of Weston, the 1st premium \$10.00.

The 2d to *Jonas Cutler* of Weston \$5.00.

Of the stock presented for exhibition the Committee noticed a beautiful cow of the *Hon. William Gray*.

There were several heifers of *Mr. Parsons* full and part blooded which were deservedly admired.

Of animals not strictly within the authority of the Committee, they will be excused for noticing, as adding to the show:—The beautiful *mare* and horse colt, generously presented to the Society by *Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin*.

A blood mare with a male by her side, was exhibited by *S. W. Pomeroy, Esq.*

A fine *mare colt* was also exhibited by *Major Talbot* of Dedham.

The Committee were gratified to perceive a general improvement in the stock offered for inspection at the Brighton Cattle Show; and they think the community has much to expect from efforts so well guided.

All of which is submitted.

Per order, JOHN WELLS, Chairman.

No. 3.

The Committee on the Ploughing Match of two yoke of oxen,—consisting of John Prince, Nathan Adams of Medford, and Daniel Adams 3d of Newbury—

REPORT—that six teams only appeared to contend—(eleven having previously retired)—viz.

No. 1. *Silas Dudley* of Sutton—plough made by *Warren* of Dedham—work done in 31 minutes

2. *Samuel Sibley* of Sutton, plough by *Hall* Sutton—work done in 35 minutes 30 seconds

3. *Sherman Barrett* of Concord, plough of cast iron by *Tice*—work done in 35 minutes,

4. *Joseph Curtis* of Roxbury, plough by *Warren* of Dedham—work done in 35 minutes

5. *Aaron D. Williams*, Roxbury, plough by *Warren* of Dedham—work done in 39 minutes.

6. *Stedman Williams*, Roxbury, plough by *Warren* of Dedham—work done in 33 minutes.

The lots were exactly one eighth of an acre—the land only two years since laid down, and very thin sward, that the Committee apprehend-

ed handsome work could not be effected—they are gratified however in stating that by the skill of the ploughmen and drivers and the great docility of the cattle, the work was extremely well performed.

They were very particular in directing that the cattle should not be hurried and forty minutes were allowed for the task. They have been unanimous in deciding the premiums, and hope the unsuccessful competitors will not be deterred from trying another season.

They award the first premium

To Sherman Barrett of Concord	\$15
Himself as ploughman	3
Prescott Barrett, driver	4
—\$27	
2d. to Aaron Davis Williams	10
Eben. Lord, ploughman	5
David How, driver	3
—18	
3d. to Samuel Sibley of Sutton	6
do.—as ploughman	3
Benjamin Woodbury, driver	2
—11	

It is wished by the Committee to remark that the first premium was gained by a cast iron plough—taking into consideration the great saving in repairs for a length of time, they cannot but take pleasure in recommending cast iron ploughs to their agricultural brothers.

(Signed by) JOHN PRINCE,
NATHAN ADAMS,
DANIEL ADAMS, 3d.

Brighton, 20 Oct. 1826.

No. 4.

The Committee on Inventions—

REPORT, that the entries under this head were uncommonly few.

Two yokes were offered for premium, the one by Leonard Dodge of Sutton, the other by Moses Bellows of Shrewsbury. Both of fine workmanship and very creditable to the mechanics who made them, but, as far as the Committee would perceive, neither possessed qualities so different from other yokes as entitled them to any premium as inventions; and no persons were in attendance to explain the peculiar advantages resulting from the particular difference perceptible between these and common yokes.

A plough was also entered for premium by Mr Stephen R. Phelps of Marlborough. This plough appears to be a patented invention originally made in New Jersey. The great peculiarity of this plough consists in making the nose or point of the plough independent of the share, and connecting it with a bar of steel, which can be moved forward by means of screws, as the nose or point wears, and being inverted causes the action of the plough to counteract the effect of the wearing, and hence keep itself in working order better than the ordinary ploughs.—From this circumstance, this plough is denominated the self sharpening plough; and the Committee think that the invention, if it have the effect asserted, and which from its construction seems likely to be the case, must be an improvement of that important implement of agriculture.

Your Committee, however, had no evidence of the instruments having been used and approved by practical farmers; and therefore do not deem it within their authority to grant a premium.

Mr J. P. Miriam, of Concord, also presented or pretains a hascock cutter and plough cutter.

Both of them your Committee cannot doubt to be useful in the particular soils for which they are constructed. But no certificates of use and approbation by practical farmers attended either, and besides, neither instrument seemed very materially to differ from a species of instrument not uncommon in England, and which have been used in this country. At least the difference was not such as to entitle either of them to a premium under the head of inventions.

Robert S. Babcock of Roxbury, presented for premium several hay forks, of a very excellent and improved quality, and form, and, in the opinion of your Committee highly worthy of patronage by intelligent agriculturists. They are of steel, of an excellent quality. The tines round, and in their shape and bend, and balancing on their handles superior to any hay forks your Committee have seen. They are connected with their handles by a long ferule, and inserted into them with great strength and security.

One great advantage, they possess over the common patented steel fork is that they are more easily repaired, if broken; whereas the former so far as we have had experience or been informed, when broken are in general considered as lost.

John Prince, Esq. of Jamaica Plains who has used these forks for two or three years, expressed his entire acquiescence in all the above particulars, considering one of them worth any two forks of any other description he had ever owned.

Considering the importance of this instrument and the excellence of the improvement your Committee award a premium to Mr Babcock of ten dollars.

Mr Pope's threshing machine which on a former occasion received a premium was presented for exhibition, accompanied by certificates of its success and usefulness which were both gratifying and encouraging.

A very curious machine for the purpose of making mortices was presented for exhibition by ——— which your Committee can have no question will be a very useful instrument, though it does not come within the sphere of the society's premiums.

Messrs. Haliday & Ewing of Boston presented for exhibition blocks for printing calicoes of an excellent workmanship; and executed in a style which cannot fail to do them great credit, and to ensure them encouragement in those important manufactures towards which their ingenuity is directed.

All which is respectfully submitted by
Oct. 19, 1826. JOSIAH QUINCY.

No. 5.

The Committee on Manufactures, consisting of R. Sullivan, Samuel Appleton, George Searle, and John W. Boot—

ADJUDGE, for Broadcloth—

To Mess. Slater & Howard of Dudley, 1st prem.	\$20
To the Walcott Woollen Manuf. Comp. 2d prem.	15
For Cassimere,	
To Mess. Slater & Howard, the 1st premium	12
For Woollen Cloth and Household Manufacture,	
To Nathan Barrett jr. of Concord, the 1st premium	12
To Ephraim Fuller of Lancaster, the 2d premium	3
For Flannel,	
To Mrs Neah Strong of Norwich, the 2d premium	7

For Carpeting,	
To Eliza Warren of New Braintree, the 1st prem.	15
To Sybil Wilcox of New Braintree, the 2d prem.	7
For Stair Carpeting,	
To G. Delano of New Braintree, the 1st premium	10
For Blankets,	
To Betsy Delano of New Braintree, the 1st prem.	6
To Mrs. John Hunter of New Braintree, 2d prem.	4
For Diaper,	
To Eliza Warren of New Braintree, the 2d prem.	5
For Linen Sheeting,	
To the Misses Leonard of Sturbridge, 1st premium	8
To Sarah Wilcox of New Braintree, 2d premium	4
For Sewing Silk,	
To Emily Fitch of Hopkinton, the 1st premium	5

The Committee award a gratuity to,

Mary Simonds of Dorchester for a bed quilt	3
Lucy H. Brooks of Lincoln for a counterpane	3
Sarah A. Houghton of Brighton for a patch quilt	2
Mrs Gleason of New Braintree for large coverlets	3
Mary B. Temple of West Boylston for a counterpane	2
Miss C. Paige of Newburyport for a counterpane	3
Mrs Davis of Boston for a rug	2
Sylvia Harding of Boston—Jane Coburn of Braintree—Susan Thayer of Natick—Mary Newell of Watertown—Eliza Williams of Dedfield—and Mrs. S. Bott of Salem, for hearth rugs of good quality each	1
Hannah Eaton of Dedham, for a man's hat made of the palmleaf, more durable than the common straw hat	2
Jane Riley of Boston for fine linen thread	1
Elizabeth Haggood for straw hats of rye straw and hat from spear grass	3
Nancy Goodwin of Middleborough for a grass bonnet and netting fringe	1
W. Davenport of Concord for various and beautiful samples of silk buttons	4
Sally Howe of Marlboro' for a specimen of bags woven without seam in a common loom	1
Abigail Kilburn of Lunenburg for a very fine straw bonnet	3
Elizabeth W. Childs, aged 12 years, for a lace veil	1
Columbian Manufacturing Company for a specimen of straw bonnets of fine quality	3
Abigail Fuller of Hopkinton for a fine straw bonnet	3

Beautiful specimens of fine needle work were noticed by the Committee.

A veil and cape by the Misses Rider of Boston	
Lace veils by Abby Harris of Boston	
Lace veils by Maria D. Moore of Newton	
A lace veil by Lucy Ann Howe of Hopkinton	
Fancy Baskets by Catherine Flagg and Mrs P. E. Converse of Woburn	
An imitation India dress by Miss J. G. Smith, Boston	
A thread lace veil by Evelyn Pennington of Boston	
Specimen of knit work by Miss M. Starbuck, Nantucket	
A lace veil by Miss S. S. Baxter of Boston	
A lace veil by Sarah B. Steadman of Boston	
A specimen of work by Sarah S. Savage of Lancaster	
Lace veils, lace and fine work by Lucy Cotting—Dorcas C. Fay—Merian S. Hayden—Maria S. Rogers—Merian L. Rogers—Hester Billings—and Hannah M. Johnson, all of Boston.	

The object of giving gratuities in money being to encourage manufactures of more general utility, as well as to reward ingenuity and household industry, the Committee fulfil their duty in mentioning the names of ladies who have embellished the exhibition with ornamental works of taste.

Three pairs of shoes presented by Cushman Bassett of Boston were of first rate workmanship. A beautiful specimen of sewing silk, with a reel of raw silk, were exhibited by Mrs Harris of Dorchester.

Mrs George Adams of Newbury presented a piece of worsted plaid made from the wool of the long wool Netherlands sheep, given to the

Society by Thomas H. Perkins, Esq. It was considered a good imitation of Scotch plaid, and a new manufacture in this country.

The Exhibition was enriched by samples of foolscap and letter paper of excellent quality presented by Mr. Andrew J. Allen, and by T. G. Fessenden, Esq. from the mill of Holbrook & Fessenden, Brattleboro' Vt.

Four pieces of flannel were sent by the Amesbury Flannel Manufacturing Company—white and coloured. The Committee did not hesitate to pronounce them equal in all respects to the best English flannels. The Committee were informed that a discovery has been made recently at this Factory, by which the red color from madder is freed from the yellow tinge common in red flannels.

Seven pieces of printed silk handkerchiefs were handsome specimens of printing, and the colours brilliant and in good taste.

A piece of undressed flannel was presented by Moses Learned of Palmer, with samples of the wool of his flock. The flannel being in an unfinished state, the Committee could not consider it an object of premium. The thread was very fine and the fabric good. Mr. Learned has practised clothing his sheep three years.—A cloth of cotton or coarse canvass is put on immediately after shearing and kept on until the next shearing. The last season he blanketed, as he terms it, 175 sheep. He believes that the animal thrives better for this protection, and that the advantage from keeping the wool in a cleaner state, and having the pile soft and good to the extremities, more than pays the expense of 16 cents per head,—the estimated cost of the clothing.

Samples of writing and drawing pencils were offered by Mess. Melvin & Blood of Concord, accompanied by certificates stating that these pencils have the essential qualities of a good article, being both tough and soft, and are durable when cut to a long and slender point.

The Roxbury Colour and Paint Manufacturing Company presented by Joseph R. Newell, their Agent,* several samples of brilliant colours, of their manufacture. Their establishment is the first of the kind within the State, and is said to meet with the most encouraging success.

RICHARD SULLIVAN,
SAMUEL APPLETON,
GEORGE SEARLE,
JOHN W. BOOTT.

No. 6.

The Committee on Agricultural Experiments, to whom was also committed the inspection of sundry articles of manufacture, for which premiums were offered.

REPORT. That seven parcels of cheese, of more than one year old, and nineteen parcels of new cheese, were offered for the Society's premiums; with the exception of one parcel of old and one parcel of new cheese, all of it was from the town of New-Braintree, in the county of Worcester. The new cheese is superior in flavor and richness, to that offered the last year. Of the old cheese, that from the dairy of Mr. Benjamin C. Perkins, of Becket, in the county of Berkshire, was considered by your Committee to be the best; and they award to him the

* See Mr. Newell's letter to the Committee, on page 119 of this day's paper.

premium of ten dollars. Your Committee could not, on thorough examination, find any parcel of old cheese which in their judgment was sufficiently good to be entitled to the second premium; they are aware that great care and attention is required to preserve cheese for any considerable length of time uninjured in its flavor; and they are not unmindful that the past season, from the extreme heat of the weather, has been unfavorable to the preservation of cheese; still they are of the opinion that the interest of the Farmer would be greatly subserved by having a proper deposite for his cheese, in which the temperature of the air should vary as little as possible through the year.

Eleven parcels of butter were entered for premium, none of it such as your Committee deemed to be of the very first quality; some of it being too highly charged with salt; and from several of the parcels the buttermilk was not sufficiently expressed; that from the dairy of the Rev. Lenuel Capen, of South Boston, was considered to be the best; and your Committee recommend that the premium of fifteen dollars be paid to him; the premium of ten dollars, to Mr. Michael Crosby, of Bedford, in the county of Middlesex, for the next best; the premium of seven dollars, to Mr. Luther Chamberlain, of Westborough, in the county of Worcester, for the next best; and the premium of five dollars to Mr. Jacob Dean, of Mansfield, in the county of Bristol, for the next best.

Ten samples of Currant wine were entered for premium, most of it superior to any offered the last season; and with two or three years' additional age, would fall little short of the best light wines of Europe; the red wine made by John Prince, Esq. of Roxbury, was considered to be the best; and is entitled to the premium of ten dollars; the white wine made by Mr. Kendrick, of Newton, the next best; and is entitled to the premium of \$5.

Four barrels of Cider were entered for premium; none of which was deemed to be of the first quality; that made by Col. Daniel Leland, of Sherburne, in the county of Middlesex, was adjudged to be the best; and is entitled to the Society's second premium, being \$10. Your Committee cannot refrain from offering it as their opinion that little or no improvement has for several years past taken place in the making of Cider; a liquor the use of which would be much increased, was more attention observed in manufacturing it; in such case it would without doubt be, to a very considerable extent, substituted for ardent spirits; the great consumption of which in this country, is exceedingly to be deprecated—sufficient attention is seldom paid to cleansing the casks into which the Cider is to be put.

Several hives of honey were entered for premium; that offered by Mr. Ebenezer Fitch, of Sterling, in the county of Worcester, was not considered to be of the very first quality; but having proved to the satisfaction of your Committee, that he had taken up the present season on his own farm, 266 pounds of honey, they recommend that the premium of \$10 be paid to him. Mr. Ebenezer Withington, of Dorchester, took up the present season, on his farm, 70 lbs. of honey of good quality, "made by one hive of bees, in forty-one days." Mr. Samuel Brigham of Southborough exhibited a glass hive excel-

lently well constructed, and containing a large quantity of honey in the comb, the bees being still alive; these industrious manufacturers will keep possession of the premises until the spring when they will resume their labours. Mr. Brigham took up on his farm the present season 180 pounds of honey.

Four cases, containing canisters of mustard, manufactured and exhibited by Mr. John P. Webster of Beverly, in the county of Essex, packed in a very neat manner for transportation; on trial it was found to be of an excellent quality, not inferior in the opinion of your Committee to the best imported Durham mustard.

THOMAS L. WINTHOP,
JOHN TAPPAN,
WILLIAM PRESCOTT,
BENJAMIN GUILD.

The further claims for premiums on Agricultural experiments will not be decided upon until the Trustees' Meeting in December next affording time for the competitors to exhibit the evidence required—soon and hereafter the Committee will make an additional report.

No. 7.

The undersigned, a Committee appointed to test the merits of the Working Cattle, and award the different premiums, have attended the duty assigned them, and

REPORT as follows, viz. Fourteen yoke of cattle appeared on the ground, and had been regularly entered. Several persons who had entered their cattle were prevented attending in consequence of sickness in their families. One yoke was rejected, having received one of the premiums last year; the cattle at that time were three years old. Trial was made on the ground used several years past for that purpose. The wagons with their contents of stones weighed 5000 pounds, the weight drawn by each yoke of cattle. Your Committee, after a careful trial and as they hope discriminating correctly, award the following premiums, viz.

To John Scammel of Bellingham, the 1st premium	\$25
Perley Tapley of Sutton the 2d premium	20
Benjamin Woodbury of Sutton the 3d premium	15
Royal Marble of Sutton the 4th premium	12
Samuel Sibley of Sutton the 5th premium	8

Your Committee considered the cattle as superior to any exhibited at any former Cattle Show in this place; but in training, particularly in backing with the load, they were sorry to observe a great deficiency.

All which is respectfully submitted by
GORHAM PARSONS,
SAMUEL G. DERBY,
ELIJAH PERRY.

Large Egg Plant.—An egg plant from the garden of H. Thompson, Esq. was lately deposited in the office of the Baltimore American Farmer, which measured 24½ inches round.

The keels of two large steamboats have been laid at Amsterdam; they are intended to run between London, Amsterdam and Hamburg.

M. Benjamin Constant has published an appeal to the Christian nations in favor of the Greeks.

From the National Gazette.

PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Exhibition of Cattle and Manufactures, held at Mount Pleasant, under the auspices and direction of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, terminated Oct. 21, and gave, throughout, the highest satisfaction to the multitude of spectators who appeared on the ground. No better situation could have been chosen for the purpose, whether as to facility of access or convenience and picturesque beauty. It is calculated that four thousand persons were present on Thursday. The horses, horned cattle, hogs, &c. collected for the occasion, from no inconsiderable distances, are probably not surpassed, if equalled, in any part of the Union. Much attention was paid to the specimens of Domestic Manufactures, also; and these likewise are fitted to excite admiration for the progress already made, and the most confident expectation of general improvement. A striking proof of the utility of such exhibitions is found in the deep interest which so large a number of respectable farmers take in them. They meet not merely to view and study the breeds which they respectively possess, but to interchange ideas and facts upon all the branches of husbandry which they cultivate, and to establish an intercourse of business advantageous to all parties.

Yesterday Ploughing Matches took place and premiums were distributed.* After which, the directors and members of the Society, along with several invited guests, sat down to an excellent dinner at the Red Lion tavern. Jonathan Roberts, president of the Society, presided at the table. Mr Powell, whose contingent to the Exhibition was so valuable and whose services as a member of the Society are most important, was unfortunately obliged to return home in the morning, in consequence of a fall; from which, however, no serious consequences are apprehended. Various appropriate toasts were drunk in the course of the repast, and samples of fine domestic wines circulated that did not diminish its zest.

PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING AGRICULTURE.

Stated Meeting, Oct. 13.—The President, Judge Peters, in the chair: the following communications were read:—

1. A report from the curators on Brown's vertical spinner, and Beach's agricultural implements. The curators were of opinion, that Brown's spinner is a useful machine for household manufactures, and as such, recommend it for the approbation of the society."

"The irons of Beach's plough No. 3, are all cast and so constructed as to sharpen themselves. The cultivator has also self-sharpening irons, with a beam to elevate or depress them."

In Beach's plough, *one nut*, which while it secures all the cutting parts of the plough, is placed entirely out of danger from wear or accident, and enables the share to stand on any angle which may be found most beneficial. The share is so formed, that it may be reversed as in other self-sharpening ploughs, but is differently secured, being held by dovetails without a bolt. This arrangement, inasmuch as it renders the implement more simple, and adds to its strength, is a

* The amount of premiums offered was nearly \$1400.

decided improvement. The same principle is applied to the double mould board plough, the model of which was exhibited at the meeting of the society in September.

Cultivators for Indian corn set in triangular frames, with hoes of different forms, have long been in use in Pennsylvania. The great advantages of those invented by Mr Beach, consist in the tooth, or point, and share being all cast in one piece, with the wings extending from the centre in a triangular direction, on three sides, equi distant from each other, and in the principle of self-sharpening in the hoes being the same as that in the ploughs, viz. reversion. These implements are highly approved of by those who have used them, and are made at the manufactory, No. 394 High-street.

2. A letter from Ab. Sharpless, of the Pennsylvania Slitting Mills, Chester Co., to Roberts Vaux, dated Oct. 19, 1825, on the spontaneous combustion of hay, in the mow of a barn belonging to Wm. Painter, of Delaware Co. The grass was cut in the forenoon, from the 6th to the 20th of June, and was hauled in on the afternoons of the days it was cut. On the 27th of Sept., black smoke was observed to issue from the mow, the dimensions of which were 10 feet by 13 or 20, and 30 feet deep: the quantity of hay estimated at sixty tons. Upon cutting down eight feet, the men came to the fire, which was followed down to within three feet of the bottom of the mow. The column on fire was about ten feet in diameter, and the hay within this space was completely charred. In the centre of the column, there was a quantity of ashes.

"The question is asked, will the sap of the grass so heat it as to take fire in a close mow? One particular is deficient in the account, which is, the species of grass from which the hay in question was made.—From the specimens, however, of the charred hay exhibited to the Society, it appears that the crop consisted chiefly of red clover, (the most juicy grass we cultivate) with a small mixture of timothy and green grass. There can be no hesitation therefore in answering the query.

The sap remaining in the grass, after the partial curing adopted, and the immense mass in one mow, are sufficient to account for the generation and extrication of caloric, to the extent of combustion. Mr Painter is not of this opinion, and thinks that the hay, before being housed, must have been wet. If so it would seem that the fact could be easily ascertained: but it is not necessary to suppose that any rain had fallen upon the hay. White and red clover, when made into hay, have taken fire, and flame actually produced, both in stacks and barns, even when more fully cured, and after having been longer put up, than that of Mr Painter's. Reference is here made to particular cases communicated to the writer. [A case of the spontaneous combustion of a stack of white clover, is mentioned in the Philadelphia Agricultural Almanac for the present year.] The plan he constantly adopted to prevent the occurrence, was to mix wheat straw as evenly as possible with the hay, when stowing away in either barn or stack, and to sprinkle salt over every layer. In this way, also, the quantity of sustenance was increased, for the straw absorbed the succulent from the partially cured hay (which consisted of red clover and orchard grass) and the cattle in the barn yard in winter, would sometimes leave

the hay and eat the straw. In the Philadelphia Agricultural Almanac for the year 1812, this subject is discussed, and it is believed, in a satisfactory manner.

3. A communication from Dr Meuse, on the manufacture of sewing silk in the town (township) of Mansfield, Windham county, Conn., the result of a late visit thereto. This business had long engaged the attention of the farmers of Mansfield. The making there of 200 lbs. sewing silk in the year 1782, is recorded among the articles of intelligence in the Columbian Magazine of Philadelphia for January 1791; and in the late Mr T. Coxe's interesting and able Digest of the Arts and Manufactures of the United States, from the reports of the Marshals employed in taking the census of the year 1810, the value of the sewing silk and raw silk in Windham county was estimated at \$27,373 that of New London and Tolland counties was 1120 dollars. It would be within bounds to say, that at present, from the continued and increased attention to this culture, the value of the silk produced is double that of the year 1810. Two kinds of silk worms are bred, one of which (a superior sort) produces two crops annually.—The profit of the business, which is chiefly attended to by females, is greater than that of regular agriculture. The excellence of the silk ensures a ready sale of it to the storekeepers, who at a liberal price take it in barter for their goods, and find no difficulty in disposing of it in the sea ports of New England, and in the city of New York. It is dyed on the spot, of the most beautiful and substantial colors, by a regular artist. From the waste silk, and that from the seed cocoons, neat and substantial clothing and stockings are made.

The geological survey made by Dr Tröest, by order of the society, of the circuit of 15 miles round Philadelphia, was prepared by Mr Walmsley, on the part of the committee charged with that subject, and referred to the curators.

Three pamphlets were received from the Agricultural Society of Turin through the Sardinian Consul General, Mr Caravadessi.

A resolution was passed, offering the silver medal of the society for the best experiment of applying a stream, or other source of water in a field, in a way the least expensive, and so as to insure a supply of water."

Two bottles of wine from native grapes, made by Mr Adlum, of the District of Columbia, were presented by him. The members generally agreed that it was a very respectable sample, but was rather sweet for general palates. For this defect (if any) the remedy is easy. With others, this circumstance will be a recommendation.—The best proof of the general estimation of Mr Adlum's manufacture, is, that the wine meets with a ready sale, which is no small recommendation in a sea port where foreign wines are so accessible, and when so many specimens of ordinary home-made wines have created a prejudice against the domestic article. That Mr Adlum is master of the art is proved by this fact, that a good judge of wine offered to take all that Mr A. made, provided it should prove of the quality of some he had sent to Philadelphia, and which was a fine dry wine.

Miss Patty Everts, of Bristol spun 110 knots of woollen yarn, between 6 A. M. and 3 P. M. 40 knots is a good day's work.—N. Y. paper

From the Boston Medical Intelligencer.

COMPLAINTS OF CHILDREN.

An acid acrimony may be occasioned either by laxity and debility in the organs of digestion, or by an excess of ascendent food.

When digestion is imperfect, acidity is the consequence, though no such process as fermentation has preceded. The food of children is for the most part of the vegetable kind, and readily turns sour in the stomach, if the body be any way disordered; hence most of their complaints are accompanied with evident signs of acidity,—as green stools, griping pains in the bowels, &c.

It is frequently asserted that a prevailing acid is the cause of almost all disorders among children; but acidity in their stomach is oftener an effect than a cause of their complaints. It is not acidity, but its excess that does harm, and this is always a consequence of some error in diet or deficiency in the power of digestion.

Redundant acid in the alimentary canal, may be known by sourness of the eructations, frequent pain in the stomach, flatulence, and griping pains in the bowels, there is costiveness, paleness of the skin itching comes on, pustules appear, and a train of nervous symptoms soon follows.

In diseases peculiar to children, there are, for the most part, symptoms of an excess of irritation; the pulse is accelerated, the stomach is disordered, the vessels of the skin are contracted, and convulsive fits follow.

As this is frequently a cause of great mortality among children, we cannot be too attentive to its treatment, nor too early in the use of remedies; for if neglected, it is likely to end in some obstinate or incurable disease. To commence with, then, children if not too feeble, should be exercised more and fed less. Twice the number die in consequence of pampering and feeding upon delicacies, as from want, neglect, or acute disease.

If medicine must be employed, let it be done under the superintendance of a physician. Purgative and mint drops, the grand remedies in which nurses on all occasions put their trust are improper articles to be administered in efficient doses, in the commencement of a majority of disorders that are peculiar to children. Castor oil, the most potent article in the nurse's materia medica, and her last resort in cases of emergency, is also objectionable where there is acidity in the stomach and bowels.—This complaint is not peculiar to children, nor does it always depend on the nature of the food. It is a mark of disordered digestion, and may proceed from many different causes. Curdled milk ejected is a popular and decisive proof of a sour stomach. But this is often fallacious; for the stomach of an infant will curdle milk, when the nicest test cannot detect the least particle of acid.—From all that is known upon this subject, it is supposed that the principles of the vegetable acid, (for of this nature is the morbid acid of the stomach,) are found in food of every kind, and that when vision is destroyed in the first periods of digestion, a new compound takes place. Calcareous and magnesian earths, only act as palliatives in diseases which arise from acidity; their cure depends on strengthening the system and invigorating the action of the stomach.

CANALS.

The principal Canals in the United States, which have been already completed, are: The Middlesex Canal, connecting the Merrimack river with Boston harbor, 36 miles in length, which was begun in 1793 and finished in 11 years: this brings the internal trade of New Hampshire to Boston. The Champlain Canal, connecting the waters of Lake Champlain with the Hudson river, was finished in 1821, which brings the trade of the northern part of New York and Vermont to the city of New York. The Erie Canal, by which the waters of Lake Erie will be united with the Hudson, on the 13th of the present month, will introduce the business of the western country and lakes to New York: this Canal is more than 300 miles in length. The Canal that unites the Chesapeake bay with Albermarle sound, through the Dismal Swamp, gives Norfolk, in Virginia, the trade of the north eastern part of North Carolina, and is about 30 miles in length. The Santee Canal connects the Santee river with Charleston harbor, by uniting the aforesaid river with the head waters of Cooper's river: this brings the trade of the north western section of North Carolina to the city of Charleston. Besides these, numerous other Canals have been made around the falls and obstructions of rivers, but they are generally of inconsiderable length.

The Canals which have recently been commenced, are: The Ohio, to connect the Scioto river with Lake Erie, 312 miles in length: the Blackstone, for continuing the navigation of Pawtucket river from Providence, R. I. to Worcester, Mass.: the Pennsylvania, for opening the inland navigation between the Delaware river and the Susquehanna; and the New Jersey, between the Raritan and the Delaware river, which will connect the cities of New York and Philadelphia. Projections for establishing inland navigation have been made in almost every practicable situation in the United States. And among some of the most important plans of this kind of improvements is that of connecting the navigable waters of the Potomac river with the Ohio, which, if carried into execution, will unite the western States with the Atlantic, and furnish a necessary security in case of invasion. The improvement of the navigation of Connecticut river, with a Canal from Farmet to Lake Memphremagog, will, if effected, greatly diminish the expense of transportation and increase the value of marketable commodities.

The verdant fields and pleasant vallies of New England will yield an income as certain and profitable as any other quarter of the country, should the impediments of commercial enterprise be removed. Our flocks of sheep grazing upon our hill tops, will become, for extent and certainty of profit, as valuable a capital as the most enterprising could desire; and our herds will, when multiplied to the utmost extent, increase in value as the amount of population advances and as the attention of the people of this country becomes more engaged in the business of manufacture. Should Vermont keep up the march of improvement, there is no State in the Union that can realize a greater profit and more substantial wealth from the same quantity of land.—*Vermont Aurora.*

HAINAULT SCYTHE.

Two young farmers have been brought from Flanders to Scotland, by some Scotch gentlemen engaged in agricultural pursuits, to exhibit practically the uses and the advantages of what is called the Hainault Scythe. The following description of the article, which we find in the London New Times, may be interesting to our country readers.

"The scythe is a short blade of 20 inches, or nearly like the point half of ordinary hay scythe blades. It has a handle of the same length. The blade during cutting is quite level, both from point to heel, as well as from edge to back.—The handle stands in a position nearly upright, or inclines forward at the top, so as to form with the blade an angle of 80 degrees. That portion of it held in the hand is turned back a little, or nearly to 45 degrees, and is longer than the breadth of the hand, on which overlength the arm rests, and is strengthened during cutting.—In the left hand the operator holds a staff of 3½ feet long, at the extreme end of which is a hook; while cutting, this is used in pressing back the corn about mid-way up, at the time the scythe strikes the bottom. At each stroke the scythe cuts the length of itself and a foot or more deep, which cut corn it leaves standing quite upright in front of the uncut corn. As soon as the operator has proceeded as far as he wishes across the ridge, he turns, and, with the hook, pulls the corn towards the open side, cutting a little more at the same time, so that in going and returning, about five feet may be cut."

The young men, have made a tour through several parts of the South of Scotland, working a day at a time on different farms; and the general opinion seems to be, that though the Hainault scythe can never be brought into use exclusively, it may become a useful auxiliary to the other modes of gathering in the fruits of the earth.—*N. Y. Statesman.*

Method to preserve Beef.—Sort, and take that which is clean, and free from blood; let it be cold but not frozen—To 200 wt. use half a bushel of good salt, half a pound of salt-petre, and two quarts of molasses, dissolve your salt-petre in water, add the molasses, then pack down your beef tight, put salt in your barrel, and between each layer, and let a suitable proportion of salt-petre and molasses be put between each layer, till all is put together—reserving four or five quarts of the salt to make a brine sufficient to cover the beef, which must be added in four or five days, and your beef will be good through the year.—When you salt beef again, use the same process 10, 11 or 12 quarts of salt will be enough—but keep your old brine and in four or five days add that to your beef without boiling, as that will injure it very much. When you add your old brine, keep back the sediment.—I have tried this method five or six years, and the beef was sweet and good.

WILLIAM SLADE.

Cornwall, Oct. 12, 1825.

(*Nat. Stand.*)

The following is stated to be a chemical analysis of a bottle of a cheap commodity, sold in England under the denomination of port wine:—spirits of wine, 3 ounces; cider, 14 ounces; sugar, 1½ ounce; alum, 2 scruples; tartaric acid, 1 scruple; strong decoction of logwood, 1 ounce.

From the Portsmouth Journal.

ROCKINGHAM AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At the annual meeting, holden in Londonderry on the 19th inst. the following gentlemen were elected officers for the current year :

- BRADBURY CILLEY, President,
JOHN FOLSON, Vice President,
ICHABOD BARTLETT, Corres. Secretary,
PETER CHADWICK, Recording Secretary,
Jeremiah Mason, Nath'l Gilman &c. Joseph Blake, Benj. Butler, John Harvey, Elias H. Derby, Timothy Upham, Jonathan Clark, Directors.

- Theodore B. Moses, Treasurer,
Nicholas Gilman, Marshal,
Joseph L. Cilley, Deputy Marshal.

James Thomas, Esq. was appointed to deliver the address at the next annual meeting, which is to be held at Exeter.

Premiums Awarded.—The following premiums were awarded by the Directors, on the 19th Oct. 1825, agreeably to the recommendations of the several committees.

On Cattle, Sheep, &c.

- Stevens Sanborn, E. Kingston, best Bull, \$10
John W. Adams, Londonderry, next best 6
Maj. Peter Patterson, of do, 3rd best 4
Gen. Elias H. Derby, Londonderry, best heifer 4
Alanson Tucker, Esq. Londonderry, best working oxen, 8
Mr. Tucker generously relinquished this premium to the Society.
Benning W. Sanborn Esq. Deerfield best Steers 5
Gen. Elias H. Derby, Londonderry, best Merino Ram 6
John W. Adams, of do, 2d best do. 6
John W. Adams, Londonderry, best Merino Ewes 6
Rev. Abraham Wheeler, Candia, 2d best do. 4
Maj. Peter Patterson, Londonderry, best mixed blood Ewes 5
John W. Adams, of do, next best do. 3
David Wedgwood, Exeter, best Stud Horse 10
Maj. Peter Patterson, Londonderry, best hear 4
John Moulton of Exeter, best Sow 1

On Manufactures.

- Hon. John Folson, Chester, best piece of Tilled Cloth, dressed by Sewall & Ames \$5
Maj. Peter Patterson, Londonderry, 2nd best do. 4
Col. John Rogers, Exeter, best piece of Flannel 3
Miss Lucy Nelson, Windham, Linen Cloth, 2d premium 3
Miss Harriet Armor, Windham best Linen Diaper 2
Miss M. W. Fuller, Exeter best hearth rug 2
Miss Maria McGregore, Londonderry 2d best 1,50
Miss Martha Fisher, Londonderry 3d do. 1
Miss Peggy McKean of Londonderry, for Linen Table Cloths 1
Capt. Nicholas Nichols, Kingston best Seal Leather 3
Miss Mary Adams, Londonderry 2d premium for Butter 2

On Crops.

- Benning W. Sanborn, Esq. Deerfield for the largest quantity of Indian Corn, on one acre, 107 bushels \$10
For the next largest quantity of Indian Corn, 102 bushels and 9 quarts—was raised by Benning W. Sanborn Esq.; but as two premiums could not be awarded on crops of the same kind to one person, the Directors presented Mr Sanborn with the 3d Vol. of the New England Farmer.
Gen. Elias H. Derby, Londonderry for the largest quantity of Potatoes on 1 acre, 363 1-2 bushels 6
Levi Lane Esq. Hampton Falls for the largest quantity of Roots proper for feeding cattle, on one fourth an acre, 218 1-2 bushels 4
Gen. Elias H. Derby, Londonderry next largest quantity of do. on 90 1-4 rods of land, 221 bushels 4
John Gordon, Exeter for the largest quantity of Wheat on an acre, 23 bushels, 3d Vol. of the New England Farmer.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1825.

REMARKS ON THE COMMUNICATION OF THE HON. MR FISKE.

(Continued from page 105.)

The term "animal manure" as used by "Agricola" [see page 52 of the current volume of the New England Farmer] is not, we think, sufficiently definite. Animal Manures are the fleshy fibres of the body, the membranes, the bones, and blood, the inward parts: the hair, wool and feathers which are the external covering; and the horns, claws and hoofs, which tip the extremities. Vegetable Manures are the roots, stems, leaves, fruits and seeds, the gums, oils, and essences of all plants, shrubs and trees; in short every part of the vegetable, if brought into fermentation. Excrementitious Manure is that which has passed through animals, and needs no definition. This last partakes more or less of the nature of animal manure, according to the nature of the food on which the animal was fed. The manure of carnivorous animals, that is, those which feed on flesh, is much stronger and richer and will go much farther than that of those which feed on vegetables. And those animals which are fed on grains and roots afford a more powerful manure than those fed on grass, hay or straw. The richer and more nourishing the food, the more valuable for manures or the excrementitious matter produced from it. This though a circumstance not always, and perhaps not often attended to, is of considerable importance in husbandry. Manure obtained from thriving or fattening animals is much to be preferred to that from animals which are fed on poor and unsubstantial aliment. This kind of manure, as well as that which may be strictly called animal manure should, generally, be mixed with earth, so as to form compost; otherwise its fertilizing qualities are liable to be washed away by rains, exhaled by the sun and wasted by the air. Besides, plants as well as animals may be over fed. Their food may be too rich, or presented in too great quantity, and they will decay or die of surfeit, or what physicians call plethora. No plant will grow on a fresh dunghill, and the body of an animal which is decomposing by putrefaction will kill the grass on which it is placed. But, we believe fruit trees are gross feeders, and will bear even more manure than Indian corn. It is said that the carcasses of cats or lambs buried at the roots of apple trees give them great vigour and fruitfulness. Still we doubt whether such temporary vigour as not obtained at the expense of the permanent health and longevity of the tree. We should, therefore prefer as a general rule making composts both of animal and excrementitious manure, (or barn yard manure,) to using them in an unaltered state, either for fruit trees or almost any other purpose of agriculture.

The opinion of "Agricola" that "ants or pismires traveling up and down deposit green eggs or lice" is, we think altogether erroneous. The Plant Louse, (or Aphis,) and the Ant or pismire, are as distinct as the mouse and the manmoth. The ant, (denominated Formica by entomologists) deposits its eggs, or more properly its young breed, in the form of little white worms in banks or nests commonly on the ground; and are usually called ant hills. These

eggs or vermin would be as much out of place on a fruit tree as would a pumpkin on an oak tree. The green eggs of the Aphis, sometimes called the Plant Louse, Puccion, or Vine Fretter are found only on vegetables. Mr Curtis, an English writer, says "These insects [the Aphides] live entirely on vegetables. The loftest tree is no less liable to their attacks than the humblest plants. They prefer the young shoots on account of their tenderness; and sometimes insinuate themselves into the heart of the plant, and do irreparable mischief before they are discovered. But for the most part they beset the foliage, and are always found on the underside of the leaf, which they prefer, not only on account of its being the most tender, but as it affords them protection from the weather, and various injuries to which they would otherwise be exposed. Sometimes the root is the object of their choice, which from the nature of these insects, one would not a priori expect; yet I have seen the roots of lettuce thickly beset with them and the whole crop rendered sickly and of little value; but such instances are rare."

Willch's Domestic Encyclopedia mentions several remedies for the ravages of this insect. Among these are "the smoke of tobacco, or by scattering on them scotch snuff." Likewise "tie up some flour of sulphur in a piece of muslin or fine linnen, and with this the leaves of young shoots or plants should be dusted, or it may be thrown on them by means of a common swans-down puff, or even a drugging box." Dr Deane says, "The best remedy is the simplest. Soap-suds, forcibly applied will, after one or two applications effectually destroy them, without apparent injury to the plants." A writer for the New England Farmer [see vol. 3, page 10] says "I have applied soap suds to my apple trees to kill the lice. It will be sufficient for me to say that just sprinkling them with suds will not kill them. But dipping and holding them in about as long as I can conveniently hold my breath will destroy every one. The suds do not appear to injure the leaves, I tried suds which had been used for family washing. The latter answers the purpose much the best."

An English writer gives the following Method of Destroying Insects on Fruit Trees.

Make a strong decoction of tobacco, and the tender shoots of elder, by pouring boiling water on them; then sprinkle your trees with the same (cold) twice a week, for two or three weeks, with a small hearth brush, which will effectually destroy the insects, and the leaves will retain their verdure until the fall of the year.

If used early, as soon as the bud unfolds itself it will probably prevent the fly. The effect of tobacco has been long known, and elder water frequently sprinkled on honey suckles and roses has been found to prevent insects from lodging on them.

The quantity to be made use of is one ounce of tobacco to one gallon of water, with about two handfuls of elder, you may, however make it as strong as you please, it being perfectly innocuous to all plants.

The preparation last mentioned would prove effectual to the destruction of slugs, caterpillars, canker worms, &c. as well as to Plant lice or Aphides. Perhaps a strong decoction of elder alone would answer every purpose which could be obtained from the mixture of elder and tobacco. But as the Aphis or Plant louse is

mosty found on the under side of the leaf, care should be taken to apply the decoction by a syringe or otherwise, so as to come in contact with the insect.

But we have made our comments on the valuable communication of our highly respected correspondent more prolix than we intended. We shall therefore close our remarks, with expressing our obligations, for his judicious and well written observations, and our hope, that he will continue his favors; and be so good as to cast a scrutinizing eye over our columns; and whenever he perceives erroneous statements, on matters of any kind, which may mislead our readers, to point out and correct whatever has that tendency.



FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

To the Chairman of the Committee on Manufactures—

DEAR SIR—Our object in presenting the specimens of Paints and Colours at the Brighton Show, on the 19th inst. was more immediately for the purpose of giving them publicity to that class of citizens who would not be likely to be acquainted with those articles, or to know that a manufactory of the kind is in full operation in this part of the country. To dealers and mechanics who are in the daily habit of selling and using colours, nothing more is necessary for us than to continue our establishment, to insure us success. Our works have been established in Roxbury about 18 months. During this time we have manufactured large quantities of different colours, and of the best quality.

The French Green is a common article, and manufactured in many places. The Prussian Blue is a valuable and very fine article, and has been confined for many years past to one establishment in Albany. The Prussian of Ash is likewise a very fine article, and we believe has never been used as an article for dying in this country; but is in very general use in England and France for striking and setting colours on calicoes and chintzes. The Blue and Green Verditer are used by the paper stainers and for colouring walls of rooms, and is a fine water colour; and is sold very low.

The Mineral Green is a new and fine oil paint, which produces a very strong body with brilliant colours, and is used for painting window blinds, doors, &c. It is the first article of the kind that has been manufactured in this country.

The Rose Pink and Dutch Pink are likewise new in their Manufactory in this country. They are both strong oil colours, and are used as such, and in mixing with others form a great variety of shades used for the best work.

[Specimens of those paints and colours may be seen at the office of the New England Farmer.]

Piscataquog Canal.—Monday the 14th of November next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at Philbrick's Hall near the oil mill in Weare, N. H. is appointed for a meeting of all those who feel interested in obtaining the best practicable route for constructing a Canal to unite the waters of the Merrimack and Connecticut rivers. The object of this meeting will be to consider the propriety of surveying the contemplated route up Piscataquog river to Sunapee Lake on the height of land, there to intersect the route heretofore surveyed through said lake to Connecticut river.—*Boston Statesman.*

We understand that the Calf belonging to the Cow which received the third premium at the late cattle show in this town, and owned by the Rev. Charles A. Goodrich, of Berlin, was recently slaughtered, and weighed as follows:

Hind Quarters	174 lbs.
Fore Quarters	153
Hide	43
Rough Tallow	24

Total, 399

The calf when slaughtered was six months and 26 days old.—*Con. Courant.*

American Copper.—The Missouri Advocate states, that copper is found from Oisconsin and the falls of St. Anthony to the shores of Lake Superior, in such abundance and purity that the Indians make hatchets and ornaments of it, and that it is easily worked into any form without any other instrument than the hammer. The whole region of the Upper Mississippi is mineral, abounding in lead and copper. The lead mines are in the hands of the United States, but the copper are still retained by the Indians.

Connecticut and Merrimack. Dewitt Clinton, Jr. Esq. Assistant Civil Engineer, who has been employed by the War Department in examination and surveys to ascertain the practicality of opening a communication between the waters of the Connecticut river and Lake Memphremagog—also, between the Connecticut and Merrimack rivers—arrived in Concord, N. H. accompanied by Col. Carrigan, the commissioner on the part of New Hampshire, on Wednesday evening last.

Ohio.—New villages and towns are already laying out on the route of the great canal which is cutting!—and, no doubt, by the time that it is completed, it will, like that of New York, be lined with them—Population gathers like a snow ball where employment is plentiful and labour yields profit.

Winnepiosgee Canal.—The first meeting of the proprietors of Winnepiosgee Canal is called at the Court House in Dover on Wednesday the 16th of November next, for the purpose of organizing the corporation, &c.

United States Revenue.—The port of New-York alone has collected, during the first three quarters of the present year, about fifteen millions of dollars; the receipts of other ports, and among them Philadelphia, have increased in equal proportion.

Ex President Adams.—This venerable patriot entered upon his 91st year on Sunday last.

In Russia, raw turnip is handed about in slices, in the first houses, upon a silver salver, with brandy, as a whet before dinner!

The South American miners wear boots of the tanned skins of the Boa Constictor, which is quite impervious to water.

The sum of 24,000 dollars was sent to the U. S. by the Pope, during the last year, for the purpose of supporting the clergy of the catholic communion.

The whole revenue of Cuba amounted to \$3,025, 300, for the year 1824.

A Fruitful Apple Tree.—A correspondent at Greenshush informs us that a tree belonging to Mr. Lamoreux, of that town, produced this year 70 bushels of Apples. This we conceive to be an extraordinary yield; and if any of our readers know of a larger product of the kind, we shall be happy to give publicity to it, as an evidence of the fertility and productiveness of our native country.—*Westchester Herald.*

Mr D'Wolf has sent a letter to the governor of R. Island, resigning his office as U. S. Senator for that state. The legislature of the state convened at South Kingstown on Monday, and will probably fill the vacancy without delay.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR

IN THREE VOLUMES.

Day and Evening Classes for Ladies and Gentlemen,—at No. 21, Cornhill square,—by J. GREENLEAF.

HOWEVER incredible in may seem, actual and well tried experiments have convinced Mr G. that his 12 Lessons are abundantly sufficient to make the pupil master of the elementary principles of Grammar, and enable him to analyze and resolve the most difficult sentences with a precision and an accuracy, rarely to be found among scholars who have been groping their way for years, in those "literary swamps,"—too often to be met with in our schools, under the imposing title of English Grammar. Without wishing, however to undervalue the labour of others, Mr G's experience in teaching, and the encouragement he has received from many of the best scholars in this country, induce him, with confidence, to court investigation and to invite criticism from all,—except the stupid, the dogmatical, and the malvalent.

Mr G. has submitted his system to the examination of the President and Professors of Cambridge College, and to several other literary gentlemen of Boston, and he is happy in having received their encouragement, and approbation.—Terms. \$10—Evening class \$5.

TO LET a commodious house in South street, containing 10 rooms, with cistern, wood-house, &c. Rent moderate. Apply at this office.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.

[Corrected every Thursday evening.]

		FROM	TO
		D. C.	I. C.
APPLES, best,	bl-l		
ASHES, pot, 1st sort, - - -	ton.	103	112 00
pearl do. - - - - -		110 00	114 00
BEANS, white, - - - - -	bush	1 60	1 70
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new, -	bbl.	9 25	
cargo, No 1, new, - - -		7 00	
" No 2, new, - - - -		5 75	
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1. new,	lb.		16
CHEESE, new milk, - - - -		7	9
skimmed milk, - - - -		3	4
FLAX - - - - -		9	10
FLAX SEED - - - - -	bush	95	1 00
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St	bbl.	6 25	
Genesee, - - - - -		6 00	
Rye, best, - - - - -		2 50	3 00
GRAIN, Rye - - - - -	bush		64
Corn - - - - -			76
Barley - - - - -		50	
Oats - - - - -			42
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort, new, -	lb.	11	12
HOPS, No 1, inspection - - -		8	11
LIME, - - - - -	cask		1 12
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.		95
PLASTER PARIS, retails at	ton.	4 50	4 75
PORK, Bone Middings, new,	bbl.	16 00	
navy, mess, do.		13 00	
Cargo, No 1, do. - - -		12 50	
SEEDS, Hurd's Grass, - - - -	bush	1 75	2 00
Clover - - - - -	lb.	7	8
WOOL, Merino, full blood, wash		75	1 20
do do unwashed		40	45
do 3-4 washed		45	50
do 1-2 do		37	42
Native - - - do		60	75
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		52	55
do Spinning, 1st sort		40	45

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces - - - -	lb.	9	12
PORK, fresh, best pieces, - -		6	8
" whole hogs, - - - -			
VEAL, - - - - -		4	6
MUTTON, - - - - -		5	8
POULTRY, - - - - -		10	15
BUTTER, keg & tub, - - - -		16	18
lump, best, - - - - -		16	20
EGGS, - - - - -		14	19
MEAL, Rye, retail, - - - -	bush	70	80
Indian, do. - - - - -		70	89
POTATOES, - - - - -		40	50
CIDER, liquor, - - - - -	bbl.	1 33	1 50

MISCELLANIES.

England fifty years ago.—In the last 50 years the people of Great Britain have advanced full eight millions. In 25 years, the number of inhabited houses in England and Wales alone have advanced one-half. Fifty years ago, the very existence of canals was a matter of incredulity. Fifteen millions of public wealth have now been profitably absorbed by those mighty ducts; and at least half as much more is at this hour destined to their formation.—Fifty years ago, there was hardly a steam engine in the kingdom. There cannot now be less than 12,000; a creation of power equal to at least a quarter of a million of horses; an energy which, in a single day, would have raised up the great Pyramid of Egypt. Fifty years ago, our annual exports of manufactured cotton did not amount to a quarter of a million in value. It has now swollen to nearly 30 millions. In the same period, our exported woollens in defiance of Saxon, Prussian, Spanish, and American competition, have advanced more than two millions. Fifty years ago, our imports of raw silks were only 300,000 pounds in weight. They are now nearly three millions. Fifty years ago, our export of iron was hardly 12,000 tons. It is now about ten times as much. Fifty years ago, our exports of linen were about four millions of yards; they are now nearly 40 millions. Fifty years ago, the whole value of our exported produce, both native and foreign, was just 15 millions of money; the value of British produce exported, alone, is more than fifty millions. A hundred and fifty years ago, says old Tucker, there were only two or three vessels in Scotland, above 200 tons; our whole tonnage is now more than a quarter of a million, employing 50,000 souls. A hundred and fifty years ago, says Chalmers, the whole Navy of Britain did not amount to 100,000 tons; it is now at least three millions of tons, employing about 200,000 souls.—*Edinburgh Observer.*

Sea Ponds.—A writer in the Quarterly Journal of Science suggests a plan for constructing Sea Ponds, for the purpose of preserving and breeding a sufficient stock of various species of fish for the public markets. It has been found that sea fish will live and thrive in, and also breed in ponds or enclosed waters; and with regard to many it also appears that it is indifferent whether the water be salt or fresh, or brackish, or alternately fresh and salt. This plan would bring the fish within our power, to be taken alive when wanted, and from being better fed, in greater perfection and more uniformly good. There are several sea ponds in Scotland where fish are thus kept—one in Orkney—one in the Frith of Forth—and one in Galloway. This has recently been put to the test in Guernsey, by Mr Arnold. In a pond of about 4 acres only, many species of sea fish are now thriving; all those who have had sufficient time have propagated; and all have improved in quality, and many in a remarkable manner.

Artificial Cold.—The greatest artificial cold that has yet been produced, was effected by the mixture of diluted sulphuric acid with snow, which sunk Fahrenheit's thermometer to minus 91, or 133 degrees below the freezing point.

Light and Motion.—It is known by experiment that every rapid stroke, every sudden motion, impressed on a mass of air which cannot yield with sufficient quickness, excites in it a degree of light.

Sleep of Plants.—The common chick-weed with white blossoms, affords a striking instance of what is called the sleep of plants: for every night the leaves approach in pairs so as to include within their upper surface the tender rudiments of the new shoots, while the uppermost pair but one at the end of the stalk are furnished with longer leaf stalks than the others, so they close on the terminating pair, and protect the end of the branch.

American Leghorn.—The most beautiful specimen of American female ingenuity and industry which has come under our observation, we examined yesterday at the Exchange. It is a hat, the materials of which grew in the town of Danvers, (Mass.) and were prepared and formed by a very young lady of that place. The colour, texture and workmanship of this hat will not suffer on a comparison with the finest from Leghorn—and it furnishes also the pleasing assurance that a liberal encouragement towards the industry and enterprise of our own country women is alone necessary to save the country thousands of dollars which are now annually required for the payment of the imported article.—*Boston Traveller.*

Recklessness.—The Rev. Dr Lawson of Scotland never permitted any powder to be put on his wig; but on one occasion, it was powdered by his family without his knowledge on a Sabbath morning. When he began to grow warm and animated in his sermon, the powder falling about his neck and face, produced a sensation which made him rub and brush himself frequently with his handkerchief, until at length he discovered the cause; when, taking off his wig before the whole congregation, he deliberately struck it several times against the side of the pulpit, until he dusted the powder out; he then replaced it upon his head, and proceeded with his discourse.

Matrimony.—Thomas Basterd, Esq. fellow of New College, 1533, wrote the following epigram on his three wives:

Though marriage by most folks is reckoned a curse,
Three wives did I marry, for better for worse;
The first for her person; the next for her purse—
The third for a warming pan, doctress and nurse.

The above reminds us of a clergyman whose first wife was immensely rich, his second was exquisitely beautiful; and his third, whom he married in his old age, to nurse and comfort him in the decline of life, proved to have a most ungovernable temper. He observed to one of his friends, that he had had three wives, the world, the flesh, and the devil.

Visionaries.—Wieland, in his Agathodemon, conjectures, that in the infancy of the human race, men did, as children do now, confound their past dreams with real occurrences, that when they had been dreaming of a dear friend, they would think that they had been with him, and that thus has arisen the belief in ghosts.

Large Turnip.—Mr. Raymond Chandler on Thursday last, exhibited to us a turnip, raised in Royalton, in this state, which weighed 11 pounds, and measured in circumference 2 feet 3 inches.—*Bellows Falls Intelligencer.*

Dr. Johnson, as executor to the will of his friend Thrale, sold his brewery to the Barclays, the present owners. This brewery now covers eight acres of ground, and there were manufactured in it, in 1817, 350,000 barrels of beer. About 200 men are employed within the establishment, and it is supposed that the number of persons dependent upon it without, in the sale and transportations of the liquor, is three or four thousand. Dr. Johnson, in treating about the sale, remarked, in his characteristic manner, "Gentlemen, it is not merely these boilers and these vats that I am selling you, but the potentiality of acquiring wealth beyond the dreams of avarice."

Medical Men.—Sir Walter Scott observes, "It is remarkable that although very many, perhaps the greatest number of successful medical men have assumed a despotic authority over patients after their character was established, few or none have risen to eminent practice, who used the same want of ceremony in the commencement of their practice. Hasty impatience of listening to petty complaints, and a want of sympathy with those who labour under no real indisposition, are great obstacles to success."



FRUIT TREES, &c.

JAMES B. GOOD & CO. have for sale at their nursery, at Flushing, on Long Island, near New York, Fruit and Forest Trees, Flowering Shrubs & Plants of the most approved sorts.

The proprietors of this Nursery attend personally to the inoculation and engrafting of all their Fruit Trees, and purchasers may rely with confidence, that the Trees they order will prove genuine.

Orders left with Mr ZALMEE COOK, jr. No. 41 State Street, Boston, will be transmitted to us, and receive our prompt and particular attention. Catalogues will be delivered, and any information imparted respecting the condition, &c. &c. that may be required, on application to him. Sept 30.

FOR SALE.—A Farm situated in the pleasant and flourishing village of Dixmont, through which the mail stage passes twice a week from Augusta to Bangor, and is only from 16 to 20 miles distant to four ports on the Penobscot river. It has a convenient farm-house, 2 large barns, sheep folds, sheds, and out houses all in good repair; will summer and winter 100 sheep and from 15 to 20 head of neat cattle; with a good set of farming tools of the most approved kinds, which may be had with the premises if required.—For further particulars, inquire of BENJAMIN BUTMAN, on the premises. 71. Dixmont (Me.) Oct. 13, 1825.

Improved Breed of Swine.

FOR SALE at the farm of S.W. Pomeroy in Brighton several young *boars* and *sows* of an age suitable to produce pigs in the spring. This breed is the result of careful crossing for a course of years, with the improved *Lancashire* (by some called the *Wellington*) on the *Bakewell*, *Ryfield*, and *Bedford* breeds—uniting great length of body, small bone, easy keeping and a disposition to fatten at an early age. Specimens of the breed can be shown that when 13 months old, were estimated to weigh 600 lbs. dressed. Brighton, Oct. 28.

PAPSONS & CO. City Furniture Warehouse, No. 2 Union Street, near the Union Stone, keep constantly on hand for sale, a general assortment of furniture, chairs, looking glasses, feathers of all kinds, fire sets, brasses, bellows, &c. &c.

REPORTS

OF THE

Essex Agricultural Society.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

No. 1.

The Committee on Ploughing.

REPORT. That three teams, each of two pairs of oxen, with a driver, and one team of one pair of oxen, entered on the ground with their ploughs. The work of all of them was performed with great steadiness, without hurry, in ploughing each one quarter of an acre, in from 48 to 53 minutes.—Each plough was furnished with a thin roller, or small wheel, under the fore part of the beam, to regulate the depths of the furrows, and three of them with each a circular revolving cutter, fixed under the beam, between the coulter and the roller. The great benefit of the cutters was particularly observable in the actual state of the ground; it being very sparingly turfed, and much softened by the heavy rain of the preceding day. The furrow slices, nevertheless, were straight and smooth at their edges, and turned over with great regularity, whereas the other plough, unprovided with a cutter, was embarrassed with the tufts of grass rising before the coulter and clogging it; which, besides increasing the labour of the ploughman, produced a degree of roughness in the surface, and irregularities in the furrows.

The ploughing by Col. Jesse Putnam's team of four oxen was done with distinguished accuracy, in the straightness of the furrows, and complete subversion of the soil; and to him the Committee award the first premium, being twenty dollars.

To Mr Perley Tapley the Committee award the third premium, being ten dollars; for the ploughing done by his team of four oxen, in a very handsome manner.

To Mr Nathaniel Smith the Committee award the fourth premium, being five dollars, for the Ploughing done by his four oxen: for although the surface of the ground was left rough, and the furrows were disordered, from the causes above mentioned (a very partial turf, the softness of the soil, and want of a cutter to his plough) yet the depth of his ploughing, and the power and training of his oxen manifested afterward, when drawing a heavy load in a wagon,—well entitle him, in the opinion of the Committee, to the premium awarded; and to this notice of the causes which prevented a performance that would probably have authorized a claim to a higher premium.

To Mr Perley Tapley, though without a competitor in ploughing, with one yoke of oxen, without a driver, the Committee cheerfully award the highest premium allotted to the performance with a single team,—being fifteen dollars.—This yoke of oxen was of a size perfectly adapted to the farmer's service—in that state of flesh which gave vigour and force to their movements—and so admirably trained, that no part of their force was lost by irregular motions;

and hence their walk with the plough was with singular ease—almost without the appearance of exertion.

T. PICKERING,

Chairman.

October 5, 1825,

No. 2.

Report of the Committee on Live Stock.

The Committee regret exceedingly that so few animals were exhibited, and those of ordinary quality. They are fully persuaded that if the farmers of Essex would exert themselves as they ought on these occasions, that it is in their power to make an exhibition of stock, that would well compare with those made in other counties. It is not the want of material, but the want of an active zeal in the cause, and hesitating views as to the advantages to be derived from it, that have hitherto operated against our shows of cattle in this county. The unfavourable state of the weather yesterday and this morning, probably prevented many coming forward with their cattle, who had otherwise intended it. The Committee recommend the following premium to be awarded.

To Moses Thurlow of West Newbury, for his bull 17 months old the 3d premium, \$5

There were several other bulls exhibited but none that deserved a premium. Of that most valuable of all animals on a farm, a milch cow, none were entered in season for premium. But one was exhibited, and she not of a quality to demand a particular notice.

To Moses Wilder of Topsfield, for a heifer two years old, a premium of \$5

To David Evans of Newbury, for a heifer 18 months old, a gratuity of \$3

To Joseph Emerson of Topsfield, for a very superior pair of 4 years old steers, the 1st premium \$15

To Asa Tapley of Danvers, for do. 2d p. \$10

To Frederick J. Merriam of Topsfield for two pair of 4 years old steers 3d premium \$5

Of this species of stock there was a very good exhibition.

To Michael Spofford of Rowley, for a fine bull calf, a gratuity of \$3

To Thomas Balch of Topsfield for his bull not entered in season, a gratuity of \$2

Of swine the exhibition was not so numerous, nor equal to those in preceding years. For those exhibited the following premiums are recommended.

To Moody Andrews of Topsfield, for a boar the 1st premium \$5

To Asa Tapley of Danvers, for do. 2d pr. \$3

To do. for breeding sow, 2d premium \$3

To do. for four weaned pigs about 5 months old, very handsome, 1st premium \$8

To Samuel Flood of Topsfield, for his pigs 2d premium \$5

For the Committee,
BENJ. T. REED, *Chairman.*

No. 3.

The Committee of the Essex Agricultural Society, on raising potatoes from the seed, and on cider, ask leave to

REPORT—that they have awarded the premi-

ums for raising potatoes from the seed as follows

To Mr Daniel Putnam of Danvers, the 1st prem. \$10

To Col. Jesse Putnam of Danvers, 2d prem. of \$7

To Mr Asa Peirley of Roxford, 3d prem. of \$5

The process is contained in the statements of the claimants annexed. From them it will appear with how much facility this useful vegetable may be renewed from the seed. Many if not most of the potatoes brought to our market are of so bad a quality as to be scarcely eatable. Few objects are more deserving the attention of the practical farmer than their improvement, and perhaps none of equal importance can be so easily accomplished. By renewing them once in ten or fifteen years from the seed, and selecting the best kinds thus obtained, according to the practice in those countries where the best potatoes are found, we may hope to improve the quality of this article to a degree hitherto unequalled.

The Committee regret that no cider was offered for the premium the present year. No article produced on a farm more needs, or is more susceptible of improvement, or will better repay the care and industry of the farmer.

F. HOWES,

J. TOWNE, Jr. } *Committee.*

J. NEWHALL. }

Topsfield, Oct. 5, 1825.

Mr Daniel Putnam's account of his manner of raising potatoes from the seed.

In the fall of the year 1823 I gathered some balls which grew on the stalks of the potatoes called the Long Reds, separated the seeds from the pulp and preserved them until the spring of 1824. I then sowed them like garden seeds in rows about one foot apart, on a piece of land about three feet square prepared for gardening. The produce was about three quarts, from the size of cranberries to that of hen's eggs. In the spring of 1825 they were planted in forty hills about four feet apart, and the produce was three bushels and four quarts.

The greater part of the potatoes bore a strong resemblance to the original stock from which the seeds were taken. There were apparently 3 or 10 different kinds, some of them of very fine form and qualities. I have preserved the several kinds and shall plant them separately another year. Some of the potatoes were of a large size and would weigh a pound or more.

Danvers, Oct. 4, 1825. DANIEL PUTNAM.

Col. Jesse Putnam's account of his manner of raising potatoes from the seed.

The potatoes offered by the subscriber for the premium were raised from the seed gathered in the autumn of 1823 and planted in the year 1824, in two rows about ten feet long and two feet apart, and produced nearly half a peck of potatoes. In the spring of 1825 these were planted on less than two poles and three fourths of land and produced three bushels and a half of potatoes which are much larger than any common potatoes. I think the produce not more than one half of what it would have been in a common season for potatoes. The seeds were taken from the balls of the white potatoe. We

have boiled some of them and find them of a superior quality. I think there are as many as six different kinds, though I send but four.

JESSE PUTNAM.

Danvers, October 1, 1825.

Asa Perley's account of raising potatoes from the seed contained in the green balls.

In the autumn of 1822 I collected four or five clusters of green balls from the potatoe vines, and in the spring of 1823, on the 19th of April I sowed the seeds which I obtained from them; the bed in which I sowed them was prepared in a manner similar to the one which is usually prepared for sowing carrot or beet seed. The bed was eight feet in length and two in width and produced nine different kinds of potatoes, which measured one pint. They were very small, some of the kinds were ripe early, others continued to grow until nipped by the frost.

In 1824, April 9th I planted the potatoes raised from the green balls in a bed richly manured, the bed was twelve feet in length and three in width. I planted them in rows crosswise of the bed, and one foot apart, and was careful to plant each kind by themselves; when they were about two inches high I wed them, and was particularly careful to keep them free of weeds through the season, and I occasionally watered them.— After the vines were dead, I dug the potatoes, some were of a middling size, others were small, some kinds yielding a quantity threefold greater than others; the whole measured one peck and a half.

April 9th, 1825, I planted one peck of the largest which I took from the several kinds, in seventy-seven hills three feet apart in one direction and two and a half in the other. The soil was loamy, the manure was spread on the ground and ploughed in. The potatoes when they had attained a suitable height were wed and every attention paid necessary to bring them to maturity.

Sept. 30, 1825, I dug and measured the potatoes; there was one and a half bushels and three quarts. I boiled a few of each kind, some of them were remarkably good flavored, others appeared watery. I think that as many as four or five kinds are worthy the attention of the farmer, not merely on account of their productive quality but for being mealy and of good flavor, among which are the small white ones ripe in June, the largest kind ripe in August, and those which are in a growing state when pulled, and the kind which resembles the blue noses ripe in July.

ASA PERLEY.

No. 4.

The Committee appointed to examine and report on the applications for premiums offered for Domestic and Household Manufactures, submit the following, to wit:—

- To Miss Hannah Abbot of Andover, for a piece of yard wide Carpeting, twenty-seven yards, the second premium of five dollars \$5
To Mrs. Elizabeth M. Harding of Haverhill, for a piece of yard wide Carpeting, twenty-one and an half yards, a premium of five dollars \$5
To Mrs. Elizabeth M. Harding of Haverhill, for a Cotton Counterpane, the second premium of two dollars \$2
To Mrs. Charlotte Page of Newburyport, for a Cotton Counterpane, the first premium of four dollars \$4

- To Miss Elizabeth Barber of Newburyport, for a cotton counterpane, the second premium of two dollars 2
To John P. Webber of Beverly, for his specimen of ground mustard from the common American black mustard seed, a gratuity of two dollars \$2
To C. Webster of Salem, for his specimen of hats, manufactured from merino wool, a gratuity of three dollars \$3
To Miss Joanna Adams of Newbury, for a knit wool shawl, a gratuity of two dollars \$2
To Mrs. Mary Little of Danvers, for an imitation of valencia mantle, a gratuity of two dollars \$2
To Miss Lucy E. Pulsifer of Newburyport, for a hearth rug, wrought at Mrs. Page's school, a gratuity of three dollars \$3
To Miss Sarah Ann Barber of Newburyport, for a hearth-rug, wrought at Mrs. Page's school, a gratuity of one dollar fifty cents \$1.50
To Miss Martha W. Nichols of Newburyport, for a hearth-rug, wrought at Mrs. Page's school, a gratuity of one dollar fifty cents \$1.50
To Miss Abigail Gragg of Boxford, for twenty yards of linen diaper, the second premium, two dollars 2
To Miss Charlotte Andrews of Ipswich, for a lace veil, a gratuity, two dollars 2
To Miss Mary Dennis of Ipswich, for a lace veil and cap, a gratuity, two dollars 2
To Mary Anthony of Salem, for a patch-work counterpane, containing 6592 pieces, completed before she was nine years old, a gratuity of two dollars 2

The committee regret that so many subjects of improvement in agriculture, as well as in household manufactures, for which premiums are offered, have been overlooked, or have not excited sufficient interest in the community to produce competition.

ICHABOD TUCKER, Per Order.

Topsfield, Oct. 5, 1825

Officers of the Essex Agricultural Society, chosen October 5th, A. D. 1825.

- TIMOTHY PICKERING of Salem President
LEONARD TUCKER of Salem Treasurer
BENJAMIN PARKER of Bradford Vice
PAUL KENT of Newbury Presidents
SOLOMON LOW of Boxford
BENJAMIN MERRILL of Salem Treasurer
JOHN W. PROCTOR of Danvers Corresponding and Recording Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

- Thomas Stephens of Beverly
Benjamin T. Reed of Marblehead
Benj. W. Crownshield of Salem
Hobert Clark of Andover
David Cummings of Salem
James Ayer of Haverhill
Stephen Barker of Andover
Aaron Perley of Boxford
James Gardner of Lynn
Daniel Putnam of Danvers
Daniel Adams of Newbury
James H. Duncan of Haverhill
Nathan Felton of Danvers
Frederic Howes of Salem
Asa T. Newell of Lynnfield
Jesse Putnam of Danvers
Edmund Bartlett of Newburyport
Stephen Abbott of Andover
Moses Newhall of West Newbury
Jesse Kimball Jr. of Bradford
Jacob Towne Jr. of Topsfield
Temple Cutler of Hamilton
John Choate of Ipswich
Abijah Cheever of Saugus.

Attest, J. W. PROCTOR, Sec'y.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

Public Sale of Wool.—The sale of a large quantity of Wool, by Messrs. Coolidge, Poor & Head, yesterday, went off with spirit, and at fair prices. The following is a note of the prices. Terms, under \$100, six months—\$100 to 2000 six and nine months—\$1,000 and over, six, nine and twelve months.

Table listing various wool types and prices, including items like 'Prima Saxony Wool', 'Mixed, 1 bale', 'Imperial Saxony', 'Super Spanish', 'Merino', 'Spanish Wool', 'Terra Saxony', 'Quarter', 'Milling mixt', 'Common', 'Fine, 1 bale', 'Locks, 1 lb.', 'Lamb's Wool', 'Short mixt Lamb's', 'Saxony, 14 bales', 'Saxony fleeces', 'Spanish, 3 bales', 'Full blood, flock of Mr. Houghton', 'of Mr. S. Bass', 'S. R. C. 400 lbs.', 'flock of Mr. S. Jones', 'of Mr. W. K. Jones', 'of Mr. J. Methuen', 'Native, low grade', 'Full blood, flock of Mr. S. Barker', 'Unwashed, 100 lbs.', 'Full blood, flock of Mr. J. G. H. 1200 lbs.', 'of Mr. S. Parsons', 'of P. & L. 200 lbs.', '100 lbs.', 'Washed, grade wool, 20 bales', 'Lamb's Wool, 9 bales', 'Grade Wool, 3 bales', 'Cear e Wool, 2 bales', 'Washed full blood, 2 bales', 'Unwashed full blood, 1 bale', 'Washed full blood, 1 bale', 'of Mr. J. Methuen', 'High grade, 6 bales', 'Super Lamb's Wool, 50 bales', 'of Mr. J. Methuen', 'Spanning do. 50 bales', 'Lamb's, 14 bales', 'Clippings, 5 bales', 'Spinning Wool, fresh water washed, 11 bales', 'First quality Lamb's, 6 bales', 'Super Spanish Lamb's, 3 bales', 'Full blood Merino, extra fine, flock of R. Coit, 500 lbs.', 'Native and grade Wool, 600 lbs.', 'Extra full blood, 900 lbs.', 'Full blood, 800 lbs.', 'of Mr. J. Methuen', '700 lbs.', 'Principally full blood, 1000 lbs.', 'Native and grade, 100 lbs.', 'Full blood, flock of S. & C. Hurlbut, 1200 lbs.', 'Grade Wool, 300 lbs.', 'Mostly full blood, 1000 lbs.', '7-8 blood, 10 bales', '3-4 blood, 10 bales', 'Candia Soap, very old, 50 boxes.

DISEASES INCIDENT TO SWINE.

In the management of swine, various hints have already been given for the regular supplying them with food, and a due regard to cleanliness; these attentions cannot be too forcibly impressed, as, on account of the unruly habits of these animals, they are the worst patients with which a farmer can be tormented.

1. *Gargul.* This is an inflammatory affection of the udder, or bag, being distended with coagulated milk, whence the lacted ducts are obstructed. It is chiefly occasioned by not *sucking down* in proper time; though too much keep, before the time of farrowing will also produce this malady. In slight cases the udders may be bathed with camphorated spirits of wine; but as the young pigs will never suck their dams when the milk becomes vitiated, there is no alternative but gently to express the corrupted milk, if it can be effected, otherwise it will be best to kill the sow, which must necessarily perish from the inattention above noticed.

2. *Fever, or rising of the lights,* as it is likewise called, appears to originate from over-feeding; it may be removed by administering a mixture of sulphur and oil.

3. *Diseases of the Lungs.* These are generally accompanied with a dry, husky cough, and wasting of the flesh, occasioned by too great exposure to cold and wet. The best remedy is a warm dry sty, with a regular supply of food that is calculated to keep them cool, and allay the irritation attendant on their cough.

4. The *Mange*, like the scab in sheep, is a cutaneous eruption, occasioned by inattention to cleanliness in hog styes. It is easily known by the violent rubbing of swine against trees, or any hard substance, with such violence as to tear away the head of pustules, and produce a disagreeable scab. When this disease appears the animal affected must be separated from the rest of the herd, washed thoroughly with a strong soap-ley, and anointed with the following unguent, recommended by Dr Norford, (Annals of Agriculture, Vol. XV.) Incorporate one ounce of fine flour of sulphur, two drachms of fresh-pulverized white hellebore, three ounces of hog's-lard, and half an ounce of the water of kali, (as prepared in the shops,) so as to form an ointment. This is to be rubbed in at one time, and is said to be sufficient for a beast six or seven stone: if properly applied, Dr N. states that no repetition will be necessary, if the hog be kept perfectly clean after the cure is performed.—In case there is a slight cough, he directs from half an ounce to one ounce and an half of crude antimony, according to the size of each animal, to be finely pulverized and mixed with his daily food, for ten days or a fortnight, when the swine will be perfectly restored. But if, from long neglect, the neck, ears, (especially in the large, lop-eared hogs,) or other parts become ulcerated, they should be anointed every third or fourth day with a little tar ointment, prepared by mixing equal parts of mutton suet and tar over a gentle fire, and straining such mixture white hot.

5. *Measles.* This disorder exists chiefly in the throat, which is internally filled with small pustules, or tumours, that sometimes appear on the outward surface of the neck. It is known by the languor and decline in the flesh of the animal affected, and may be removed by giving small quantities of levigated crude antimony in his food.

5. The *Murran*, or *leprosy*, in swine, is indicated by shortness and heat of breath, heads hanging down, staggering, and a secretion of viscid matter from the eyes. *Cause:* chiefly hot seasons, in consequence of which the blood becomes inflamed. *Remedy:* boil a handful of nettles in a gallon of small beer, then add half a pound of flour of sulphur, a quarter of a pound of pulverized aniseeds, three ounces of liquorice, and a quarter of a pound of elecampane. Give this liquid in milk at six doses, and keep the diseased animals on wholesome food. But the best preventive is to keep swine clean and cool in summer, and to allow no carrion, or filth whatever, to remain near their styes.—*Am. Farmer.*

HESSIAN FLY.

I have frequently inquired of those whom I considered good Farmers, at what season, or at what stage of the growth of Wheat, the embryo, of what is called the Hessian Fly is deposited, wholly with a view that some remedy to check its progress, might be hit upon, but have in no instance, received any satisfactory information, beyond the fact, that it was found in the shape of a worm in or near the root of the spear; and most are of opinion that the seed, or embryo, or worm itself, must be in the Seed Wheat, and if destroyed or weakened at all, it must be done by impregnating the Seed Wheat, with some strong alkalis, or other poisonous drug.

I should be pleased to see some information on this subject, and hope not to be considered intruding on your columns, by offering the following observations for insertion.

SEM-FARMER.

In May, 1825, I pulled up some roots of Wheat which had become yellow. I supposed to be injured by the fly—found some with one and some with two bugs or worms above the second and the third joint, believing the fly must have deposited the eggs in the spring after several joints were formed. This crop was triflingly injured.

Sept 17th 1825. I sowed a piece of ground with Wheat—the 29th the second blade was making its appearance; I examined and found one spear with a small green fly, about the colour of the spear, resting on the first blade; four small eggs, about the same colour, were on the blade. I pulled up the spear and carried it in my fingers about 30 rods to show it to a man then working for me. The fly remained stationary all this time, and while we were making observations upon it, it walked off, when another of these eggs was visible on the spot it had just left. I supposed it to be what is (among our neighbouring farmers) called the Hessian Fly, said to be so destructive to Wheat as to make it a hazardous crop, and consequently, lessen the cultivation of this valuable bread-stuff.

It occurred to me that lime might be unfriendly to it, and having some slacked at hand, I dusted the blade and fly; it walked off as if it disliked its situation, on to my finger and in two or three minutes it tumbled over as if quite dead.

Query. May not lime, or something else, be sown on the young growth at some particular stage (to be found) to check, if not wholly destroy them, and become also a valuable manure?

Middlesex (Con.) paper.

Augustus Dauticmount of Angelica, Allegany co. N. Y. lately weighed thirteen pumpkins that he raised which weighed *thirteen hundred and thirty six pounds!*

Rare Sport.—A gunning party from Stratford, Conn. lately killed 1073 ducks, called *Coots*, between day break and noon, on the 1st inst.

Horticulture.—We have just seen at the Seed store of Mr. Grant Thornburn, a new variety of that excellent, and among New England men, universally popular fruit, the Pumpkin. It is the Chilean Pumpkin, raised by Mr. D. Judson, of Fairfield, (Con.) from seed brought by a sailor from the interior of Chili. Its form is that of a Musk-melon, of a dark colour, and rough exterior. It is two feet and two inches long, nine inches and a half in diameter, and weighs 24 lbs. and 12 oz. Mr Judson has also furnished Mr Thornburn with an ear of Chili Corn, raised by him the present season—The ear is of fair size: the kernels close set, white and highly glazed: and what is remarkable five Ears are generally set upon a single Stalk. Its cultivation requires strong and rich land, and thorough tillage. The Stalk is very large and the setting high on the Stalks. These articles being new varieties, are worthy the attention of the agricultural community.—*New York paper.*

Lead Mine.—A mine of Lead has lately been discovered in the town of Leverett, Massachusetts, four miles east of Connecticut River, which from the extent and width of the vein upon the surface of the ground, together with its peculiar richness, is thought will lead to something valuable beneath. A small specimen of the above ore may be seen at this office. Any information in relation to said mine may be obtained by applying to John Hubbard, Amherst, Mass. *Hartford Times.*

The net profits of the steam-boat line, on this coast from Boston to Eastport, via Bath, the present year, up to 24 Sept. last, have been \$3,416; capital stock \$25,000. This shows how profitable a line of large and commodious boats would be.

Historical Doubt.—An auctioneer at a late sale of antiques, put up a helmet, with the following candid observation:—"This, ladies and gentlemen, is a helmet of Romulus, the Roman founder—but whether he was a brass or iron founder I cannot tell."

The New-York Advocate of Friday, mentions that 6000 dollars have already been collected in that city, for the sufferers by fire in New-Brunswick.

A Quebec paper of the 27th ult. mentions that a cargo of 3000 bushels of potatoes had been shipped at that port for Boston, and that they had probably been shipped at about 20 cents per bushel.

Snow for the first time this year, fell to the depth of nearly three inches, at Quebec, the 26th ult. The snow has since disappeared. In New-England we are enjoying a second Indian Summer for the season.

Long wool Sheep.—Messrs. A. & A. Lawrence, have imported by the brig Congress, which arrived here yesterday from London, sixteen Lincolnshire, and South Down, sheep, viz. ten bucks and ewes of the former breed, and six of the latter. We understand they were carefully selected from the best flocks in Lincolnshire and Surrey, for the purpose of introducing into this country the very best quality of wools of these descriptions. We believe they are the first sheep of these kinds which have been imported into this state. We understand they are intended to be sold, and we have no doubt the opportunity will be gladly embraced by some of our farmers, to introduce these descriptions of wool by propagating the breeds now imported, and crossing them with our native sheep. The long wool is quite important, and even necessary for the success of certain branches of manufacture, which will undoubtedly be established among us, as soon as a sufficient supply of the proper wool.

Boston Daily Advertiser.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

[Extract of a letter from a correspondent in Huntsburgh, Ohio.]

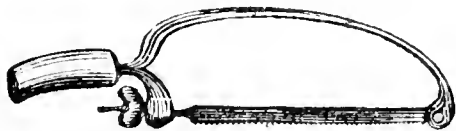
ON PRUNING FRUIT TREES.

SIR—I see you publish much on the time and manner of pruning fruit trees. I consider it a very important subject—the management of a nursery and orchard has been a favourite pursuit with me from my boyhood. I have frequently thought it would be extremely useful if you, or some of your correspondents, would say more on the proper tools for pruning orchards. The axe and hatchet are made use of by too many people. I think these tools the *very worst* that can be made use of in an orchard of any age in pruning. I have been in the habit of using a two inch firman chisel and mallet of a suitable size for young trees, and where the operation of pruning can be done by standing on the ground, I think nothing is more convenient. Branches from the smallest size to such as are 1½ inch in diameter can be taken off in the neatest and most expeditious manner. Chisels with handles of different lengths are sometimes necessary. For trees, which are so large that the operation of pruning must be done by climbing, branches or limbs of any size can be taken off by a saw, a sketch and description of which I have given you at the bottom of this letter. I was much surprised in the spring of 1821, in my excursions in the neighborhood of Boston, to see the axe and hatchet so frequently made use of in this business. The only kind of saw, which I saw used was a small kind of hand saw. The disadvantage of saws of this description is, that in sawing large branches they clog, and require the arm of a Hercules to use them.—Whereas the saw I would wish to recommend is sufficient for branches of any size, and can be used with ease by a boy of 12 years.

The saw and chisel I have described are all the tools I think necessary to prune an orchard of any age. I object to the use of the axe and hatchet in pruning trees, because it is impossible with them to cut a limb close with any nicety, which should always be done.

Many orchards in New England, and I believe I may say a large majority of them, are now in a state of premature decay in consequence of these tools being thought the only ones which could be used in pruning: the impossibility of cutting close with them has given rise in my opinion, to an opposite mode of pruning, more destructive than *canker-worms* or *borers* to trees of any sort.

The saw recommended for pruning off the larger limbs of trees is shaped as follows:



It is about 18 inches in length, something more than ½ inch wide. The plates can be found in any of the hard-ware stores. The frame of about ¾ inch square will be, (if good iron) sufficiently strong. The corners ought to be a little rounded. The handle of wood, and the teeth of the saw must be set wide, and filed

slanting. These saws are most convenient for grafting.

By the Editor. We regret that our correspondent declines permitting us to annex his name to his communication, because anonymous articles usually make less impression on the mass of readers than those which are sanctioned by the signature of a respectable cultivator.

The injudicious mode of pruning above animadverted on, has often been made a subject of complaint by our best horticulturalists. Among others, by a writer, whose essay on the cultivation of Fruit Trees was published in the Mass. Agr. Repository, vol. V. p. 121 to 127. He mentions three modes of mismanagement, which injure orchards in the vicinity of Boston.—1. Beginning to prune them in March, "when there is still much wet and frosty weather, and no activity in the sap of the tree."—2. The "old practice of halting and mutilating apple trees in a manner ruinous to an orchard. It is a universal practice among the old farmers to mount the tree with a hatchet or bill hook, and hack off any branch which is in a state of decay, or which is misplaced, about six or eight inches from its insertion, leaving a stump to rot, and to operate as a conductor of the water, frost and canker into the mother branch in which it grew, or into the body of the tree according to its situation. This was done originally from an idea that if you cut close to the mother branch, or to the body of the tree, the rot or canker will seize more readily on its trunk than if cut at a distance, and that the tree will decay the sooner. The practice has been followed without reflection, and without reason by many; but the error is so obvious, that any man of observation may see it yearly; and any one who doubts, may satisfy himself in one season of the incorrectness of the practice."

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

THE BRIGHTON CATTLE SHOW.

Having been a constant attendant at the Cattle Show at Brighton I can form a pretty correct estimate as to its effects, and as to any improvements, which have taken place. I am decidedly of opinion, that the greatest changes have been apparent in the working cattle, and in the quality of the ploughing, and of the ploughs.—It is not only true, that the spirit of emulation has been from year to year increasing, but the cattle are every year apparently much improved in training. The first trial went off *heavily*; some of the trustees were obliged to send their own teams in order to make the trial a respectable one, and yet at that time we had not more than seven or eight teams. Now we see fifteen teams owned by farmers from distant parts of the state, from Concord—Newbury—Sutton, as well as Norfolk and Middlesex. The work is much better executed.—The skill and anxiety of the competitors are much more remarkable.—The ploughs are every year improved.—In short, there can be no doubt, that the effect of these trials has been highly beneficial. Some changes have been wrought in the opinions of farmers on the subject. I have heard several, who, of their own accord, stated, that this improvement had taken place in all the particulars, which I have mentioned. When we first proposed breaking up the sod with *one* pair of cattle, there was a strong prejudice against it—but the repeated evidence exhibited of its practicability and economy, on lands susceptible of easy tillage has effected a material change in the opinion of farmers and we have no doubt, that in a few years, we shall see instead of double teams, *two single* teams starting together in the same field and ploughing an acre, in half the time, we have heretofore employed. If the

cattle are so well trained at home, before they are brought for sale to Brighton, as to admit of being driven by the ploughman, a great saving of expence will be perceived, and the old practice gradually abolished, except in rocky and stony lands, and lands imperfectly subdued.

A SUBSCRIBER.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

POTATOES.

Much has been said about the *second* growth of the potatoe during the present season, and it has been spoken of as a phenomenon, and one writer lamented it as a *new disease*.—But those of us who have for 20 years cultivated very early varieties of the potatoe, which ripen, and the stalks of which die in July, are very familiar with this *supposed disease*. If you leave the early varieties of the potatoe in the ground for 6 weeks after they are ripe, they will push or start again exactly in the same manner as if you had planted them in the ensuing spring. The same thing happened this year as to the *sweet* or *Carolina* potatoe. They were as fine with me as they are in Carolina, during the months of August and September, but in October they began a *second* growth, that is, the *new* potatoes pushed forth new shoots and branches, and thus ruined the crop, which was left in the ground.

Farmers should conform their usages to the seasons. They should exercise a sound discretion. In such a season as the last, their fruits should be gathered *earlier*, or they will prematurely ripen, and rot. Instead of gathering pears and apples every year in the *same week* or season, they should watch the fruit, and the indications of ripeness, and when they fall freely gather them whether the *usual* time of gathering shall have arrived or not. It is not generally known, that as to *winter* fruits, it is much better to gather them *too early* than *too late*; in the *former* case you sustain very little loss, if they are placed at once in the cellar or in a cool place under shelter; nor is it generally known, that fruit a little wilted, (for early gathered fruit will wilt,) not only *keeps better*, but is much *higher flavoured*; I am aware, that for those who supply the market of great towns, this rule does not apply, because plump fruit, fully ripened on the tree is more showy, and sells better, and it is of little moment to the seller, that they rot as soon as they are housed, at least a much greater portion of them; but to those who preserve fruit for themselves and friends, the knowledge of this fact is of great importance.

During the present year, I have found that fruit of the same kinds, gathered 14 days before my general gathering has survived the late gathered fruit, and is much more exquisite in flavour; It never becomes mealy, or rotten at the core, and though its juices are less abundant than of those which are gathered at maturity, yet the last must be eaten immediately, while the other can be preserved for a great length of time and have a more exquisite flavour.

A HORTICULTURIST.

A writer in a Calcutta paper suggests that Doctor Franklin was the author of the Letters of Junius!

From the *Pittsfield Sun*.

BERKSHIRE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This interesting meeting occurred on the 5th and 6th inst. The weather was pleasant and favourable for assembling, although on the preceding day much rain fell, and no doubt prevented the bringing forward many animals from a distance. The pens, however, were well filled, as usual, with a large number of animals of superior appearance. The neat stock of every age was worthy of the Show: as were the sheep, swine and horses. The show of household manufactures was highly honourable to the Ladies of the County, and fully sustained their former character for industry, ingenuity and skill.—The various articles furnished evidence of progressive improvement, and considerable increase in variety and quantity. The spirit and perseverance which prevails in this department is a pledge that Berkshire will not long be tributary to any country for household fabrics.—The agricultural department, including crops and products of the dairy, was sustained with increased reputation. The number of crops offered for view to the committee, were about 70—of these 20 were of Indian corn. The improvements in manuring crops, and the general cultivation of the County, has greatly improved, and is rapidly advancing. The crops of winter and summer Wheat, Rye, Oats, and mixed crops, were remarkably large. Several crops of winter wheat viewed exceeded 30 bushels, and some over 31 bushels the acre—the summer wheat in proportion. Several crops of Rye exceeded 35 bushels the acre. Oats and mixed crops did in many instances equal 60 bushels the acre. One piece of three acres of Marrowfat Peas, whereon was sowed 10 bushels of seed, and that on a clover sward turned over, and the peas covered by the harrow, exceeded 100 bushels. The same land is now sowed to winter wheat, and appears well. The crops of Indian Corn have been cultivated with unusual knowledge and industry—of the 20 crops viewed, only two fell short of 30 bushels the acre, and most of them exceeded 30 bushels. The three pieces of two acres each, which were successful in obtaining the award of premiums,—one equalled 110, one 100, and one 97 bushels the acre—several equalled 90 and 93 bushels. The whole farming department has assumed a most imposing and gratifying appearance, and has silenced complaints of our soils and seasons, and quieted all inclination for emigration.

The numerous Manufacturing establishments of the County, including woollens and cottons, Paper, Iron, Leather, Hats, Carriages, and Marble, are progressing prosperously. The success which attends them has excited a spirit of enterprize that leads to new and more extended efforts.

The Ploughing Match, as usual, excited a deep and lively interest. It drew to the field a vast assemblage at the early hour of 8 o'clock, A. M. on the 6th, and was conducted with order, spirit and activity, and produced much amusement and satisfaction. The second day of the Show, and immediately after the Ploughing Match, was devoted to various exercises in the Meeting House, and the reading the awards and declaring and delivering the premiums. This duty was preceded by a civic procession to the

Meeting-House, which was filled to overflowing with our beautiful country women and the lords of the soil, who had convened to celebrate the Farmer's Holiday. The occasion was honored by the presence of many respectable persons from abroad. The order of the day was a Prayer, the President's Address, and the reading of the Reports of the several Committees by the first Vice President, Hon. John Whiting.—The Address, by SAMUEL M. MCKAY, Esq. President of the Society, was well calculated for the occasion, and heard with approbation.

The transactions of this anniversary excited increased attention to its object, and the impression is general, that no occasion can be attended so usefully as that of the Farmer's Holiday. The favorableness of the past season, and its auspicious influences on all our rural concerns, and their successful termination, excited a general and lively expression of gratitude to a kind Providence, in having ordered all things well. The details of these proceedings will succeed this notice, and the public are invited to examine them with the interest and consideration which they so much merit.

The improvements now made and making in Berkshire, on a large scale, should satisfy every one of the value of agricultural and manufacturing associations, and excite them to come forward unitedly and cooperate with the early founders and patrons of these institutions, to display our native resources and advantages to their full extent. The general view of the County has satisfied the committee, that effectual exertions in every department have been crowned with the blessings always attached to knowledge, industry and perseverance.

[We regret that we are unable this week to give the valuable Report by THOMAS GOLD, Esq. of the Berkshire Agricultural Society.—as the Trustees of the Essex Agricultural Society are desirous of having all their Reports in one No. of the Farmer, for the use of the members of the Society.]

FRUIT TREES.

The new method of raising fruit trees by planting the *scions*, is a great desideratum in the art of obtaining choice fruit. It has many advantages over grafting, because it is more expeditious, and requires no stalk or tree. They may be planted where they are required to stand, and the labour of a man for one day will be sufficient to plant out enough for a large orchard after the scions are obtained. The method of preparing the plant is as follows: Take the scions as for engrafting, and at any time after the first of February, and till the buds begin to grow considerably, and dip each end of the shoot in melted pitch or wax, rosin and tallow, and bury it in the ground, the buds uppermost, whilst the body lies in a horizontal position, and at the depth of two or three inches. We are informed that trees obtained in this way will bear in three or four years from the time of planting.—We have no doubt of the practicability of this method of raising fruit. Doctor Page, of this village, planted about twenty scions of different kinds of pears, the middle of last month, two of which are now in blossom at the surface of the ground and appear flourishing. The composition he used, was melted shoemakers' wax.

[*Oswego paper.*]

PATENT CORN-SHELLER.

Mr. Alanson Lytle, of Windham County, has obtained a Patent from the President of the United States, for a newly invented Corn-Shell. The public have been so fairly *satiated* with "new patent machines," that the discerning part of community feel a sort of hesitation, even in *trying* them. But the old adage—"Trying is the noblest trash," is a very safe one in practice.

One of these machines is now in possession of Mr. Jonathan Ramsey, at his Store near the North Market, in this City, where it may be *seen—examined—and tried*, by those who wish to become acquainted with a very *simple, cheap, and efficient* labour-saving machine. Gentlemen Farmers, are respectfully invited to call and *see* it, and use it for their amusement, if they have no other object.—*Hartford Times.*

HINTS ON MAKING CIDER.

In your paper of the 31st ult. "A lover of good cider" told us how to make it. I will also give a few of my ideas, in addition to what he has said.

In the first place, we should have good fruit. To obtain it, the surest way is to ingraft; and it is not very important what kind of stock you have, provided it be thrifty; yet some say, that the old stock varies the fruit. The best time to ingraft, is when the tree is small; but it will do to ingraft large trees, and cover the stock with composition.

To make the best Cider, gather sound apples when dry, and put them on a clean floor under cover, and when they become mellow, grind them in cool weather, and either let the pomace lie in the trough 24 hours, or if your trough is insufficient you may lay it on the press, and let it lie, without pressing, a longer or shorter time according to the weather: then press it slowly, taking care to strain it well, for specks of pomace will cause the cider to become sour—a very little water will have the same effect. If you have not open hogheads, or vats, you may fill your casks nearly full, leaving room for the scum, and let the casks stand open, and watch them, and when the scum cracks, and the steam of the cider will sting your nose when held to the bung hole, then rack it off as he directs, burning sulphur if you choose. The longer a cheese lies after being ground, before pressing, the better, provided that fermentation does not take place until the pressing is completed.

The pomace ought not to be wasted as is very common. It is good for all kinds of neat cattle, horses, sheep, and hogs; and if you have not stock enough to eat it as fast as you wish, you may dry it, put it under cover, and keep it until winter, when it will be eaten with avidity, provided it has not been heated in the cheese. I was taught when young, it would dry up cows that gave milk; yet wishing to know it from my own experience, I tried it by letting one cow lie at the pomace heap, where she generally had fresh pomace at least once a week for more than 2 months, and she had little else to eat, and the other cows lay in good rowen feed. The one which was kept on pomace did nearly as well as the others, although she eat so much at first as to make her weak and to stagger a little, but soon got over it. Since which time, (which is 40 years) I have given it to such stock as was convenient.

A FARMER.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1825.

ON CORN AND COB-MEAL FOR FEEDING CATTLE, &c.

[Extract of a letter from the Rev. H. C. Perley, of New Rowley, Mass. to the Editor of the New England Farmer.]

"There have been, of late years, two mills erected in this quarter of the country, to grind cobs and corn together: one in Danvers, and another in Andover, by I. Osgood, Esq. a very respectable gentleman and farmer. I think if people could be favoured by some lucid information on the benefit of cob-meal they would be brought into the general use of this discovery. Though there may be no honour in the discovery, I think there is much benefit to be derived to farmers from a free use of the cob. My object now is to give you some account of the time and manner of the discovery by me; and to ascertain whether there was any use made of the Indian cob, by grinding, previous to the time I shall mention; and if there was, by whom and when the discovery was made.

"In the winter of 1807-8 my corn threshing machine became out of repair so as to admit pieces of corn through the rack of $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{2}{3}$ and some of an inch long, which I had not time to separate from the shelled corn. I sent all to the mill together, and found the meal came home as fine to appearance as when the corn had no cob among it. When I found this to be the case, I designedly sent the grist to mill with an increased quantity of the cob among the corn; until I questioned the boy to know if the miller made any observations on my not cleaning my corn. His answer was, yes; (Mr. Cross) the miller said if Mr. Perley was too lazy to clean his corn, he would not do it for him. After this I visited the miller, and informed him of my design; and agreed with him to grind my cobs, after I had pounded them sufficiently fine to get through his mill with the corn, and make decent meal—which I attended to, and had cobs and corn ground together; and I put but about one peck of corn to a bushel of cobs. Meal made of this composition I scalded, and made about as thick as common hasty pudding; or mixed about one peck of the meal with three pecks of boiled potatoes, thickened to the consistency of pudding. With this kind of food, and what wash was made in the family, I constantly fed my swine: there were none in the neighbourhood grew so fast, or were fit to kill so soon in the autumn. The neighbors were surprised that my hogs looked so white and grew so well, being fed as they were with cob-meal, potatoes, and the wash of four cows—Some ridiculed the notion; others disputed and disbelieved the account—but finally all were obliged to believe the fact, though loth to try the experiment. They enquired of my labouring man, who worked on the farm that and the following year and prepared the cobs for the mill, who is now a very respectable mechanic and farmer in Methuen by the name of William Parker.

"The account of this discovery I spread round and among my friends in Rowley and Danvers, and even sent it to the eastward, to the county of Cumberland; and this year I live on a farm in New Rowley, where I am using the

same discovery and process of the meal; and can show better swine than any of my neighbours can produce of the same age: if people will not believe they must come and see for themselves.

"I have also made further discovery of the use of cob-meal for other purposes besides feeding swine and cattle.

"I had one batch of coarse brown bread, made of it, ground about half and half:—sifted as usual, and the application of the usual quantity of rye meal. The bread was as high coloured, as light, as sweet and as moist as that made of pure Indian and rye meal; though I think it will dry rather sooner. Peter Murston, Esq. ate of the bread before he was informed of the composition; and afterwards declared he had no mistrust it was made any other than the usual way."

By the Editor.—We are much indebted to Mr Perley for the foregoing, and have no doubt but the article will prove beneficial to the public. Should any of our readers be able to furnish the information he requests, viz. whether there was any use made of the Indian cob, by grinding previous to the time he has mentioned, we should be happy to receive and publish it. In the mean time we will contribute our mite, which, though not original, may be useful to some whose attention may not have been directed to the subject of the present inquiry.

The first notice we recollect to have seen of cob meal was published in the Mass. Agric. Repository for January 1823, and republished in the N. E. Farmer, vol. i. page 223. It was contained in a communication by Mr Asa Rice jr. of Shrewsbury. In that paper he observes as follows: "The kind of meal I have used for seven years past, almost exclusively for provender, is corn and cobs cracked and ground together, which is the best provender I have ever made use of for fattening cattle. The reason I consider the cob useful is, it swells in the creature and keeps him in good order; in no one instance since I have fed with this meal, have my cattle been out of order by being cloyed, or scouring, they are at all times regular, but when I formerly fed with clear Indian, or oats and Indian, it was not infrequent that their bowels would get out of order, and I have had considerable difficulty in regulating them again, they lose two or three days, sometimes a week. When this kind of provender was first introduced in this vicinity it had its opposition like almost all new things. The second year, if I mistake not, which I made use of it, I thought I would try an experiment as follows, by feeding one ox with corn and oats ground, the other with corn and cobs, having a yoke of oxen so even matched that no one who viewed the cattle appeared satisfied which was best, accordingly I fed them as above. The cob is computed to make a little more than one third, therefore I mixed the other with one third oats which was my former mode. I gave each ox an equal quantity at a time, except that the one which had corn and oats some days became dainty, and would not eat his allowance, while the other kept a regular course. The allowance for both was a little over three pecks per day. When I took the cattle to market Mr A. White bought them, they weighed about 23 hundred and an half. The one fed on corn and oats had 162 pounds of tallow, and weighed about half an hundred more. The one fed on corn and cobs had 163 pounds of tallow, and Mr White pronounced his beef half a dollar on the hundred better than that of the

other, mostly on account of the colour of the beef;" &c. Mr Rice then goes on to give further statements showing the efficacy of "cob and corn meal," which it is not necessary to repeat, as they may be found in the publications mentioned at the commencement of this extract. Our readers will also recollect Mr Lowell's observations on this subject in his Report at the Brighton Cattle Show, which may be found page 110 of the current volume of the New England Farmer.

The third volume of the Memoirs of the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture contains the following article:

On the utility of grinding Malice (Indian Corn) in the Cob, as food for Cattle, with a description of a Mill for the purpose, by James Mease, M. D.

The practice of grinding Indian corn in the cob, to powder, for the purpose of horse feed, is now common with our German farming fellow citizens. Those industrious men are ever attentive to the health and general welfare of their farm stock, and readily adopt any measure calculated to promote either object, and as they are convinced of the nourishing qualities of the cob, and the economy of the practice of using it as an article of food, they have encouraged the general erection of the necessary apparatus, in the flour mills in their different settlements.

The first apparatus used for the purpose of grinding corn in the cob, was a screw which was originally invented by Oliver Evans of Philadelphia, and now in general use to break gypsum. Mr Evans first reduced it to practice in the year 1790, but no measures having been taken to give publicity to it, the knowledge of it was diffused very gradually through the country: and it even appears that private offers for the gratuitous use of it were ineffectual, (until after some years,) in causing a trial of what is now deemed an economical practice of the first consequence.

It was not until the year 1803, that I heard of the practice having been adopted in Lancaster county, and in 1804 I had great pleasure in seeing it in operation, in a mill on the Perkiomen creek, in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania.—I was so fully persuaded of the utility of the practice, that I wished to profit by it, and endeavoured to persuade a miller in Delaware county, near to where I had a farming interest, to erect one, but without avail. His scruples arose from an apprehension of an insurrection on the part of some people, that he would mix the meal of the corn and cob with his wheat flour, and he well knew that the mere suggestion of such a practice might prove injurious to his reputation.

Indian corn is of itself too nourishing, and too heating as a constant article of diet for horses, and if fed alone, a sufficient quantity cannot be given to them to produce the stimulus of distention, (which is as necessary for a working horse, or even to man, as nourishment,) without great expense, and at the same time endangering the health of the animal. Corn meal is therefore mixed with a portion of cut straw, and coarsely ground rye, or shorts, and in this state constitutes the daily food of that fine body of draught horses that do so much credit to our draymen and carters of Philadelphia, and the industrious farmers of the state at large.

The powder of the corn cobs, however, does not act entirely by distention: it also contains much nutriment, and I have heard of a poor woman in Maryland who prepared during the win-

ter, a very grateful daily mess for her cow, by boiling the bruised cobs with which she was furnished by her wealthy neighbours; with this liquor, mixed with what other vegetable matters she could procure, and a few corn blades, she supported her cow well through the winter and spring, until the return of grass.

The screw of Mr Evans's invention is set to revolve over a grate, fixed in the bottom of a hopper, strongly made, and plated inside with iron. The corn in cob is thrown into the hopper, and taken hold of by the screw, and as fast as they are broken, they fall through the grate, and are guided by a sloping spout into millstones, or into an elevator, to be raised to the millstone hopper. But it is improper to use the same apparatus for both plaster and corn, on account of the impossibility of cleaning it sufficiently on an emergency, when wanted to grind corn, from the dust of the gypsum, which of course would mix with the corn flour, and cause injurious concretions in the intestines of the horse.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

HOLDERNESS BREED OF CATTLE.

Eastern, Nov. 7th, 1825.

SIR—I have in my possession some of the descendants of Denton, (a bull of the "Improved Short-Horn" breed) and some from the celebrated Holderness. I have made some inquiries respecting the breed of the latter, but have never been able precisely to ascertain it. I have understood, however, that he is not of the "Short-Horns." Being desirous of determining the value of different races of cattle, I would inquire through the medium of your useful publication, respecting the breed and pedigree of Holderness. If you, Mr. Parsons, or any of your correspondents could give such information, you would oblige your servant,

EASTONIAN.

The following Report was not received last week until after our paper was put to press. It should have followed No. 2.

The Committee on the Ploughing Match [with one yoke of Oxen.] consisting of E. Hersy Derby, Chairman, Col. Josiah Titcomb and Ebenezer Heath Esq.

REPORT, The conditions of the Match were, that the Lots should be one eighth of an Acre each, and the Ploughmen arranged according to the date of their entry.

The Ploughing was to be five inches deep, and the furrow slice to be not more than ten inches wide.

The excellency of the work, and economy of labour, and not the rapidity, was to be the criterion in awarding the Premium, regard being also had to the state in which the cattle came from their work, and to their general appearance.

40 Minutes were allowed for the performance of the task.

There were nine Competitors started, all with a driver except two.

The first lot was finished in 24 Minutes and the last in 35 do.

It gave the Committee great pleasure to observe the excellence of the teams, and the good order, and superior management of the Ploughmen and Drivers.

The Ploughs were all good, two of them cast Iron, the others of Wood.

With great satisfaction the Committee state, that, considering the unsuitableness of the ground for an exhibition of this kind there being a number of large rocks in the lots, and the same being badly swarded, they have never at any of our Shows seen so much good work. All of it being so excellent they have found it extremely difficult to decide to whom they should award the Premiums.

After a great deal of consultation they have decided to award to Abiel H. Wheeler of Concord, the first Premium of fifteen Dollars; to the Ploughman, eight Dollars, and to the Driver, four Dollars.

To Perley Tapley, of Danvers, the second Premium of ten Dollars, to the same as Ploughman, five Dollars, and to the same as driver, having no other driver, three Dollars.

To Seth Hastings, of Mendon, the third Premium of six Dollars, to the Ploughman three Dollars, to the same as driver, having no other driver two Dollars.

E. HERSEY DERBY, }
JOSIAH TITCOMB, } *Committee.*
EBENEZER HEATH }

Brighton, 20th Oct. 1825.

Baked Beans. There is no diet more substantial than *Pork and Beans*; and when well-laked they are relished by an appetite not vitiated by luxury, and are very wholesome for those who use much exercise and possess digestive powers, unimpaired by indolence and indulgence. This favourite yankee dish, [as a friend informs us,] may be wonderfully improved, by adding a table spoonful of molasses to each quart of the beans at the time of putting them into the oven, and stirring the mixture. Try it and see.

Baked Peas, it is said, may be also much improved by the same mode of cookery.

Great Fire in Boston. About one o'clock in the morning of the 10th inst. a fire broke out in Court street opposite the bookstore of Mess. Wells & Lilly, which soon communicated to several buildings on both sides of the street, and raged with great fury for more than three hours, when it was subdued, after having destroyed from fifteen to twenty houses and stores. The flames spread from the Court House in Court street to Joy's buildings bordering on Cornhill square, and either consumed or much injured the buildings on the other side of Court-street, from the Hoar. Mr Webster's office to Cornhill. We have not learnt, and can form no estimate of the amount of damage accruing from this calamity.

In consequence of the demand we have for the first volumes of the New England Farmer, we should be happy to receive the first volume from any persons who are willing to part with it in exchange for any future volume. We have recently received orders from Nova Scotia, New York and Beaufort, S. C. for complete sets of the N. E. Farmer, which we are not at present able to furnish.

Several articles are deferred this week. Remarks on smoky chimneys will be inserted soon—and remarks on Sugar Beet, &c.

Correction.—The reader is requested to note the following corrections: page 110, thirtieth line from the bottom, read "our cattle [when slaughtered] are in fact generally heavier," &c.—Page 113, third column 12 line from the top, for "John Parkman of Brighton,"

read "John Parkinson of Roxbury."—Page 115, third column, 23d line from the bottom, read "Penley Tapley of Danvers."

Sanctin Treasures.—An association of a private nature, but of men of known wealth and character, has been formed to recover the treasures which were sunk in Vigo Bay, in the reign of Queen Anne. Smollet describes the amount as fourteen millions of pieces of eight, and we are informed that the galleons are entire, and may be distinctly traced at low water. The contract is with an Englishman, and the half of it is to go to the Spanish Government, which is sufficiently anxious to see the undertaking speedily realised. The great diving bell of Ramsgate, and other boats, with a complete crew of English divers, under a strong protection, will sail in a few days. It is ascertained that the galleons are on a sandy bottom, and, if we may believe what we hear, there is no doubt of success.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR

IN THREE WEEKS.

Day and Evening Classes for Ladies and Gentlemen,—at No. 51, Cornhill square,—by J. GREENLEAF.

HOWEVER incredible in may seem, actual and well tried experiments have convinced Mr G. that his 12 *Lessons* are abundantly sufficient to make the pupil master of the elementary principles of Grammar, and enable him to analyze and resolve the most difficult sentences with a precision and an accuracy, rarely to be found among scholars who have been groping their way for years, in those "literary swamps,"—too often to be met with in our schools, under the imposing title of English Grammar. Without wishing, however, to undervalue the labour of others, Mr G's experience in teaching, and the encouragement he has received from many of the best scholars in this country, induce him, with confidence, to court investigation and to invite criticism from all,—except the *stupid*, the *dogmatical*, and the *malcontent*.

Mr G. has submitted his system to the examination of the President and Professors of Cambridge College, and to several other literary gentlemen of Boston, and he is happy in having received their encouragement, and approbation.—Terms, \$10—Evening class \$5.

FOR SALE—a Farm situated in the pleasant and flourishing village of Dixmont, through which the mail stage passes twice a week from Augusta to Bangor, and is only from 16 to 20 miles distant to four ports on the Penobscot river. It has a convenient farm-house, 2 large barns, sheep folds, sheds, and out houses all in good repair; will summer and winter 100 sheep and from 15 to 20 head of neat cattle; with a good set of farming tools of the most approved kinds, which may be had with the premises if required.—For further particulars, inquire of BENJAMIN BUTMAN, on the premises. 7t. Dixmont (Me.) Oct. 13, 1825.

Improved Breed of Swine.

FOR SALE at the farm of S.W. Pomeroy in Brighton several young *boars* and *sows* of an age suitable to produce pigs in the spring. This breed is the result of careful crossing for a course of years, with the improved *Lancashire* (by some called the *Wellington*) on the *Bakewell*, *Byfield*, and *Bedford* breeds—uniting great length of body, small bone, easy keeping and a disposition to fatten at an early age. Specimens of the breed can be shown that when 18 months old, were estimated to weigh 600 lbs. dressed.

Brighton, Oct. 23.

MARSH & CAPEN (at their Book and Stationary store, No. 362 Washington street,) have from the manufacturer a constant supply of *Portable Electrical Machines*, peculiarly constructed for Physicians.—These machines being very light and closely encased, together with all the necessary apparatus, cannot fail to suit the Faculty in every respect. They have likewise Thermometers proper for Chemical, Botanical, Surgical, Brewers', Distillers', Sugar Refiners', Dyers' Bathing and Marine purposes, made in the neatest manner. cop3t. 12

TO LET a commodious house in South street, containing 10 rooms, with cistern, wood-house, &c. Rent moderate. Apply at this office.

MISCELLANIES.

FROM SCOTT'S ODES.

RECRUITING.

I hate that drum's discordant sound,
Parading round and round and round.
To thoughtless youth its pleasure yields,
And lures from cities and from fields:
'To me it talks of ravaged plains!
And burning towns, and ruined swains,
And mangled limbs, and dying groans,
And widows' tears, and orphans' moans!

PRIVATEERING.

How custom steels the human breast
'To deeds that Nature's thoughts detest!
How custom consecrates to fame
What reason else would give to shame!

—♦♦♦—

[SELECTED FOR THE N. E. FARMER.]

Monasteries.—A Turkish ambassador asked Lorenzo de Medicis, "Why there were not as many fools and idiots seen at Florence as at Cairo." Lorenzo, pointing to a *monastery*, replied "We shut them up in such places as those."

The greatest inventions were produced in times of ignorance.—the use of the Compass, Gunpowder, Printing—and by the dullest nation, the Germans.

Good Manners is the art of making people easy with whom we converse.

Pride, ill nature, and want of sense are the three great sources of ill manners: without some one of these defects no man will behave himself ill for want of experience: or of what, in the language of fools, is called knowing the world.—*Swift*.

Swearers.—It was the saying of a great man, that *common swearers give their souls to the devil gratis*.

Avarice—The covetous man is the most constant lover in the world, but the most unfortunate in the choice of his mistress, as she never gives him content.

False Learning, in which may be included false taste, consists, in Lord Bacon's opinion, of "vain alterations, vain affections, vain imaginations."

A young man, in hopes of obtaining a present from Napoleon, told him—It was currently reported he had received a considerable sum from him, "But I would not have you believe it," said the Emperor.

The covenanters in the time of the civil wars were passionately addicted to psalm singing.—When the great Montrose was taken prisoner, his chaplain, Wishart, the elegant historian of his exploits, shared the same fate, and was condemned to the same punishment with his patron. Being desired on the scaffold to name the psalm he wished to be sung, previous to his execution, he pitched upon the 119th, consisting of twenty-four parts. He made a good choice; for before two-thirds of the psalm was sung, a pardon arrived. Any other psalm would, in all probability, have hanged him.

Newspapers in Europe—Italy, containing a population of 19,600,000, has but 6 newspapers. The Journal of the Two Sicilies is published at Naples. The others are—the Piedmontese Gazette, published weekly at Turin, at \$6 a year, which has about 200 subscribers; one at Genoa at \$1 a year, having 300 subscribers; one at Milan, capital of the kingdom of Lombardy; one at Florence, capital of the Grand Duchy of Tuscany; and one at Rome, capital of the States of Rome. The most important information which these journals contain, are the decrees of death, imprisonment, banishment, or pardon of some unfortunate patriots. The remainder is exclusively occupied with insignificant accounts, such as court ceremonies, bulletins of their majesties' health, and of their hunting excursions and other pleasures.

A clergyman in Wales, with a living of only 30 pounds a year, married, some few years since, a young lady, whose patrimony consisted of part of a barren mountain, which they were on the point of selling, for £700, when it was ascertained that it contained a mine of copper. The sale was broken off, and the mine put in operation. He now enjoys from it an income of £25,000 a year (111,000 dollars) and the estate on which he resides was purchased for £200,000—nearly a million of dollars!

Archbishop Tillotson had by some means incurred the displeasure of Sir John Trevor, Speaker of the House of Commons, from which he had been expelled for bribery. Sir John, one day meeting the archbishop, cried out, "I hate to see an *Atheist* in the shape of a churchman." "And I," replied Tillotson, "hate to see a *knave* in any shape."

When Mr Alexander Gun was dismissed from the customs of Edinburgh, the entry made against his name in the book, was, "*A Gun, discharged for making a false report.*"

A mercantile acquaintance of Foote would one day after dinner read him a poem of his own composing, and pompously began:

"Hear me, O Phoebus! and ye muses *wine*!
Pray be attentive."—"I am," said Foote, "*nine*
and *one* are *ten*, go on."

Advice to those who have Stomachs.—We recommend to all anxious gentlemen to 'live pleasant,' to eat their meat, and drink their wine like gentlemen, and not to plague themselves about their stomachs and their healths and gluttony and abstinence. As surely as a man thinks or talks about his stomach, so surely it will go wrong; and if he doubts of his good digestion, he may as well surrender the very chance of it. The organs of our body do not choose to be thought about and talked about; and so certainly as they are made subjects of anxiety and discussion, do they refuse to perform. We cannot see what right a man or woman either, being a non-medical, has to know that they even possess a stomach; and we are sure they would be much freer of its troubles if they would not trouble themselves about it.

'Where is the hoe?' said a master to his negro. 'Wid de harrow.' 'Where is the harrow?' 'Wid de hoe?' 'And where are they both?' 'Why boph toggedder: good lord, do you want to crate a fuss wid poor nigger dis mornin'?

Maxims.—Try to spend your time usefully both to yourself and others.

Never make an enemy, or lose a friend, unnecessarily.

Cultivate such an habitual cheerfulness of mind and evenness of temper, as not to be ruffled by trivial inconvenience and crosses.

Be ready to heal breaches in friend-ship, and to make up differences and shun litigation yourself as much as possible—for he is an ill calculator who does not perceive that one amicable settlement is better than two lawsuits.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, &c.



FOR SALE, at the Kenrick Place, near the Brighton Post Office. The Nurseries have been much extended, & besides a variety of English Cherries, Peaches, Apricots, &c. contain many thousands of grafted Apple trees of superior kinds, thrifty, handsome and of good size. Also, some thousands of budded Peach Trees, remarkably thrifty, and comprising a choice collection of about 40 of the most approved sorts discovered in our best gardens, or brought to the markets; the Peach trees are from 5 to 8 feet high and sold at the moderate price of 30 cents each. Of good sized ornamental trees, the flowering Horse Chestnut; flowering Catalpas; European Mountain Ash, Weeping Willow; Evergreen Silver Fir; and the Larch; Butternuts, and English Walnuts. Curiant bushes of the prolific red kind, of all sizes, by the dozen, hundred, or thousand, on moderate terms. Also, the black, white, and Champagne do.; red, and white Roses; Lilacs, Scum, Gum Arabic, English Grape, &c.

Orders addressed to JOHN or WM. KENRICK, and sent to the Brighton Post Office, or to the office of DANA & TENNO, Brokers, in State-street, will be duly attended to.

N. B. Trees will be packed in clay and mats for shipping, and conveyed to Boston, when ordered; and on Saturdays without charge for conveyance; but Gentlemen remote should employ some person to receive and pay for them.

In removing trees, one year's growth is frequently lost, if the trees happen to survive, by unreasonably diminishing their roots; therefore special care will be taken for their preservation.



FRUIT TREES, &c.

JAMES BLOODGOOD & CO. have for sale at their nursery, atushing, on Long Island, near New York.

Fruit and Forest Trees, Flowering Shrubs & Plants of the most approved sorts.

The proprietors of this Nursery attend personally to the inoculation and engraving of all their Fruit Trees, and purchasers may rely with confidence, that the Trees they order will prove genuine.

Orders left with Mr ZEPHORUS COOK, jr. No. 44 State Street, Boston, will be transmitted to us, and receive our prompt and particular attention. Catalogues will be delivered, and any information imparted respecting the condition, &c. &c. that may be required, on application to him. Sept. 30.

E. PARSONS & CO. City Furniture warehouse, Union Street, near the Union Stone, keep constantly on hand for sale, a general assortment of furniture, chairs, looking glasses, feathers of all kinds, fire sets, brushes, bellows, &c. &c.

The FARMER is published every Friday, by JOHN B. RUSSELL at \$2.50 per annum, in advance.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at the corner of Congress and Lindal Streets, Boston.—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. IV.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1825.

No. 17.

REPORT OF THE

Berkshire Agricultural Society.

The committee on Agriculture have performed the annual duties assigned them, and have it in their power to make a report highly satisfactory and honourable to the county. It is made the duty of this committee to view all crops and farms offered for premium. The committee might close their remarks at this point, but the great field of observation that lay open to them, seemed to invite to a more extended view, and a conviction of its utility will authorize them to occupy a little time in offering the results. Practice has also sanctioned this course. The committee have not the pleasure of representing, from their own view, the general state of Agriculture throughout the county. No claim for a view of crops was preferred from the northern section of the county, excepting in Lanesborough and Windsor. The view, of course, was limited to the southern section. Why this should so be, or why so much apathy should prevail in a part of the county, once alive and active to these great primary interests, is not readily solved. It is an occurrence deeply to be regretted. The committee earnestly invite their fellow citizens, in the north, to awake from this state of indifference, and occupy the ground they heretofore so honourably possessed in this greatest and best of pursuits. Experience long since decided the utility of Agricultural Societies. Wise and eminent men in this and other countries have sanctioned this opinion, and added to it the force of their own great examples. The fruits of these institutions are apparent. No rational doubt can be entertained. Berkshire furnishes an impressive example of the benefits realized from the labors and exertions of the Society. If yet any man affects to doubt, let him retrospect and trace the progress of the Society from 1811 to this time. The advances in usefulness, have been rapid, and productive of more good than was anticipated. Let a candid recollection of the former state of our agricultural concerns, be contrasted with its present condition. The result proves that our products have not only increased in number and variety, but that in most instances the amount is doubled. The increase and increasing population of the county, with their new and multiplied pursuits, have called forth these improvements, and rendered them necessary to the general welfare. The spirit of emigration has been arrested. The valuable native resources of the county have been discovered and brought into general use. These fruits manifest themselves in the vast increase of household industry, and the general extension of it to every pursuit. We witness altogether a new state of things. What is the influence of these events on the habits, morals, and condition of the people? The answer is furnished, in the view of the present state of society—the industry, economy, and spirit of enterprize which is displayed on every side, the thirst for knowledge—the establishment, multiplication and better support of schools, seminaries and sources of

learning and knowledge are so many demonstrations of a great moral and physical revolution in the state of society. It is not claiming too much, when we say that these are the legitimate consequences of the improvements and extension of our agricultural knowledge and experiments.—This is the great and inexhaustible source, from which manufactures are created, commerce supplied, and the nation made opulent and powerful. Can it then be a matter of indifference, whether we shall unitedly co-operate in sustaining a cause of such countless benefits? Berkshire has distinguished herself in this great career of usefulness. It only requires a general union and effectual co-operation of the north and south with the middle section of the county, to produce results more favorable to the general prosperity and happiness, than has fallen to the lot of man in any country. In view of so many blessings, the committee earnestly call on their fellow citizens, to apply their thoughts and attention to the means of success. The farm is the great theatre on which the farmer is to display his knowledge and good management.—The committee urge their brother farmers to look well to their enclosures and their durability, to their animals and their selection and rearing—to their ploughs and harrows, the most important implements in farming—to the choice of seeds, and effectual cultivation—to the forming and increasing of manures and their application—to the draining of wet lands, the leveling of boggy lands, and the irrigation of dry land—to the increase of forage, and especially providing substitutes in the exigency of droughts. For this purpose, recent experiments have recommended Millet, Indian Corn and Oats. Millet grows rapidly and is a valuable substitute for hay. It may be sown late advantageously, on a dry soil. Indian corn sown broad cast, plentifully, yields a great quantity of forage and may be sown late. The committee solicit the attention of dairy farmers to the condition of this branch of our rural concerns. Complaints have long prevailed that Cheese and Butter have been badly managed, in too many instances. Rich, well flavored Cheese, and clean, well tasted Butter, are by far too rarely found in the market. This fact has depressed the price and discouraged the farmer. In all instances where superior Cheese and Butter have been made, the market is ready, and the price corresponded with the quality.—The prices have been such as to compensate the maker and encourage his exertions. The committee are decidedly of the opinion, that bad or unskilful management in this department, together with sending Cheese to market before it is dry and sound, are the causes which have so much depressed the price and discouraged the farmer. It is the true interest of the farmer to reform this evil.

The committee have witnessed instances of praiseworthy exertions in Horticulture. The progress of civilization has extended to this department many valuable improvements. It is desirable to see attached to every farm house and cottage, an extensive Garden, well stored with the numerous and early vegetable productions and fruits, which so essentially promote

economy, convenience and health. For the propagation of fruits the soils of the county are well suited. It is important and useful that the variety and quantity should be increased to meet every exigency. It would prove a source of both pleasure and profit. The occasion does not permit the committee to extend their remarks to other objects, however useful, or however much the exigencies of the times demand it.

The committee hasten to the immediate objects of the report. The return of this anniversary furnishes abundant considerations for recognizing a kind Providence, in having ordered the events of the year in great mercy. This section of our country has been favored with seasonable rains and a long and temperate season, while in places adjacent, they have been visited with severe droughts. In Berkshire, the crops of wheat, rye, oats, pease and Indian corn are plentiful, and have seldom been equalled.—The improved modes in cultivation have remarkably increased the product, and not less improved the condition of the farmer. The quantity of land devoted to tillage is probably much less than formerly, yet the amount of product is greatly increased. The growing of wheat and the introduction of the white flint wheat, seems to be increasing. And more attention is given to the Pea crop. But the skill and force of tillage is in nothing so remarkably displayed as in the growing of Indian corn. The quantity of land heretofore devoted to this crop is much reduced, but the product has generally doubled the quantity formerly raised on an acre, and of a better quality. It is not now an uncommon thing to see crops of Indian Corn, of from 70 to 80 bushels this acre. These remarks apply particularly to the towns of Sheffield, Great Barrington, Stockbridge, West Stockbridge, Richmond, Pittsfield, Lanesborough, and Windsor.—In several of these towns, the knowledge displayed in conducting of this crop has produced unusual effects, and excited many and great efforts. The committee do not intend to be understood, that the same good management does not generally prevail, in other towns, but it has not been made manifest to them. If it was proper, the committee could designate several individuals in the towns of Great Barrington, Stockbridge, Richmond, Pittsfield and Windsor, whose examples and good conduct in improved cultivation merit the most decided approbation. The general effects of these improvements are most apparent—and where most effectually pursued, are to be seen the most rapid and substantial prosperity. The committee earnestly entreat their fellow citizens in every town, to regard with a deep and lively interest this state of things, and endeavour to offer evidence to the next Viewing Committee, that they are not indifferent to their own personal welfare or the honor of Berkshire. The committee are not permitted to suppress the remark that the improved state of tillage husbandry has enabled our farmers to devote more land to pastures and mowing than formerly, and both forage and pasture are more abundant than in former times.—Hence the problem is solved by experiment, that

illage and grazing may consist together and be mutually beneficial. There is then no occasion for reducing our herds and flocks—active husbandry will enable us to sustain them, to almost any extent, and the fact has a most auspicious influence on population and all the pursuits of the people.

The committee now present the results of the view they have had, and award as follows, viz. The premium for the best two acres of *Winter Wheat*, which shall yield not less than 30 bushels per acre, the Viewing Committee, on satisfactory evidence, have awarded to Richard P. Morgan, of Stockbridge—
the premium was \$12

- Mr Morgan was the only competitor for this premium.
- Winter Wheat*, 10 crops offered.
- 1st Premium, to Isaac Comstock, of Lenox. 9
- 2d do. to Solomon Wilcox, of Stockbridge. 7
- 3d do. to Dea. Josiah Jones of do. 3
- Spring Wheat*, 15 crops offered.
- 1st Premium, to David Chapin, of Richmond, 8
- 2d do. to Russel Griffin, jr. of do. 7
- 3d do. to Charles Willis, of Stockbridge 6
- Winter Rye*, 9 crops offered.
- 1st Premium to Zachariah Sears, of Lenox, 6
- 2d do. to Sewal Sergeant of Stockbridge, 4
- Spring Rye*, 2 crops offered.
- 1st Premium to Otis Peck of Pittsfield, 6
- 2d do. to Daniel E. Rush of do. 4
- Alfalfa*, 1 crop offered.

To encourage this crop, the Committee award to Thomas Melvill, jr. a premium of merit.

- Indian corn*, 20 crops offered.
- 1st Premium, to Richard P. Morgan, of Stockbridge, 3
- Product estimated at 110 bushels the acre.
- 2d do. to Jacob Loudon, of Windsor. 6
- Product estimated at 106 bushels the acre.
- 3d do. to Hosea Merrill, of Pittsfield. 5
- Product estimated at 97 bushels the acre.
- Oats, Rye, or Peas mixed*, 10 crops offered.
- 1st Premium, to John Chatfield, of Great Barrington, 6
- being a crop of Oats.
- 2d do. to Henry Worden, of Richmond, being a crop of 5
- Oats.
- Flax*, 1 crop only offered, and not sufficiently distinguished to be entitled to a premium.

- Butter*, 3 parcels.
- 1st Premium, to Jeremiah Stevens, of Hancock. 7
- 2d do to Daniel Manly, of Washington. 6
- Cheese* 6 parcels.
- 1st Premium to Daniel Manly of Washington, 6
- 2d do. to Joel Stevens, of Pittsfield, 5
- Marrowfat Peas*.
- 1st Premium to Seth Wilcox of Stockbridge. 4

The good management manifested in this crop, and its excessive product and value, called for this notice, with the intent that the experiment should encourage other farmers to follow the example. The quantity of land sowed was 3 acres, the seed 10 bushels, and the product over 100 bushels. The crop was sowed on clover sward turned over, and the seed harrowed in. The same land is now sowed to winter wheat.

The committee feel it to be a duty, as well as useful, to bestow some consideration on those persons and crops which were offered for premium, and did not succeed. The competition has been unusual, and the difference in many of the crops and articles offered inconsiderable.—In several instances the committee would have been pleased, if they had the power, to have distinguished several applicants by awarding suitable premiums. But that due encouragement may not be withheld from such meritorious exertions, and the value of the examples lost the committee avail themselves of the occasion to lay before the Society the facts that came to their knowledge, to wit:—

An excellent crop of winter wheat by Mr John Chatfield, of Great-Barrington, clean and full in the berry.

Edwin Shears's crop of winter wheat, of Sheffield, which was a good crop, as was his Indian Corn.

Seth Coe's crop of summer wheat, of Pittsfield, which would have been entitled to premium, if the land had equalled two acres.

Richard Doman's crop of rye and oats, estimated to produce 60 bushels the acre.

Josiah Jones's crop, of Stockbridge, of oats and peas, estimated at 60 bushels the acre.

The crops of Indian Corn offered for View were twenty.
Col. Timothy Wainwright's crop, of Great Barrington, was estimated at 80 bushels by the acre.

Mr John Chatfield's crop, estimated at 80 bushels.
Deacon Josiah Jones's crop, of Stockbridge estimated at 81 bushels by the acre.

Mr William Whitney's crop, of do. estimated at 85 bushels the acre.

Mr. Zebulon Kirby's crop of do. estimated at 93 bushels the acre. Mr. Kirby has exhibited some remarkably large Mangel Wurtzel or Scarcity Roots, useful for winter use among animals. Also exhibited a sample of the large Millet valuable for the seed and product.

Zachariah Wilson, Esq's. crop, of Richmond, estimated at 85 bushels the acre.

Mr. David Chapin's crop, of do. estimated at 83 bushels the acre.

Mr Russel Griffin, jun's crop, of do. estimated at 89 bushels the acre.

Mr. William Partridge's crop, of Pittsfield, estimated at 85 bushels the acre.

Capt. Richard Comstock's crop, of do. estimated at 75 bushels the acre. [Also, showed a crop of rye and oats, estimated at 60 bushels the acre.]

Thomas B. Strong, Esq's. of do. estimated at 82 bushels the acre.

Thodore Hinsdale, Esq's. of do. estimated at 85 bushels the acre.

Hon. William Walker, of Lenox—his crop estimated at 80 bushels the acre. This field contained 7 acres, and would yield the above by the acre.

Capt. Sias Smith, of Lanesborough—his crop, estimated at 75 bushels the acre.

The committee remark, that the advancement of this crop has received more attention than any other, and is attended with more success—A spirit of emulation has pervaded most of the towns, and in the town of Windsor the display has exceeded all calculation—already many persons are making efforts there to rival their fortunate neighbour, Mr Loudon. These are most auspicious influences, and we hail them as the dawn of a distinguished era in our agricultural annals.

The committee cannot close these remarks without a reference to the fine display of Butter and Cheese in the agricultural room on this anniversary. The samples of Butter and Cheese were unusually excellent, to appearance. The differences in the qualities could only be distinguished by nice and accurate trial. The committee, in their awards, may have disappointed some reasonable expectations. It however has been their sincere intention to decide correctly. It is, notwithstanding, due to Messrs. Perkins's, ofACKET, to Mr Jeremiah Stevens, of Hancock, and to Mrs. Hannah Bradley, of Lanesborough, to say, that the Butter and Cheese by them shown was of the best kind, and will challenge a severe competition. The committee earnestly desire that these praise-worthy exertions to restore and sustain the Berkshire dairy may have such an influence as they so much merit.

By order of the Committee,
THOMAS GOLD, Chairman.

STAFFORD AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The annual meeting was holden at Sandwich on the 19th of Oct. at 1 o'clock P. M. at which hour the Society formed a Procession, as reported by the Committee of Arrangements, under the direction of their Marshal Maj. Samuel W. Cook, assisted by his Deputies Maj. Jeremiah Fuller, and Mr. Jonas C. March, marched to the large Meeting-House, where Prayers were offered, and a learned and eloquent Address delivered by Lyman B. Walker, Esq. After the spectators had retired, the Society proceeded to choose by ballot, their Officers for the year ensuing—And are,

DANIEL HOLT, *President*.—JOSEPH VARNEY, FRANCIS WINKLEY, *Vice Presidents*.

Ed Varney, John Chase, Jonathan S. Meadon, Jeremiah Furber, Jacob McDuffie, Joshua G. Hall, Joseph V. Graves and Daniel Lary, *Executive Committee*.

John S. Durell, *Treasurer*, Stephen C. Lyford, *Corresponding Secretary*—Samuel Emerson, *Recording Secretary*.—Rev. Samuel Hilden, *Chaplain*.

Jeremiah B. Woodman, John Ham, Stephen C. Lyford, *Auditors of the Treasurer's Accounts*.

The next Annual Meeting and Cattle Show, was voted to be holden at Dover.

Oct. 20th, at half past 8 o'clock, A. M. the Society met according to their adjournment, and having filled the vacancies in the several awarding Committees, formed as the day before and marched through the several Stalls, where were exhibited a large collection of very fine Cattle, of the improved Sandwich breed—A male of the Devonshire breed, imported the last season, and a Cow of the Herefordshire breed likewise imported, both fine Animals, and the property of John Prince, Esq. From the stalls the procession were conducted to the new Methodist chapel, where were exhibited the several Manufactures and Products. Although the collection for exhibition was small, yet it was generally excellent. The procession returned to the large Meeting-House, from whence the several Awarding Committees were conducted to their respective duties.

At 1, the Society and Members of other Agricultural Societies again formed and marched to the house of Augustus Blanchard, where the procession consisting of one hundred and twenty-one partook of a plain but substantial Farmer's Dinner, provided by him. After the table had been dismissed by the Rev. Chaplain, a few toasts were given and drank in Domestic Wine.

At 3, the Society again met at the large Meeting House, and having heard the Reports of the several Awarding Committees they adjourned without day—each Member satisfied that we enjoy the means of Happiness and Independence.—Fifty new Members were admitted into the Society at this meeting, among whom we are pleased to find some of our best Farmers; men who will "not put their hands to the Plough and lock back," except to be gratified with the view of a well turned furrow.—*Dover Rep.*

Large Radish.—Dr Clark, who lives in the vicinity of this village, has presented us with a "Raphanus Sativus," or Garden Radish, which grew the past season in his garden, with several bushels of others, many of which were of nearly equal size, and all of them exceedingly large. The one we here weigh 8 lbs. 4 oz. and is 20 inches in length, and 24 in circumference. These Radishes are valuable in March and April—being as tender and brittle as any radish at a month old.
Stockbridge paper.

RENDERING CHILDREN HARDY.

Endeavouring to harden the body, but without resorting to any violent means. A child is constitutionally weak and irritable to a high degree: hence we should endeavour to strengthen and diminish this irritability, in order to procure it the greatest happiness of life, a firm body, which may resist all the influence of air and weather. Such management is highly advantageous, as it will enable children, when adults, to support every species of fatigue and hardship.

The plan of hardening children may, however, be easily carried to excess. An extravagant attempt to strengthen youth, deprives them of their natural susceptibility of excitement, renders them insensible, and produces many bad effects, they acquire only a temporary energy, which decreases as they advance in years, and is attended with an early loss of their premature vigor. Parents, therefore, cannot be too seriously cautioned against such mischievous experiments. Among the practices alluded to, are included the cold bath and violent bodily exercise; both of which are often carried to extremes. People do not reflect, that the exercise of the bodily as well as the mental powers, ought not to be inordinate.

All attempts to render children hardy, must, therefore, be made by gradual steps. Nature admits of no sudden transitions. For instance, infants should by imperceptible degrees be inured to the cool and then to the cold bath; at the same time, attention must be paid to their previous management. If they have hitherto been accustomed to an effeminate treatment, and should suddenly be subjected to an opposite extreme, such a change would be attended with danger. When children have once been accustomed to a hardy system of education, such a plan must be strictly adhered to. *Med. Int.*

EXTERNAL IMPRESSIONS ON CHILDREN.

All violent impressions on the senses and the bodies of children, ought to be carefully avoided. It is injurious to toss them about with rapidity in the arms. Loud crying, or shouting in their ears, discharging fire arms, presenting glittering objects to their view, as well as sudden and too great a degree of light, are equally injurious. Thus infants are frequently stupefied and affrighted; the brain is shaken in the most detrimental manner; and hence arise the most distressing consequences. On such occasions, we cannot bestow too much attention on the conduct of wet-nurses, or servants. A child ought to enjoy the most perfect rest and composure, if it be our wish to promote sound sleep, regular growth, and consequent prosperity.

It is equally detrimental to both mind and body, when infants are continually carried about on the arm of the nurse, teased with loud soliloquies, prayers, or other mechanical prattling; and especially when they are incessantly provoked to display their anger or revenge. Such conduct is necessarily attended with pernicious effects, while it prevents the spontaneous expansion of infantile powers, blunts their senses, and is ultimately productive of nervous and muscular debility. The tender nerves of children experience a violent stimulus from impressions to which an adult may easily be habituated, or which do not easily affect him.

From the Connecticut Mirror.

DOCKING HORSES.

I am glad to see that the abominable practice of docking and nicking horses is going out of fashion. I believe it prevails in no country in the world besides England and the United States: we got it from the mother country, and the sooner we leave it off the better. It is wonderful, how any body but an ignorant, narrow-minded blockhead of a jockey should ever have thought of it;—it is as offensive to good taste, as it is a violation of every human feeling. Has nature done her work in such a bungling manner, in forming that paragon of animals, the horse, that he requires to have a large piece of bone chopped off with an axe to reduce him to symmetry; or that beauty and grace can be obtained only by cutting a pair of his large muscles?

"The docking and nicking of horses," says an intelligent writer on Farriery, "is a cruel practice, and ought to be abandoned by the whole race of mankind. Every human being, possessed of a feeling heart and magnanimous mind, must confess, that both the docking and nicking of horses is cruel;—but that creature called man attempts thus to mend the works of his Almighty, wise Creator; in doing which, he often spoils and disfigures them. What is more beautiful than a fine horse with an elegant long tail and flowing mane, waving in the sports of the wind, and exhibiting itself in a perfect state of nature? Besides, our Creator has given them to the horse for defence as well as beauty."

The same author relates an instance of a fine hunting horse owned by an Englishman, which would carry his rider over the highest five-barred gate with ease; but he thought the horse *did not carry as good tail* as he wished; he therefore had him nicked, and when the horse got well, he could scarcely carry him over two bars. Thus," said he, "I have spoiled a fine horse; and no wonder, for it weakened him in his loins." For myself, I would cheerfully give ten per cent more for a fine horse whose tail had never been mutilated than for one which had been under the hands of a jockey. *AN EQUESTRIAN.*

PEDESTRIANISM.

Daniel Angell, called the Norfolk Pedestrian, started at 2 o'clock in the morning to go 72 miles in 12 successive hours, on a piece of gravel road leading from the Horse and Gate towards Horseway, half a measured mile and turns. The morning being remarkably fine, and the road excellent, he started in high spirits and full of confidence. He ran the first 7 miles in 57 minutes, 14 miles in 1 hour and 54 minutes, 21 miles in 2 hours and 55 minutes, 27 miles in 3 hours and 40 minutes, including stoppages, and finally completed the almost unprecedented task of 72 miles in 14 hours and 55 minutes, having 5 minutes to spare. The concourse of people assembled upon the occasion, to witness this great performance, from the neighbouring towns and villages, was immense, but little blunt was sported. After he had completed half the distance, 5 and 6 to 4 were offered on time against him, but no takers. — *Annals of Sporting.*

The amount of Russian produce sold last year to the U. States of North America, was about 2,210,000 rubles.

A thousand acres of land are annually planted with broom corn, in the town of Hadley. The product is from 300 to 700 pounds of the broom, and from 25 to 70 bushels of seed, per acre. The seed is worth about 25 cents per bushel, for hogs and cattle. The value of the crop, standing in the field, is from 25 to 50 dollars per acre. — *Worcester Yeoman.*

On the favorite horse *Claveland*, which was to run at the last Doncaster races in England, bets to the amount of *one million sterling* were depending. New-York has not yet overtaken the English spirit of wager. — *Nat. Gaz.*

The Baltimore Athenaeum was to be opened on Monday 14th inst. The building, it is remarked, "is a splendid addition to the public edifices of the city, alike creditable to the mechanic arts and the enterprising spirit of its citizens; and the reading rooms, as depositories of standard and periodical literature, are praiseworthy and honorable to the proprietors."

Dr David M. Reese mentions in an essay of late date, that the exercise of sawing wood has, "under the enlightened direction of the professor of Anatomy in the University of Maryland, produced astonishing effect in restoring the health of persons emaciated by pulmonary diseases."

We perceive that the citizens of Baltimore have taken up the important subject of establishing a Mechanics' Institute in that city; a meeting of the citizens of that place, friendly to this object, was held on the 3d inst. to devise means to carry it into effect. The Editors of the *American*, in calling the attention of their readers to the subject, remark—This is as it should be. Not only Baltimore, but all Maryland will be benefited by the proposed institute. Let this once be established and we have no doubt of its increase. Animated by the prospect of success—urged to continue by general approbation and growing in moral strength by the expansion of their minds and the occupation of their time, our mechanics will assume the elevated rank to which they are entitled; and in advancing their own interests extend the circle of their influence and the advantages of their knowledge even to the limits of the state.

The Government of Colombia, Mexico and Peru have acceded to the proposition of BOLIVAR to hold a general Congress of the new American States at Panama. The Executives of Colombia and Mexico have also instructed their diplomatic agents at Washington to invite the President of the United States to send Plenipotentiaries to the *Congress of Panama.* — *Philad. pap.*

The 19th Congress of the United States will convene in Washington on the 5th of the ensuing month. The Hon. Mr. LLOYD has left town on his way to the seat of government.

Botanical Experiment.—Two young beach trees planted in the same soil, at a small distance from each other, and equally healthy, were pitched upon as the subjects of the following experiments. They were accurately measured, and as soon as the buds began to swell in the spring, the whole trunk of one was cleaned of its moss and dirt, by means of a brush and soft water. Afterwards it was washed with a wet flannel twice or thrice every week till about the middle of summer. In Autumn they were again measured, and the increase of the washed tree was found to exceed the other two to one. *Brattleborough Messenger.*

The wines of Bordeaux of this year, which will be exquisite, have been sold, says Galignani's Messenger, at very high prices. The product of the wines of Medoc alone is estimated at thirty millions of francs.

In the department of the Meuse also, the wine vintage gave great satisfaction.

A new coach, established between Edinburgh and Glasgow, travelled from one city to the other in three hours and a half, the distance being 44 miles.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

TO PREVENT COWS FROM KICKING.

Committed to the Hancock Agricultural Society, by Mr. NATHANIEL KIDDER, of Prospect, Me. and directed by the Trustees to be published in the New England Farmer.

To the President of the
Hancock Agricultural Society.

SIR—I have noticed that much has been done by the agricultural societies in New England, to encourage the improvement of milch cows as it respects quantity and quality of milk, but I have seen no premium offered for an improvement in the method to prevent cows kicking their milk over after they have given a good mess. The methods usually practised, I believe, are bowing up one fore leg, tying both hind legs together, holding by one person while another milks, holding shovels for them to kick against, whipping, &c. &c. Not one of these is an effectual security for the milk or milker, nor does either of them effectually cure the cow of her bad tricks; so that after much trouble and many hard knocks it not unfrequently happens, that it is thought necessary to put the best of cows for milk into the beef tub. Noticing the position of a cow while kicking, which was, to drop the head and crook up the back, I thought I would try a new and simple method to cure her. After tying her in the stanchels, I made one end of a rope fast, round her horns, and put the other end over the girl which was about two feet higher than the top of the stanchels, and about the same distance in front, drew it pretty tight and fastened it to a stud. This so effectually secured her that she was milked with the most perfect ease and safety; and after practising this method two or three times she gave me no more trouble. Several subsequent trials on other cows have proved this method, not only vastly superior to all others, but an effectual remedy; and it is so easy and simple, that a female or a boy can secure a cow without any difficulty. Another advantage this method has over any other I have heard of, is, that by keeping the cow's back hollow, it is believed, she cannot hold up her milk.

I am, Sir,

Your very humble servt.

NATHANIEL KIDDER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

ON FRUIT TREES.

County of Norfolk, Nov. 12th, 1825.

Your paper of yesterday has an article on "Fruit Trees," taken from an Oswego paper, in which it is recommended to propagate Fruit Trees, generally, by cuttings, in preference to grafting, "because," as the writer says, "it is more expeditious, and requires no stalk or tree." He says Dr. Pagn of that village planted about twenty scions of different kinds of Pears the month previous to the writing of the article, two of which were then "in blossom on the surface of the ground, and appeared flourishing."—By this article we are called upon to believe, as far as I can find it, that fruits in general may be raised by this means, which, if

true, is a new fact in the physiology of plants, and one not hitherto known or recognized by any writer, I believe, from the time of PARLISON (who wrote in 1620) down to FORSTU; or even to Monsr. PIZOLLE, whose extensive work on Horticulture has not yet been a year in circulation.

DUNMEL, who paid more attention to this subject than any other writer that has come before the public, mentions—Figs, Gooseberries, Currants, Quinces, Paradise Stocks, (a sort of dwarf apple stock,) and Cherry of St. Lucie—as suitable subjects from which you can cultivate by cuttings. Grapes of all sorts are better raised from cuttings than by any other mode, as are many shrubs, and herbaceous plants, Filberts, and, I believe, Hazel Nuts also, may be raised in this way. But I have hitherto considered that Pears and Apples, Plums and Peaches, and this class of fruits generally, were not endowed with this most useful and beneficial property.

The writer's statement seems to have for its foundation the report of Dr. Pagn, who planted about twenty scions of different kinds of Pears—two of which blossomed at the surface of the ground a short time (about a month we presume, although no dates are given) after they were planted; from which it is inferred that these plants will grow into trees, or produce fruit like a vine, on the surface of the ground! If you, Sir, will invite Dr. Pagn to give you the result of his experiment next year, or even this Fall, I shall be much disappointed, and agreeably so, if he don't tell you that all his cuttings came to naught.—Every cultivator of fruit trees, who, in preserving scions for grafting, has left vigorous thrifty shoots lying in the ground unused till late in the Spring, must have seen occasionally the same effect produced that is spoken of by Dr. Pagn. I have frequently had the leaves, and occasionally the blossoms of the scions developed while lying under the trees half buried in the fresh earth; and any one who chooses to make the experiment may produce the same effect in as great a proportion as in the case referred to at Oswego. I once myself thought I should be able to strike a pear scion, as it continued into Midsummer in a flourishing state above ground—it was watered, and watched, and weeded, but all to no purpose. After it was no longer in a state to give us any hopes, I took it up, and examined the lower end of the scion to see if I could trace any appearance of fibres; but not the least particle could be discovered upon it.

I have troubled you with this detail with a view to prevent mistakes and useless labour—if any one choose to try the experiment, let it be done in a nursery the coming season, and make his report to you over his name—if his cuttings take root and flourish, he will deserve well of his country and the world as having established a new and important discovery in

HORTICULTURE.

The writer of the above will please to accept our thanks for his favors; and in conformity to his suggestion we shall immediately write to Dr. Pagn of Oswego Village, soliciting information relative to his mode of propagating fruit trees, &c. as stated in the article alluded to.—EDITOR.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

THE SEASON.

Worcester County, Nov. 12, 1825.

The season here has been propitious, and favorable as it respects seed time and harvest, and the productions of the earth. The God of nature and providence has seemed to smile upon the interests of agriculture, and crowned the efforts of the husbandman with abundant success.

Notwithstanding the uncommon heat which prevailed during the summer months, the most of our labouring people were able to withstand its melting power and scorching influence.

Those who tamed or died under the burden and heat of the day, in most instances were justly ranked among that class of persons denominated hard drinkers, thereby affording additional and indubitable evidence of the destructive and injurious tendency of ardent spirits on the human system.

The spring came rather earlier than usual.—English grain was sowed in April, and Indian corn generally planted the fore-part of May.—Vegetation of all kinds came forward in due time and continued to progress with very little interruption until it arrived at maturity. Our pastures have afforded a good supply of food for our cattle through the season, while a sufficient quantity of hay and other fodder has been secured in our barns for their support during the winter.

English grain of all kinds yielded well; and such a time for securing hay and grain in good condition was rarely if ever known in this region, there being but very little rain or cloudy weather during the whole time of the former harvest.

Fruit has been generally plenty, and in some instances such quantities of cider are made that it is sold for only 50 cents per barrel. Indian corn suffered considerably from drought, yet generally there is at least a middling crop.

Potatoes yielded rather light, in many instances there not being more than half the common quantity. This failure was probably on account of the warm dry weather causing them to ripen before they had attained their full growth.

The season yet continues favourable for the business of the farmer, the past week having been warm and pleasant, affording sufficient time for finishing harvest, making cider, ploughing, getting out manure, &c.

A FARMER.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

THE SEASON.

Washington, (Pa) October 1825.

"We have had one of the most favourable seasons for farmers ever recollectcd—all we want is a good market."

Yours sincerely,

ALEXANDER REED

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

THE SEASON.

Springfield, (Me.) Nov. 3, 1825.

With regard to the season, I find Mr. PAXTON of Pennsylvania has, in describing the season there, given a true account of ours here. The first frost was Oct. 13. We have the fruits of the earth in great abundance—Cider 60 cents—Po-

tatoes 30—Rye 50—Apples, the trouble of picking them up—Hay 9 to \$10.00 per ton—Corn 50 cts.—This town affords a good market for all kinds of produce, probably as good as Hartford. There is, in addition to what our farmers sell, about \$1500.00 paid yearly to the citizens of Sudfield, a town equi-distant from Hartford and Springfield, for the article of hay.

Yours truly, F. BREWER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SUGAR BEET.

Methuen, Oct. 26, 1825.

SIR—Having purchased some sugar beet seed, at the office of the New England Farmer last spring, raised by JOHN PRINCE, Esq. I now take the liberty to inform you of the weight of some of the roots, which, if you think worthy of notice, you can publish.

I sowed the seed the 4th of June, on a very dry gravelly soil, after carting at the rate of 60 cart loads to the acre of soil from low land, upon the same, and ploughing it twice, it being grass land. Our uncommon pressure of business prevented me from paying them much attention.

The season was so very dry that it injured them considerably.

At this date I weighed 2 of them, one of which girted 25½ inches and weighed 15½ lbs. with the tops and 12½ lbs. without.

The other weighed 12½ lbs. without the tops. I have a number which I should judge would weigh 3 and 10 lbs.

Yours, &c. BEN OSGOOD.

N. B. There was carted upon the land about 20 loads to the acre of manure from the hog yard besides the soil above mentioned. B. O.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SMOKY CHIMNEYS.

Norfolk County, Nov. 1, 1825.

MR EDITOR—At this season of the year, when our firesides are becoming the scenes of our greatest comfort, a smoky house, and consequently a scolding wife and crying children, are intolerable evils, which if you can't point out some remedy for, we must drop your paper and go to the torrid zone.

Our house is situated on high ground, near the sea; it has a chimney with five flues, neither of which carries smoke worth a cian shell. We have had mason after mason, we have raised it and lowered it,—we have arched at top,—altered and realtered every fire place in the house a dozen times,—and we have even gone so far as to advise with the Minister and Doctor of the parish on the subject, but all won't do; smoke it will, and my wife, one of the best tempered women alive, keeps continually dinging in my ear "Sam, you must get somebody to fix it." I told her the other night, with tears in my eyes, that I would apply to you for advice and follow it to a straw. Now, my good sir, if you can relieve a distressed family by your counsel you will do a good job for humanity, and ever after receive the prayers, for your wealth and weal, of "those who are ready to perish." SAM.

By the Editor.—We are very solicitous to assist friend "Sam," who appears to be hard pressed by one of the "Miseries of Human Life," not the least vexatious in the catalogue, and needs all the consolation to be obtained

from sympathy and sound advice. "Sam" has described his sufferings with so much humour that he can hardly be heart-broken, though he may be a little harassed. The blaze of his wit is too powerful to be smothered in the smoke of his tenement; but, perhaps, the former will burn still brighter if we can point out the means of purifying the dingy atmosphere which renders his fire side so uncomfortable.

The causes which prevent chimneys from conducting smoke with the requisite facility are numerous, and have been treated in detail by Dr Franklin, Count Rumford, and many other writers. We shall avail ourselves of their labours, and sometimes of their words in pointing out the most common impediments which obstruct the ascent of smoke in chimneys, and the manner of removing such obstacles.

The air contained in the flue of a chimney, being heated by the fire below it, becomes lighter than the cooler air by which it is surrounded and overlaid. The heated air must therefore rise, and escaping from the top of the chimney, its place is supplied by the flowing in of fresh air, which passing over the fire, becomes heated in turn, and thus a constant current is formed in the flue, which carries the smoke from the burning materials. Unless the smoke is delivered or developed in air which has an ascending current, it will not be carried away, but spread through the room. Smoke is, in its own nature, but little lighter, and in some circumstances it becomes heavier than common atmospheric air. This may be shewn by a simple experiment. Having lit a pipe of tobacco, plunge the stem to the bottom of a decanter half filled with cold water, then putting a cloth over the bowl, blow through it, and make the smoke descend in the stem of the pipe, from the end of which it will rise in bubbles through the water, and being thus cooled, will not afterwards rise to go through the neck of the decanter, but will remain spreading itself, and resting on the surface of the water. In this case, therefore, smoke is heavier than air. But when smoke, together with the air with which it is mingled is rarefied by heat, it is always lighter than the cooler air in its vicinity, and of course its tendency is to ascend.

Chimneys in new buildings frequently smoke for want of air to supply the current, which should constantly ascend the flue. This is the case when the room is tight, and no passage is left open for the air to enter, except the key hole, and even that, perhaps, closed by a little dropping shutter. No air can then be had to supply what is called the draught of the chimney. The fire will burn but dimly, and the smoke will be diffused through the apartment. Those, therefore, who stop every crevice in a room to prevent the admission of fresh air, and yet would have their chimney carry smoke, require inconsistencies and expect impossibilities. The remedy in this case is to admit more air, with as little inconvenience as possible. If the door or window be left much open, it causes a cold draught of air to the fire place. "Various have been the contrivances," says Rees' Cyclopaedia, "to avoid this, such as bringing in fresh air through pipes in the jambs of the chimney, which pointing upwards, should blow the smoke up the funnel; opening a passage in the funnel above to let in air for the same purpose; but these produce an effect contrary to that intend-

ed, for as it is the constant current of air passing from the room through the opening of the chimney into the flue, which prevents the smoke coming out into the room, if the funnel is supplied by other means with the air it wants, and especially if that air be cold, the force of the current is diminished, and the smoke in its efforts to enter the room finds less resistance.

The wanted air must then indispensably be admitted into the room to supply what goes off through the opening of the chimney, and it is advisable to make the aperture for this purpose as near the ceiling as possible, because the heated air will naturally a-ascend and occupy the highest part of the room, thus causing a great difference of climate at different heights, a defect which will be in some measure obviated by the admission of cold air near the ceiling, which descending, will beat down and mingle the air more effectually.

A correspondent of the New England Farmer, whose communication we published vol. II. page 131, has given a mode of "making the chimney of a very close room carry off the smoke, by admitting the external air through a heated passage." This he effected "by cutting a passage through the brick wall behind the stone back opposite the fire, for admitting the external air into a space left between the stone back and brick wall covered at the top, and the following result was produced.

"A strong current of heated air is constantly entering the room, the temperature of which depends on the quantity of fire at the time. The passage cut through the brick wall is about two inches square and the inconvenience of smoke in the room is almost entirely removed."

In the last American edition of Willich's Domestic Encyclopedia, published in Philadelphia, 1821, under the head "Chimney," is the following paragraph, by THOMAS COOPER, Esq. M. D. the able Editor of that edition.

"Method of building Chimneys that will not smoke.—Contract the space immediately over the fire, so that you may be sure of the air being well heated there: this will ensure a current upwards. All chimneys should be carefully built, and every joint well filled with mortar, so as to prevent communication in case of the chimney catching fire."

If the air is heated at the lower opening of the flue of the chimney it becomes specifically lighter than the air of the room and until some great impediment exists it must rise and carry the smoke with it. In other words, if the throat of the chimney is heated a little above the mantel the smoke can hardly fail to ascend. But in order to effect this it may sometimes be necessary to lower the mantel so that the opening into the chimney may be brought nearer the fire. A piece of sheet iron or tin fastened on and extending somewhat lower than the mantel will commonly answer this purpose. By lowering the mantel, however, we lose heat in proportion to the increase of the draught; and it is an expedient, which should not be adopted, if any other remedy to the evil can be conveniently applied.

Chimneys often smoke in consequence of the shortness of their funnels. The difference of the weight of the heated air within, and the cooler air without the funnel, is the cause of the ascent of smoke. If the funnel be short the difference will be small, and the draught will

of course be slight. This defect is often found in low buildings, or the upper story of high ones, and is not easily avoided; for if the flue be raised high above the roof to strengthen its draught, it is in danger of being blown down, and crushing the roof beneath it. The remedy in this case is to contract the opening of the chimney, (which may be done as before observed by lowering the mantel) so as to oblige the entering air to pass through or very near the fire, by which means it will be considerably heated, and by its great rarefaction cause a powerful draught, and compensate for the shortness of its column. The case of too short a funnel is more general than would be imagined, and often found where one would not expect it; for it is not uncommon in ill contrived buildings, instead of having a separate funnel for each fire place, to head and turn the funnel of an upper room so as to make it enter the side of another flue that comes from below. By this means the funnel of the upper room is made short of course, since its length can only be reckoned from the place where it enters the lower funnel, and that flue is also shortened by all the distance between the entrance of the second funnel and the top of the stack; for all that part being readily supplied with air through the second flue, adds no strength to the draught, especially as that air is cold when there is no fire in the second chimney.—The only easy remedy here, is to keep the opening shut of that flue in which there is no fire.

Another very common cause of the smoking of chimneys is, their overpowering one another. For instance, if there be two chimneys in one large room, and you make fires in both of them you will find that the greater and stronger fire will overpower the weaker, and draw air down its funnel to supply its own demand, which air descending in the weaker funnel will drive down its smoke, and force it into the room. If, instead of being in one room, the two chimneys are in two different rooms communicating by a door, the case is the same whenever the door is open. The remedy is, to take care that every room have the means of supplying itself from without, with the air its chimney may require, so that no one of them may be obliged to borrow from another, nor under the necessity of lending.

Another cause of smoking is, when the tops of chimneys are commanded by higher buildings or by a hill, so that the wind blowing over such eminences falls like water over a dam, sometimes almost perpendicularly on the tops of chimneys that lie in its way, and beats down the smoke contained in them. The remedy commonly applied in this case is, a turn-cap made of tin or plate-iron, covering the chimney above and on three sides, open on one side, turning on a spindle, and which being guided or governed by a vane, always presents its back to the wind. This method will generally be found effectual, but if not, raising the flues where practicable, so as their tops may be on a level with or higher than the commanding eminence, is more to be depended on.

There is another case, in which the eminence is to the leeward of the chimney. Suppose the chimney to be so situated that its top is below the level of the ridge of the roof, which, when the wind blows against it, forms a kind of dam against its progress. In this case the wind being obstructed by this dam, will, like water, press

and search for passages through it, and finding the top of the chimney below the top of the dam or ridge, it will force itself down that funnel, and if there be a fire in such chimney its smoke is of course heat down and fills the room. The only remedy for this inconvenience is to raise the funnel higher than the roof, supporting it, if necessary, by iron bars; for a turn-cap in this case has no effect, the impeded air passing down through it in whatever position the wind may have placed its opening.

Chimneys otherwise drawing well sometimes smoke in consequence of the improper situation of a door. When the door and chimney are placed on the same side of a room, if the door is made to open from the chimney, and only partly opened, a current of air is admitted and directed across the opening of the chimney, which is apt to draw out some of the smoke.

Chimneys, which generally draw well, do nevertheless sometimes give smoke into the room, it being driven down by strong wind passing over the tops of their flues, though not descending from any commanding eminence. To understand this, it may be considered that the rising light air, to obtain a free issue from the funnel, must push out of its way, or oblige the air that is over it to rise. In a time of calm, or of little wind, this is done visibly; for we see the smoke that is brought up by that air rise in a column above the chimney. But when a violent current of wind passes over the top of a chimney, its particles have received so much force, which keeps them in a horizontal direction, and follow each other so rapidly, that the rising light air has not strength sufficient to oblige them to quit that direction, and move upwards to permit its issue. Add to this, that some of the air may impinge on that part of the inside of the funnel which is opposed to its progress, and be thence reflected downwards from side to side, driving the smoke before it into the room. The simplest and best remedy in this case is the application of a chimney-pot which is a hollow truncated cone of earthen ware placed upon the top of the flue. The intention of this contrivance is, that the wind and eddies which strike against the oblique surface of these covers may be reflected upwards instead of blowing down the chimney. The remarkable chimneys observed at Venice, in which the top of the flue is large and rounded in the shape of a funnel, seem also intended as a remedy to this inconvenience, that the wind blowing over one of the edges into the funnel may be slanted out again on the other side by its form.

The bad construction of fire-places is another cause of smoking chimneys. In such a case the fire-place may be modified according to the plan of Count Rumford. Such modification will, generally, not only prevent smoke, but cause the fire-place to give out a much greater quantity of heat than would be emanated from common fire places. In Dr Gorham's Elements of Chemical Science, vol. i. page 131, we have the following epitome of Count Rumford's directions for constructing fire-places:

“One of the most useful improvements which have been made in consequence of the knowledge of the laws of radiant caloric, is that of Count Rumford, in the construction of fire-places. He has proved that the warmth of fires is owing principally to the radiation of heat. But previous to his time, the form, at least in this country,

was extremely unfavourable to the passage of the caloric into the room. The fire place was deep, its mouth was wide, and the sides were nearly parallel with each other. The consequences were, that radiation was effectual only from the front, and that the air which had been warmed by previous contact with surfaces in the room, escaped through the chimney. To obviate these inconveniences, the mouth of the fire place was narrowed, its depth was diminished, the back was inclined forward, and the sides were made to diverge from each other by a very large angle. Two essential advantages were thus gained. The radiation of caloric from the fire became effectual from the sides as well as the front of the fire, and a considerable proportion of heated air remained in the apartment. Experience has amply demonstrated the utility of this mode of construction.”

There are causes besides the foregoing which often induce chimneys to smoke. Among these, the most common are the suffering of soot to accumulate in the funnels; banging doors in such a manner that when partly open a current of air is directed into and across the fire places, &c. Those who wish for further information on this subject, may consult Rees' Cyclopaedia, article “Chimney” as well as the philosophical papers of Dr Franklin and Count Rumford.

It is impossible for us to give any definite directions for preventing the chimney of our correspondent “Sam,” from smoking, because we know nothing of its construction, location, &c. except the slight notices contained in his communication. If “the minister and doctor of the parish,” after examining the evil on the spot of its exhibition could not point out a remedy, it can scarcely be expected that we, without the advantage of personal inspection, can do anything more than *guess* what should be done in the premises. We will, however, venture to tell “Sam” if his rooms are too tight to furnish air for the draught of his chimney, he should admit air near the upper part: or what is still better from a concavity at the back of his chimney as above pre-cribed. If his chimney flues are crooked, or short or not tight, he may find a remedy for those evils by making them straight, tight, and carrying them up separate from each other. If wind forces its way down the chimney and drives the smoke into his rooms, (which as his “house is situated on high ground near the sea,” we should conjecture may be the case) he may perhaps prevent this effect by the application of a chimney pot, as above directed. But although the causes of smoking chimneys are very numerous, we believe that in most cases the simple remedy pointed out by Dr Cooper as above, viz. “Contract the space immediately over the fire so that you may be sure of the air being well heated there, will prove effectual.

The importance of the subject must be our apology for the length of this article. We have known so much suffering from smoky chimneys that we think too much attention can scarcely be paid to the most probable means of removing the cause of this calamity.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

NEW VARIETIES OF POTATOES.

Vassalboro', (No) 11th mo. 3, 1825.

DEAR SIR—I have noticed in the New England Farmer, vol. iv. page 21. a complaint of

the Editor of the Boston Courier, that most of the potatoes in the vicinity of Boston were so "excessively bad," that a piece of pickled pepper was necessary to remove the unpleasant tang from the mouth. Thy remarks on the same, which go to corroborate it, have induced me to send four small boxes of different kinds of potatoes, though not in so perfectly smooth a state as I could wish, having previously harvested all my potatoes, and disposed of several hundred bushels of my best; and those I send, having been carelessly handled, have their skins rubbed off, whereas they ought to have been sorted and boxed up in the field at harvesting. However, I presume at least two thirds of them will not be as "heavy as bullets" and somewhat better flavoured than "Indian tobacco;" although they are not a fair sample of what I might have done had I undertaken it in season. Yet I think a few of them would convince Mr Buckingham, that the good native breed has not entirely degenerated o'er all our wide domain, so that the afterpiece of pepper cannot be dispensed with. Not that I pretend to claim a right to his premium but wish to convince him, that even in Kennebec we have the pleasure of eating "dry and mealy potatoes," when well cooked.

Previous to your having received a barrel of Chenango potatoes from R. H. GARDNER, Esq. I had put up a box of the same sort, although most of them are fit only for seed, by reason of a misunderstanding of my labourers in digging them quite too early, before they had attained their growth; yet I am happy in being able to corroborate the character he gave of them.

Box No. 1. *Long Red Potatoc*—extraordinary for a yield; if planted early on a well cultivated soil, they will produce at least one fourth more than any other seed I have ever planted—excellent for cattle, as their length supersedes the necessity of cutting or bruising them to prevent choking. Swine will eat them with great avidity, selecting them from others when put before them. They are well flavoured for the table, when used in the spring and summer. It is necessary they should be planted early, as they continue to grow until checked by a heavy frost.

No. 2. *Schoodick Blues*—The heaviest potatoes I have ever seen—easy to cook and very good for next summer—not so liable to sprout as others—produce well.

No. 3. *Chenango Potatoes*—already spoken of.

No. 4. *Yellow, and Lady's Fingers*—The first needs no describing, as they are universally cultivated wherever I have been. Mine only differ from some others, in not bearing seed; I consider this a sign of its degenerating, and have had them carefully cast out, until I have not seen an apple bearing branch amongst them for years, and I am thereby deprived of the opportunity of improving my breed as you have recommended page 34. The last named are convenient for those who like them roasted or baked, as they will cook thoroughly before the outside burns. They boil tolerably well and equal the yellow for product.

Thy friend,
MOSES TABER

The boxes of Potatoes, for which Mr Taber will accept our thanks, have arrived; we shall be happy to distribute them among such of our friends as are desirous of improving their present varieties. Mr Taber informs us that should any gentleman wish to purchase any, he can furnish any quantity under 2000 bushels.

EDITOR.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1825.

Acorns of the English Oak.—L. H. DERBY, Esq. of Salem, Mass. has been so good as to send to the office of the New England Farmer for distribution, a quantity of acorns from the English oak. This kind of oak is said by English writers to be much superior to any other kind that is known. Its growth, they say, is more rapid, and its timber more tough, and more durable than that of any other species. We cannot judge of its merit, compared with the our American white oak, which is too well known to need description. But it is certainly highly expedient to make trial of the English oak and to introduce its cultivation, at least by way of experiment. Perhaps, some of our friends or correspondents will oblige us by some remarks relative to this tree, and the benefit which may be anticipated from its general introduction into the United States.—Mr Derby imported the tree which produced the acorns which we have for distribution. The acorns are larger than those of our white oak, and Mr Derby informs us that they are produced in much more abundance than those of any other oak, with which he is acquainted. They may either be planted in autumn, or early in the spring. A majority of those who have written on the cultivation of forest trees, are in favor of planting oaks in the spots in which it is intended they shall grow; as that will prevent the mutilation of the *tap root*, by transplanting, and sound uncuttailed tap roots, they say, are essential to the prosperity of the oak. Others tell us that they may be sown in nurseries, and if headed down, at the time of transplanting they will produce new tap roots. This however, is a matter of dispute, and we believe the safest way is to plant the acorn where you intend the oak shall stand.

New England Mustard.—A friend at Brighton has sent us a sample of *mustard*, exhibited at the Brighton Fair this season. He says "I am unacquainted with the person who manufactured it—merely an interest for its goodness has induced me to mention it to you." It was manufactured by John P. Webber of Beverly, Massachusetts. It is of an excellent quality.

Potatoes.—Our friends will perceive that we have several new varieties of Potatoes for distribution, which they are requested to make trial of.

A proposition is made in Franklin county, for calling a convention of Delegates from the several towns, for devising a plan for supporting and employing their Poor upon a farm. The expenses of the establishment and of the poor therein to be borne equally by the associating towns, according to their assessment in the State Tax.

Mr James Lewis of Dorchester, has an English Warden pear tree, which bore well this year; the fruit all large and fair. One pear was selected by the writer of this notice, which weighed *twenty-two ounces*, and was *thirteen inches and three-quarters in girth.*



The Brandywine has arrived at Havre, and saluted the forts, and the compliment was returned by an equal number of guns. General Lafayette landed in good health, and proceeded to his country seat the next day after his arrival. A numerous cavalcade of young men of the first families accompanied him two leagues from the city.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR

By THOMAS WELLS.

Dedicated Evening Exercises for Ladies and Gentlemen, at No. 11, Cornhill square, by J. C. R. LITTLE.

HOWEVER incredible in any seem, actual and well tried experiments have convinced Mr G. that Dr. L. *Lessons* are abundantly sufficient to make the pupil master of the elementary principles of Grammar, and enable him to analyze and resolve the most difficult sentences with a precision and an accuracy rarely to be found among scholars who have been groping their way for years in those "labyrinthian swamps"—too often to be met with in our schools, under the imposing title of English Grammar. Without wishing, however, to undervalue the labors of others, Mr G's experience in teaching, and the encouragement he has received from many of the best scholars in this country, induce him, with confidence, to court investigation and to invite criticism from all,—except the *stupid*, the *dogmatical*, and the *malvolent*.

Mr G. has submitted his system to the examination of the President and Professors of Cambridge College, and to several other literary gentlemen of Boston, and he is happy in having received their encouragement, and approbation.—Terms, \$10—1 year class \$5.

BREMEN GEELSE.—Ten Geelse of this superior breed raised this season by the subscriber, are offered for sale on fair terms. They are not surpassed for beauty and size by any in the country. Purchasers will please apply at No. 2 Rowe's wharf. JOHN FERRY Boston, Nov. 17, 1825.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.
[Corrected every Thursday evening.]

		FROM	TO
		D. C.	D. C.
APPLES, best.	bbd		
APPLES, pot, 1st sort, - - -	ton.	105 00	
pearl do. - - - - -		110 00	114 00
BEANS, white, - - - - -	bush	1 60	1 70
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new, - -	bbd.	9 25	
" No 1, new, - - - - -		7 00	
" No 2, new, - - - - -		5 75	
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1, new,	lb.		16
CHEESE, new milk, - - - - -		7	9
skinned milk, - - - - -		5	4
FLAX - - - - -		9	10
FLAX SEED - - - - -	bush	95	1 00
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St	bbd.	6 25	
Genesee, - - - - -		6 00	
Rye, best, - - - - -		2 50	3 00
GRAIN, Rye, - - - - -	bush		64
Corn - - - - -			76
Barley - - - - -		50	
Oats - - - - -			42
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort, new, -	lb.	11	12
HOPS, No 1, Inspection - - -		8	11
LMF, - - - - -	cask		1 12
OLL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.		30
PLASTER PARIS, retails at	ton.	4 50	4 75
PORK, Bone Middlings, new,	bbd.	16 00	
navy, mess, do. - - - - -		13 00	
Cargo, No 1, do. - - - - -		12 50	
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, - - - - -	bush	1 75	2 00
Clover - - - - -	lb.	7	8
WOOL, Merino, full blood, wash		75	1 20
do do unwashed		40	45
do 3-4 washed		45	50
do 1-2 do		37	42
Native - - - - -		60	75
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		52	55
do Spinning, 1st sort		40	45

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces - - - - -	lb.	9	12
PORK, fresh, best pieces, - -		6	8
" whole hogs, - - - - -			
VEAL, - - - - -		4	6
MUTTON, - - - - -		5	8
POULTRY, - - - - -		10	15
BUTTER, keg & tub, - - - - -		16	18
lump, best, - - - - -		16	20
EGGS, - - - - -		14	19
MEAL, Rye, retail, - - - - -	bush	70	80
Indian, do. - - - - -		70	80
POTATOES, - - - - -		40	50
CIDER, liquor, - - - - -	bbd.	1 33	1 50

MISCELLANIES.

[SELECTED FOR THE N. E. FARMER.]

VALLE CRUCIS!

A Welsh Song by Mr Roscoe.

Vale of the Cross! the shepherds tell,
 'Tis sweet within thy woods to dwell,
 For there are sainted shadows seen,
 That frequent haunt the dewy green;
 In wandering winds the dirge is sung,
 The convent bell with spirits rung,
 And matin hymns and vesper prayer
 Break softly on the tranquil air.

Vale of the Cross! the shepherds tell,
 'Tis sweet within thy woods to dwell,
 For peace has there her spotless throne,
 And pleasures to the world unknown;
 The murmurs of the distant rills,
 The sabbath silence of the hills,
 And all the quiet God has given
 Without the golden gates of heaven!

Virtue.—However attractive and fascinating are the powers of beauty and the elegant accomplishments of the soul, none other can so fill, devote, and eternally fix the heart, as VIRTUE. This sublime emanation from the Almighty mind glows in every line of the face, burns on the lip, and beams each melting eye.

The Rev. Mr Coleman, formerly pastor of Brattle Street Church, Boston, in his explanation of the parable of the ten virgins, says *the crowns of many kings will burn their temples in another world.*

There is hardly any bodily blemish which a winning behaviour will not conceal or make tolerable; and there is no external grace which ill-nature or affectation will not deform.

Old Age.—Mrs. Barbauld, when she was upwards of seventy, wrote thus to a friend:—“Pope, I think, somewhere says, ‘The last years of life, like tickets left in the wheel, rise in value.’ The thought is beautiful, but false; they are of very little value,—they are generally past either in struggling with pains and infirmities, or in a dreamy kind of existence: no new veins of thought are opened; no young affections springing up; the ship has taken in its lading, whatever it may be, whether precious stones or lumber, and lies idly flapping its sails and waiting for the wind that must drive it upon the wide ocean.”

Dr Johnson.—The following remarks on a much disputed point—the character of Johnson—are likewise from the pen of Mrs Barbauld: “Johnson, I think, was far from a great character: he was continually sinning against his conscience, and then afraid of going to hell for it. A Christian and a man of the town, a philosopher and a bigot, acknowledging life to be miserable, and making it more miserable through fear of death; professing great distaste to the country, and neglecting the urbanity of towns; a Jacobite, and pensioned; acknowledged to be a giant in literature, and yet we do not trace him, as we do Locke, or Rousseau, or Voltaire, in his influence on the opinions of the times. We cannot say Johnson first opened this vein of thought, led the

way to this discovery or this turn of thinking. In his style he is original, and there we can track his imitators. In short he seems to me to be one of those who have shone in the *belles lettres*, rather than, what he is held out by many to be, an original and deep genius in investigation.”

The following curious disposition of letters was found inscribed on an ancient marble:

R O T A S
 O P E R A
 T E N E T
 A R E P O
 S A T O R

Female Preaching.—Dr Johnson once remarked that a woman's preaching was like a dog's walking on his hind legs.

Thanksgiving.—It is a wise and venerable custom in New England, to set apart one day in the year for the voluntary commemoration of the divine favor and goodness, and it is pleasing to see so correct a custom gaining ground in our country. Not that in New England, or any where else, it requires a year to roll over our heads to convince us of the everlasting mercies of Heaven. The sublime structure of the universe; this beautiful landscape, the earth; the magnificent ocean, now assailing the clouds with its foam, and then nestling the little birds on its billows; the glorious sun, and those sweet sentinels of light, the stars; the voice of the thunder, and the song of the linnet;—who knows any thing of these, and can, for a moment, doubt the supreme benevolence of the Almighty! Yet, although every instant be fruitful in blessings, we are inattentive, and do not regard; we are ignorant, and do not appreciate; we are ungrateful, and do not consider; we are selfish, and will not understand them. The best require to be reminded of their duty, and the thoughtless must be told it always. It is wise, therefore, to select the season of gladness, and point to the source of good. When the husbandman rejoices for the harvest is ripe, and the poor go into the field to glean

The sheafs which God ordains to bless
 The widow, and the fatherless,

it becomes man to acknowledge the reward of his labors, the blessing of his hopes, and the goodness of the giver of all things. Then, especially, should he pour forth the grateful incense of his praise, and his devotion.

The Almighty deserves the praise of his creatures. The flower pays its worship in fragrant exhalation, and the lark when he carols at the gate of heaven, in praise of their glorious Maker. The sun burns incense daily, and the virgin stars keep nightly vigils; the mysterious anthem of the forest proclaims its devotion, and the sea declares its obedience as it murmurs in repose. Every moment of time bears an errand of mercy, and should not be allowed to pass without an acknowledgement of gratitude.

“Ye chiefs, for whom the whole creation smiles,
 Crown the great hymn.” *Ch. Courser.*

Love.—Young ladies are too apt to imagine, that they must follow the rules of courtship as they find them exemplified in the Waverley, and other fashionable novels; that they must first

treat their admirers with disdain, then suffer themselves to be gradually approached like princesses of dazzling charms; that they must at one time, lend a willing ear to the vows of suitors and at another, start at the slightest expression of feeling, and banquet on the sighs and tears of desponding lovers. But true affection should not be trammelled by such artificial rules:

“Love is a bird of summer skies,
 From cold and from winter he soon departs;
 He basks in the beam of good humoured eyes,
 And delights in the warmth of open hearts.
 But where he has once found chill and rain,
 He seldom returns to that bower again.”

APPLE JELLY.

It is not known, perhaps, so generally as it ought to be, that apples make an excellent jelly. The process is as follows:—They are to be pared, quartered, the core completely removed, and put in a pot without water, closely covered, and placed in an oven over a fire. When pretty well stewed, the juice is to be squeezed out through a cloth, to which a little white of egg is added, and then the sugar. Skim it previous to boiling, then reduce it to a proper consistency, and an excellent jelly will be the product.

Canal Tolls.—During the month of October \$27,936 00 were received by the collector at Albany on account of tolls, on 300 boats that departed thence, laden with 3319 tons of merchandise.

The Bombay papers are endeavouring to rouse the attention of the people for the purpose of promoting steam navigation by the way of the Red Sea.



FRUIT TREES, &c.

JAMES BLOODGOOD & CO. have for sale at their nursery, at Flushing, on Long Island, near New York,

Fruit and Forest Trees, Flowering Shrubs & Plants of the most approved sorts.

The proprietors of this Nursery attend personally to the inoculation and engraving of *all their Fruit Trees*, and purchasers may rely with confidence, that the Trees they order will prove genuine.

Orders left with Mr ZENBLIEF COOK, jr. No. 41 State Street, Boston, will be transmitted to us, and receive our prompt and particular attention. Catalogues will be delivered, and any information imparted respecting the condition, &c. &c. that may be required, on application to him. Sept 30.

FOR SALE—a Farm situated in the pleasant and flourishing village of Dixmont, through which the mail stage passes twice a week from Augusta to Bangor, and is only from 16 to 20 miles distant to four ports on the Penobscot river. It has a convenient farm-house, 2 large barns, sheep folds, sheds, and out houses all in good repair; will summer and winter 100 sheep and from 15 to 20 head of neat cattle; with a good set of farming tools of the most approved kinds, which may be had with the premises if required.—For further particulars, inquire of BENJAMIN BUTMAN, on the premises. 71. Dixmont (Me.) Oct. 13, 1825.

D. PARSONS & CO. City Furniture warehouse, No. 1 Union Street, near the Union Stone, keep constantly on hand for sale, a general assortment of furniture, chairs, looking glasses, feathers of all kinds, fire sets, bushels, bellows, &c. &c.

Published every Friday, at THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable at the end of the year.—But those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing will be entitled to a deduction of FIFTY CENTS.

Gentlemen who procure five or more subscribers, are entitled to a *gratis* volume gratis.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SOME REMARKS ON THE BREED OF CATTLE, CALLED SHORT HORNS.

A Correspondent of yours inquired, whether Mr. Parsons's bull known by the name of "Holderness," is really one of the races or descriptions of cattle, known by the name of "Short Horns." Mr. Parsons may give for himself, the history of the purchase of this fine animal, but being an interested party, (though that interest is but small,) his account may be received by persons, who are disposed to be jealous, with some distrust. I will then attempt to give a little further information on the history of the Short horned imported cattle, and I do it the more readily, because I perceive much misapprehension exists on the subject. Mr. Parsons' bull is unquestionably one of the Short Horned races, existing in the Northern parts of England, originally Yorkshire, but gradually introduced into the adjoining counties of Cumberland and Lancashire. He is probably of the subdivisions of the race of Short Horns, called "Holderness." The great price paid for him in England, while a calf, is some proof of the purity of his blood, and of his individual good qualities. These good qualities could not, of course, be certainly ascertained, while he was but a calf, but it is familiar to all raisers of stock, that good judges pronounce with very tolerable and sufficient accuracy upon young animals, as to their future character. It has been said, that with respect to colts their future character may be better settled before they are two months old, than at any later period, until they are tried.

No doubt these early presages often prove erroneous, but not so often as materially to affect the general opinion of the soundness of the rule.

If we can place any reliance on the Supplement to the British Encyclopedia, evidently written with great care, or on the works of Culley, and the Complete Grazier, still more recent, the Short horned cattle are divided into different classes; the Holderness, the Teeswater, the Yorkshire, the Durham, Northumberland and other breeds. They are all short horned. They are all of the same original race. The Teeswater was in the greatest favour for some time, because some individuals had taken greater pains to improve them. More recently, they have assumed for these races, the name of the "Improved Durham Short Horns." It is obvious, therefore, as their origin is common, that every degree of superiority, which one branch of the family may claim over the other, must depend on individual care and skill, and there is no reason to doubt, that the Holderness breed, of the same stock, may by individual effort, be made equal or superior to the Teeswater.

Every man, who ever raised ten animals of any sort, must be at once convinced of the absurdity of supposing, that all the individuals of

the same parentage will be equally good. In a litter of pigs, he will find every gradation of difference in form.

The purest race of turf horses, will sometimes exhibit defects which no care can overcome. Among the Short horned cattle we know that many are utterly worthless, and we had an example of a large herd at our late show, which proved conclusively, that Short horns are not by any means the best tests of superiority.

It is indeed unfortunate, but it is a misfortune which belongs to all human affairs, that we give names, and rely upon them, without any due regard to facts. We talk of Saxony sheep, as superior to our own Merinoes, yet we have seen many Saxony sheep which were very far inferior to our own. As to our own Merino sheep, we speak generally of their being full blooded, and perhaps they are so, yet we see the whole flock of Mr. Ticknor and one or two others producing a price at a public sale 50 cents higher than other flocks as pure.

This proves, that constant care must be taken to sell or kill off the indifferent individuals and to preserve the best.

Mr. Williams's bull, Denton, was unquestionably one of the purest of the short horned breed of cattle ever imported, but the progeny of Denton must differ most essentially. Mr. Rice produced one of the best milk cows from Denton ever exhibited at our cattle shows; and while his Excellency Gov. Lincoln from the same animal has produced others very extraordinary, it seems to be well ascertained, that in many instances the heifers have failed in this respect. It is true with respect to the bull of Mr. Parsons called "Holderness," that he has had uncommon success in the County of Worcester, and that he is a fine animal. It is not a matter of small consideration, that in such a county, Holderness had such success.

The only motive which I have had in making the foregoing remarks, is, to induce our farmers to exercise their own judgment as to the individual, to see whether his form and qualities are such, as they approve, to see whether he has much or little ossid—whether his flesh is most abundant on the profitable or unprofitable points—whether he is disposed to keep fat on moderate allowance.

Generally speaking, it may be adopted as a maxim (so say all writers on this subject,) that a soft and silken coat or skin, which has a mellow feel, a compact body, and small limbs, are indications of a disposition to fatten well.

It is said however, and said with great justice, and force, that it is more important to us, to have good working cattle and good milk cows, than to have cattle, which will acquire fat easily, and at small expence. To this doctrine I cordially accede, but I am not as yet satisfied, that the two objects may not go on together. I am not as yet convinced, that the Dutch race, the foundation or ancestors of the Short horned breed, may not give to our own cattle their beautiful well proportioned form, their disposition to fatten easily, without impairing their activity and strength, or lessening the products of

the dairy. For this reason I am in favour of the experiment

A FARMER.

Roxbury, Nov. 11.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

THE PAST SEASON.

East Attleboro' Nov. 13, 1825.

Mr. Editor—I send you a few notes on the season, in the south-easterly part of Massachusetts. If farmers generally would pay more attention to this subject, I think they could calculate with greater certainty on the just profits of their farms.

The last March was remarkably warm and pleasant—the frost nearly all out of the ground, and travelling as pleasant as in midsummer.—The oldest person with whom I have ever conversed, states that in his remembrance he never knew such warm weather as in that month.

The Summer has been generally productive, though Indian Corn suffered from the drought of July. The practice of cutting up Indian Corn by the ground and setting it in shocks to dry, is not generally considered good policy here. On the 11th of September I cut up 40 hills of Indian Corn and shocked it. On the 12th of October I gathered the same number of hills by the side of those shocked; both parcels were husked and weighed. That which was cut up in its immature state was clean, sound, and mostly dry; it weighed 7 lbs. more than that which stood on the field till it came to maturity—owing to its being considerably dryer than that which was shocked, but I should think if they were of equal dryness, there would be no material difference in weight—but the fodder is worth much more, being cleaner. Mr. Preston of Pennsylvania disapproves of this method; it might be of some service if gentlemen who have harvested their Corn by cutting it up by the ground, would communicate their observations through your paper.

Our summer crops have been very good. Hay was abundant. The season for securing it was fine,—there being no rain of any consequence, for about six weeks from the 1st of July.

It is recommended by some, that when apples are gathered, they should not be immediately made into cider, but put into heaps on the ground, but the utility of this practice may be questioned. Our winter fruits, we well know, when picked from the tree, should be put into tight casks, and straw or sand put in with them, and the casks made air tight—the sand absorbs the perspiration of the apples.

JOS. W. CAPRON.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

LEAD AQUEDUCT.

Newton, Nov. 14, 1825.

MR. FESSENDEN,—Permit a reader of your useful paper to ask, whether Lead Aqueducts, which are now common, are or may be to advantage, connected with pumps where the water is obtained wholly by suction. And likewise, the expense per rod of a pipe of sufficient capacity

for this purpose. Any one disposed to answer the above will receive the thanks of

A FARMER.

By the Editor.—What is called *suction* in pumps is an effect produced altogether by the atmosphere on the water outside of the pipe or pump stock in which the water ascends. In order that the pressure of the atmosphere (which amounts to about 14 pounds on every square inch of the surface of the water) may not be counterbalanced by a similar pressure inside of the pipe or pump stock, it is necessary to exhaust the air, or *pump it out* of the channel of the pump-stock in which the air ascends. It makes no difference whether the pump-stock is made of wood, lead, stone, or any other material, provided it be perfectly air tight. Neither is it of much consequence whether the pump-stock rise perpendicularly from the well or fountain, or be inclined in any angle.—One end of a leaden pipe, for example, may be dipped in a fountain, and the pipe may be carried 30 rods, more or less, in a horizontal or ascending direction and the water delivered at the end farthest from the fountain. In this end the piston and pump box may be placed and worked in the usual manner. Leaden or other pipes may be carried from wells to kitchens, &c. 30 rods more or less, and the suction piston applied at the end farthest from the well, and the water thus drawn and delivered with nearly the same facility which it could be at the *same perpendicular height* above the water in the well.—Care, however, must be taken that the pipe be perfectly tight through its whole extent,—that the end of the pipe through which the water is delivered is not more than 33 feet perpendicular height above the surface of the water in the well, and that the pipe be well secured from frost. If the pipe is very long, it may require some time and labour to exhaust the air through its whole length, and it has been found by experience that a *very long* pipe, which is not carried in a straight line from the well to the place of delivery, is liable to inconveniences. If the pipe waxes up and down, the air and water will be so distributed in different portions of the pipe that it will not easily be affected by the operation of the piston. This we are told was the case in an attempt to bring water, a distance of about half a mile, to our City Mills near the Western Avenue. Besides, it may be difficult in a long pipe to prevent the occurrence of some small crevice, which will admit air, and thus defeat the object. But, for moderate distances, such obstacles need not be apprehended, and the convenience of bringing water in pipes in a slanting direction, by means of suction, to the places where it is wanted, in many cases must be very great.

Although, to those who are even but slightly versed in the principles of Hydraulics the above facts are familiar, they seem not to be generally known, or they would be more generally applied to practical purposes. Nothing can be more convenient than for house keepers to have pumps in their kitchens, which will draw water from wells situated at a distance.

The price of lead pipe is as follows:

$\frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter, \$4 50 per rod, and 10 cts. per foot.

$\frac{3}{4}$ inch—\$2 per rod, and 11 cts. per foot.

1 inch—\$3 per rod, and 26 cts. per foot.

Thick pipe of the above dimensions 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts. per pound

Pipe of the kinds above mentioned may be had at the Agricultural Establishment, 103 State Street, Boston.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Brighton, Nov. 21, 1825

MR FESSENDEN,—As considerable has been published about the extra weight of roots, raised in this part of the union the present season, I will merely say, that I raised a mangel wurzel, which, after being stripped of its leaves, weighed 20 pounds. It was harvested the latter end of October, and put in a dry cellar, and still, at this date, weighs 13 pounds. I will just remark further, that this root was raised in common with an acre of the same kind, on which were about 450 bushels. The land was in grass until after haying in 1824.

From the high recommendation of sarr as a manure, published in the June No. of our Agricultural Repository & Journal, in August last I was so well pleased with the prospect of obtaining, on moderate terms, a valuable auxiliary, or substitute, for the dear article of manure, as to make the following experiment

I dissolved a bushel of rock salt in water, and with a water-pot, applied it on a part of my nursery where the rows were 4 feet apart, and the ground much inclined to weeds, at the rate of 16 bushels to the acre. I also made an experiment in another part of the nursery, where the soil was different, and a soft loam, by sowing 2 bushels of coarse fine salt, at the same rate of 16 bushels to the acre. Again I made another trial, by sowing a single quart on a square staked out, upon a knoll I had just sowed with hay seed, and Indian corn for fodder, and rolled down and in the same proportion to the acre. I know not what appearances may be in future; and can only say,—no sort of effect has been visible as yet.

I am, Sir, respectfully yours

J. KENRICK.

NOVA SCOTIA

Our neighbours of Nova Scotia are becoming every day more interesting, although they engage apparently less of our attention than the remotest province of Europe or South-America.—Their agriculture, to which the soil is extremely well adapted, is beginning to flourish; and their commerce, already considerable, seems capable of vast increase from the magnitude of their rivers, the extent of seacoast, and the multitude of excellent harbours. Their government is the same as that of New-England was, before the Revolution. They have a royal governor, a council, a house of representatives, and a militia. The royal college at Windsor, the president of which has lately been travelling in our republic, may well claim the title of a university. Its courses of study embrace theology, metaphysics, moral philosophy, mathematics, astronomy, the natural sciences, logic, languages (including the oriental,) rhetoric, &c. There are many other seminaries in the province, which resemble our academies. In general, great attention is paid to education, and a happy fatality seems to await the inhabitants of this flourishing province.—*U. S. Lit. Gaz.*

CROPS IN ENGLAND.

The Encyclopedia states the average produce of land in England and Wales as follows. Wheat

20 bushels per acre; barley 32 bushels; oats 36 bushels; rye 24 bushels; peas 29 bushels; beans 28 bushels; potatoes 250 bushels; meadow hay (first crop) from one to one and a half tons; hay (clover, sainfoin, and rye-grass from one to two tons.

Old England does not enjoy the genial influence of the sun so long, nor in so great vividness, as New-England; and the atmosphere being chilly and damp is not so favorable to the ripening of the productions of the earth. Indian corn is not raised in England, and most kinds of fruits are protected by walls, or furnished with artificial heat in hot-houses. Melons and cucumbers generally require hot-beds, and glass frames. Pumpkins and squashes, so commonly cultivated in the United States, are considered mere curiosities in England. Hay is made in this country with half the labor that is necessary in England. The English, however, possess a great advantage over us in the mildness of their winters.

Of the farmers of England, not more than one thousand part are proprietors of the land they cultivate. The average rent of arable and pasture land throughout the kingdom was estimated a few years since at 20 shillings (4 dollars 41 cts.) per acre. The highest rents exceed 20 dollars per acre. The English farmer, besides the payment of rent to his landlord, is subject to the payment, in most cases, of tithes and poor rates, which amount to one half or three-fifths of the rent.—*Hamp. Gaz.*

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

A correspondent in your last paper, inquires for the "best and most expeditious cure for the colic." I have repeatedly tried a simple remedy, which is almost instantaneous in its effects in common cases. It is about half a gill of Holland gin, a small portion of ginger, and a small quantity of hot water, taken internally.

I have a servant, who is frequently attacked with this painful disorder, and who uses the gin and hot water without the ginger. He was attacked yesterday morning, so violently, that the perspiration rolled from him as if he had been at the severest exercise, in the warmest weather. He took a small quantity of the gin and hot water, and was perfectly relieved in four or five minutes.

While upon this subject, it may be well to mention a remedy for the above disorder, in horses, which has been tried with success in this neighbourhood. Take a piece of chalk, the size of a walnut, pound it fine, and put it into a quart bottle filled with the strongest cider vinegar, shake the ingredients, and immediately drench the animal therewith. It will act as a purgative in the course of a few minutes.

Yours, respectfully, J. M. K.

HONEY.

Mr Ezra Williams 2d, of Ashfield, bought a hive of bees six years ago, and afterwards connected other hives with the original one, in such a manner as to prevent the bees from swarming. He took up the hives a few weeks since, and after making half a barrel of metheglin, had 293 pounds of strained honey, and 21 pounds of excellent honey in the comb, making 314 pounds. He also made 17 pounds of bees wax.—*Hamp. Gazette.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1825.

FARMER'S CALENDAR.

FALL PLOUGHING.—You will do well to take advantage of the Indian summer by ploughing most if not all your land this fall, which you propose to till the next season. The advantages of Fall ploughing are, 1st. It saves time and labour in the following spring when farmers are generally pressed by their avocations, and their cattle are comparatively faint and weak. 2. Land which is ploughed in autumn will be more exposed to the action of frost than that which is suffered to remain unploughed, and frost will pulverize the soil more effectually than can be accomplished by any artificial methods. 3. Ploughing lands late in the fall is of service by exposing insects, and their eggs and larvæ to be destroyed by frost. If however the land is very light and sandy it may be as well not to plough it till spring, as it will be more solid and tenacious, if permitted to remain without being stirred previous to the setting in of winter.

Much has been said on the depth of ploughing, but we believe that no general rules not liable to many exceptions can be given on this subject. The depth should be governed in some measure by the staple of the soil. Where the soil is deep, deep ploughing is to be preferred. But where the soil is very thin it may be necessary to commence its cultivation with shoal ploughing. If the plough turns up too much at a time of the barren soil immediately beneath the upper stratum, the succeeding crop will be of little value. But the owner of such soil should endeavour to render it deeper by due degrees according to the manure he may be able to bestow upon it. A shallow soil is not only deficient by its furnishing but little *pasture* for the roots of plants, but it is liable to be so much scorched by droughts as to be incapable of producing any profitable vegetation. If then your soil is thin plough it with a shoal furrow, and sow it with rye. The next season plough a little deeper and add manure, &c.

Land should generally be broken up from the sward with a deeper furrow than may be required in subsequent culture. Harrowing and shallow ploughing will then answer through a course of crops. If the soil is light and porous the furrow slice should be turned over as flat as possible. If it be a stiff loam or mixed with clay it may be well to lap the furrow slices a little one upon the other, so as to have the air and frost pervade the hollows or interstices between and under the furrow slices.

Fall sowing Garden Vegetables.—Although we have heretofore given a pretty long article on this subject in the New England Farmer, vol. 3 page 112, it may not be amiss to put our readers in mind of it at this time. Those vegetables which will bear a considerable degree of frost may generally, we believe with safety be sown in autumn. And even the more tender sorts, provided they are sown so late that they will not vegetate till spring may, perhaps, succeed with fall sowing, and come forward somewhat earlier in the spring, than they would if their sowing was omitted till the usual time.—With market-gardeners it is an object of considerable importance to produce early vegetables;

and with common farmers it may be of some consequence to make a part of their gardens in autumn, when they have generally more leisure than in the spring. Miller's Gardener's Dictionary says, to cultivate parsnips for the farmer—*sow the seed in autumn soon after it is ripe*; by which means the seed will come early the following spring and get strong before the weeds will grow so as to injure them. The young plants never materially suffer through the severity of the season. The same writer says that garden carrots are propagated at two or three different seasons. The first season for sowing the seed is soon after Christmas."

Perhaps potatoes planted pretty deep in the fall, and covered with leaves and straw or long manure, with rather a thick layer of soil above the manure might come forward early and flourish well in the spring.

HAMS.

Perhaps there is no subject of equal interest among farmers, on which there is such a contrariety of opinion, as on that of *curing hams*.—Almost every farmer, who is fond of good ham, or wishes to procure a good price for it, has opinions, forms or receipts peculiar to himself, and after all, the article is seldom procured in the country much superior in taste or flavour to that of common salt pork.

The plan which I pursue is extremely simple, and, I have no hesitation in saying, produces hams equal to any thing of the kind which I have ever tasted, not excepting the celebrated hams of Virginia of 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 of saltpetre, in a sufficient quantity of rain or brook 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 the wood of the *sugar maple* or *hickory*; 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 very 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 house 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 flavour.

Memoirs of the New-York Board of Agriculture.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Boston, Nov. 8, 1825.

It is not necessary for us to recommend to the attention of the Patriot and the Philanthropist the subject of founding and endowing a seminary for the *appropriate education* of youth who are destined to agricultural and mechanical pur-

suits. We have heard but one opinion expressed with regard to the utility of such an establishment. The following will show that the work has been commenced; and it remains for those who have means and liberality to decide whether it shall be successfully prosecuted.

At a meeting of the friends of the proposed Massachusetts Agricultural College, to be located in the neighborhood of Boston, at the Athenæum in Boston, Nov. 8, 1825, the Rev. Charles Lowell D. D. was chosen Chairman, and the Rev. Warren Fay, Secretary.

After some discussion it was deemed expedient, that some person be appointed to receive the moneys, which might be procured as funds for the proposed Agricultural College, and who should act as Treasurer. Isaac Warren, Esq. was chosen permanent Treasurer.

Voted, that a Committee of six be appointed to solicit donations and subscriptions in aid of the aforesaid college.

Voted, that Lewis Tappan, Esq. Francis J. Oliver, Esq., Jonathan Phillips, Esq., Doct. Benjamin Shortless, Benjamin Guild, Esq. and Hall J. Kelly, Esq. be this committee.

Voted, that the Treasurer be authorized to call another meeting, whenever it may be deemed necessary.

Voted, that this meeting be dissolved.

WARREN FAY, *Secretary*,

MORTALITY OF INFANTS.

A memoir was recently read before the French Academy of Medicine, on the mortality of infants. Dr. Villerme had already made some curious researches on this subject, in which he compared the mortality of children in the upper classes, with that in the lower classes of society. The present memoir is formed on a similar plan. There are born at Paris about 22,000 annually; of these about two-thirds are sent out to nurse in the country; of these two-thirds, the mortality, during the first year, is three out of five, while of the 7000 to 8000 nursed in Paris, more than 4000 die within the year. In the very populous quarters of Paris where the streets are narrow, and the inhabitants wretched, the mortality is about nine in ten, in the first year. In the country, when good air, cleanliness, and comfort are united, as in Normandy, the mortality during the first year is only one in eight. The academy, considering the importance of these facts, decided on communicating them to the Societe Maternelle, and all the societies, whose object it is to aid the unfortunate. Hitherto these societies have invariably recommended mothers nursing their children; but it is evident that bad air, and other concomitant circumstances, more than counterbalance those advantages: it is more charitable to aid them to send their children to nurse in the country.—*Med. Intel.*

Number of Grains of Corn in a Bushel.

An English farmer has given the following as the result of an experiment to ascertain the weight and number of a Winchester bushel of the undermentioned sorts of grain.

	Wheat in lbs.	No. in Grains.
Wheat	62	550,000
Barley	52	520,000
Oats	32	1,260,000
Early Peas	64	110,000
Horse Beans	44	37,000

REPORTS OF THE

Bristol Agricultural Society.

The Agricultural Society of the County of Bristol, had their annual Exhibition the 25th ult. when the arrangements, previously made and published, were as fully carried into effect as circumstances would permit. The address was pronounced by Jacob Chapin Esq. Of this address it is the duty of the authorised Committee of the Society to say, and it is their pleasure to be the organ of the Society in this particular, that it gave those sensible and instructive views and notices of the duties, the rewards and the prospects of the farmer and manufacturer, which useful and careful reading and discriminating good sense would alone present.—The society have no reason to despair of adequate success, in all measures adopted in judicious furtherance of its laudable objects.

Committee on Agriculture.

- The Committee on agriculture ask leave to report, and award premiums to the following persons and on the following articles viz: Nathan Slade, for the best crop of Oats, being 57 bushels to the acre, 5 00 Roland Howard, for the second best crop of Oats, being 40 bushels to the acre, 3 00 Richard Wild, for the best crop of Hay, being herds-grass and finetop and being 7, 2 15 3 27 to the acre, 6 00 James Sprout, for 2d best crop of Hay, 4 00 Richard Wild, for the best crop of Mangel Wurtzel, being 145 bushels to 1-4 of an acre, weight 37, 19 3 24, 6 00 Joseph Carpenter, for the best crop of Rye on 155 rods of ground, being 41 bushels, 6 00 Sheffield Weaver, for second best crop of Rye on one acre, being 32 bushels, 4 00 Best tub of butter marked No. 1 to Jacob Dean, 5 00 Second best do. 12 to Samuel Tyler, 3 00 Best lot of cheese do. 23 to John Gilmore, 4 00 Second do. do. 27 to David Buffinton, 3 00 Third do. do. 28 to Bernard Alger, 2 00 51 00

Apples and Pears of a large size, and fine quality were presented, and also Mangel Wurtzel; all which is respectfully submitted.

Per order, ROLAND HOWARD, Chairman.

Apples presented by Olay Carpenter of Seekonk, Pears, by Dr. Green of Mansfield.

Committee on Ploughing and Working Cattle.

Your Committee on the Ploughing match and working oxen ask leave to report:—The competitors for the premiums on ploughing (being ten in number) did not perform the work in so finished a manner as we could have wished.—Notwithstanding forty minutes were allowed them to perform the work, and being cautioned by us against haste, the work was performed in from 20 to 24 minutes, a shorter time (in the opinion of your committee) than the work, with the ploughs used, could be well performed.—Your committee, however, after strict examination, award the premiums as follows:

- First premium of \$6 00 to John Puddiford
Second ditto 4 00 to Rufus Dean
Third ditto 3 00 to John Williams
Fourth ditto 2 00 to Samuel Crocker.

FOR WORKING OXEN.

Your committee are sorry that among so many and working oxen as were present, that three

yokes only were offered for trial.—Your committee award the premiums as follows:

- First premium of \$6 00 to Allen Burt
Second ditto 4 00 to Seth Hodges
Third ditto 3 00 to Allen Burt

FOR THREE YEARS OLD STEERS.—The premium of \$3 00 to Samuel Dean. All which is humbly submitted

- JACOB DEAN,
ELLIS HALL,
ABIJAH REED. } COMMITTEE.

Committee on Domestic Animals.

The committee on Domestic Animals do hereby award to the following persons the premiums annexed to their several names, for the best animals presented, viz:

- William Godfrey for best milch cow 6 00
Jesse Smith 2d ditto 3 00
Oliver Ames, best bull of any age 5 00
Sheffield Weaver, best 2 years old bull 5 00
Roland Howard, Esp. 2d ditto 3 00
Learned Wilmarth, best bull calf, not over 6 months old 2 00
Anthony Gardner, best fat ox 10 00
Ditto, 2d ditto 2 00
Daniel Wilber, 3d ditto 4 00
Joshua Williams, 4th ditto 4 00
John Macomber, best boar 4 00
Bartholomew Burt, 2d ditto 2 00
John Macomber, best breeding sow 4 00
Dr. A. Baylies, 2d ditto 2 00
Learned Wilmarth, jr. best merino buck 3 00
Jesse Carpenter, 2d ditto 2 00
Ditto, best 6 ewes 3 00
Benjamin Shors, 2d ditto 2 00
Charles Dean, the best 2 years old heifer 2 00
In behalf of the Committee, GEN. WALKER.

Committee on Manufactures.

The Committee on Manufactures, respectfully report to the Bristol County Agricultural Society, the following premiums viz:

- Farmers' Manufacturing Co. Attleborough, best piece of cotton shirting, \$4 00
Rebekah P. Carpenter, Rehoboth, best Carpeting, 6 00
Abigail Phillips, Taunton, 2d best do. 3 00
John Gilmore, Raynham, 3d best do. 2 50
Mary Porter, Taunton, 4th best do. 2 00
Cornelia Littlefield, Taunton, best hearth rug, 2 00
Myra Williams, Taunton, 2d best do. 1 60
Olive Hack, Taunton, best piece all wool flannel 4 00
Ezekiel B. Leonard, Taunton, best piece cotton and wool do. 3 00
Julia Hall, Raynham, best straw bonnet 6 00
Harriet Ide, Attleborough best leghorn do. 4 00
John Martin, Taunton, best calf skin boots, 2 00
Abraham Chace, Freetown, best 6 calf skins, 2 00
Ellis Hall, Raynham, best 3 sides sole leather, 2 00
John Stetson, Taunton, best imitation beaver hats 3 00
Peter Thatcher, Attleboro', best 3-4 broad-cloth, 3 00
Fanny Presbray, Taunton, best pr. woollen stockings, 1 00
Daniel Briggs, Norton, best plough, 3 00
Daniel Briggs, jr. Norton 2d best do. 2 00
Nancy Smith, Norton, Milk wood bonnet, 2 00
Harvey Hamden, Wellington, Dyer table cloths, 2 00
59 50

The committee would further report, that they were much gratified with the specimens of prints exhibited by the Taunton and Fall-River printing Establishments.

- JOSEPH E. REED,
EPH'M. RAYMOND,
HENRY WASHBURN,
JONATHAN BLISS, } Committee.

Taunton, Oct. 25. 1825.

From a New York Paper.

INSECTS IN WHEAT.

The following notices of an insect, that preys upon wheat, on certain farms in the town of Brooklyn, on Long Island, which have been furnished us for publication, are contained in a letter to Stephen Van Rensselaer, president of the State Agricultural Society, &c. &c. dated New York, Oct. 3. 1825.

An enemy to the cultivation of wheat, unknown in these parts until now, has very lately been discovered in King's county. It is estimated that Mr Remsen, of the Wallabout, has lost one-third of his crop by it. The destroyer is an insect that infests the grains of wheat, while yet in the spike or ear. On shelling them out early in September, and dissecting them, the larvæ was readily found in some and the chrysalis in others; nestling amidst the erosion and ruin they had formed. A hole was easily distinguishable where the wound had been made by the parent insect in the seed, while young and succulent, for inserting the egg. In this respect, there is a resemblance to the injury done the pea, in its immature state by the bug, (bruchus.) The ravages were committed in the sheaf, while yet in the stack or barn, and the full amount of the mischief ascertained only when the wheat was measured up, or carried to mill.

A small bundle of bearded wheat was brought by J. Remsen, Esq. from his father's, unthreshed. The ears were put under a large and convenient vessel of glass, and carefully watched from time to time. Day after day imagos or perfect winged insects continued to hatch. They were the subject of repeated observations. There could be no hesitation in pronouncing them to belong to the lepidopterous order; and it seems about as plain that in scientific arrangement they ought to be placed in the tinea, or "moth" family, of the phalaena, or "miller" tribe.

In all these particulars, the creature under consideration is sufficiently discriminated from the Hessian fly, which is a cecidonia, and from the weevil, which is a curculio. It is, however, not the tinea granella of the books, (called by the French, fausse teigne des blés,) which preys upon the grain and connects several seeds together by its web, forming thereby a sort of tunnel or tube where it conceals itself, and whence it comes forth for depredation. I have searched Count Ginanni's elaborate work upon the diseases of wheat in its growing state. (Malattie del Grano in Italia; Pesaro, It. 1759.) without finding such an insect as this. Our invader is about the size of a woollen moth; and of a dull tin or polished iron colour, and if the season is favorable to the evolution of the germs, comes forth while the operation of harvesting is going on.

As far as I can judge, this is the insect intended by Colonel Langdon Carter, of Sabine Hall, Virginia, in his memoir upon a creature that he denominates a fly-weevil. He wrote in 1763, and his tract was published in the transactions of the American Philosophical Society at Philadelphia, vol. i. p. 274. and sequel. Though dated that year, the author refers to the time twenty-five years prior, that is to 1713, for the confirmation of his statement. It is delightful to honour the memory of this gentleman. As

far as an inference can be drawn from his communication, it may be comprehended in these propositions, viz:—

1. That the devourer of the wheat, is not a weevil, but a moth.

2. That it attacks the grain in its soft and juicy state, as the bug does the pea.

3. That it breaks out complete, between harvesting and threshing time, while the sheaves are in stack or housing.

4. That to avoid such destroyers of a valuable crop, there is a mode of proceeding which I transcribe with satisfaction. "At least two feet round the mow," says he, "I leave a vacancy, which is to be well trod with soft hay or beaten straw. Therefore, I keep persons constantly treading down these margins as the mow rises. And when I reach the eaves of my barn, I lay on and tread down a very thick covering of the same straw or hay; and weigh it well down at the top," &c. For the reasoning employed to his friend Colonel Lee, whom he addresses on the occasion, the agricultural inquirer is referred to the original document.

This is the animal mentioned by Dr Mease, in Cooper's edition of Willch's Domestic Encyclopedia, (article wheat,) under the name of moth; the best means of obviating the ravages of which is said to be, threshing speedily after cutting the crop, and before it is sweated.

I have requested further inquiries and observations to be made, which I hope I may be enabled in due time to lay before you. In the mean while, for the purpose of bestowing a specific name upon the annoy, I propose to call it *TINEA SEGETIS*, or moth corroding wheat in the grain, between the field and the floor. Specimens of the ripe and unshelled heads are ready for despatch to our distinguished fellow-citizen, J. C. Skinner, editor of the invaluable journal, entitled the American Farmer; to Thomas Say, author of the splendid work on North American Entomology, and to Jesse Buel, whom the whole commonwealth knows as corresponding secretary of the board.

I beg you to accept, once more, my friendly salutations and best wishes.

SAMUEL L. MITCHELL.

ROCKY MOUNTAINS

The Missouri papers give an account of the successful enterprise of General Ashley to the Rocky Mountains, bringing with him one of the richest cargoes of furs that ever arrived at St. Louis. He spent last winter in the mountains, and made excursions in the Spring down several of the rivers which empty into the Pacific ocean. The furs which he obtained were brought on horses to the waters of the Big Horn, and brought to St. Louis by a navigation of about 3000 miles. Gen. Ashley fell in with a party in the service of the Hudson Bay Company, who are supposed to have 1000 men in their service, employed west of the Rocky Mountains.

PEPPERMINT.

Medicinal plants are extensively cultivated as field crops in some parts of England and France, but in this country their culture is very limited, being confined to small patches in gardens, &c. Peppermint is however an exception, that plant being cultivated on an extensive scale in the town of Ashfield, in the adjoining county of

Franklin, and perhaps in other parts of this county. We are informed that several hundred acres are employed in its culture in Ashfield, and that the quantity of oil extracted from an acre of mint varies from 25 to 30 pounds.—The process of cultivation is said to be tedious and expensive, but we are inclined to think there are but few, if any crops raised in this part of the country that make greater returns for the money and labor expended on them. In the same town are extracted large quantities of the oil of wormwood, tansy, wintergreen, henlock, &c.

Among the medicinal plants raised in England as farm crops, are peppermint, rhubarb, poppies, liquorice, camomile, saffron, lavender, coriander, &c. In the county of Derby there are 200 acres of camomile. In Wioslow, two persons cultivated 12 acres of poppies, in 1823, from which they obtained 193 pounds of opium. *Hamp. Gazette.*

BLEEDING AT THE LUNGS.

The New-York Evening Post, says, "It is stated with unshaken confidence, and as the result of actual and repeated experience, that a half a tumbler of gin slung, well covered with powdered nutmeg, proves a speedy and efficacious stop in that dangerous and alarming complaint, a bleeding of the lungs.—It was the discovery of accident, but has never been known to fail, though often tried, even when all other known means have been resorted to in vain."

CAST IRON CRIST MILL.

Mr Baily, of Hartford, has invented a cast iron grist mill, which has been tested by grinding wheat, rye, and corn, as well as most kinds of provender, corn in the ear, oil cake, &c. and its work pronounced by experienced millers to be equal to that produced by the common millstones—one horse will grind ten bushels of wheat or rye per hour, sufficiently fine for flour. The cost of a mill, with the machinery for a horse to work it, will be from 250 to \$300.

Selections

From files of English papers received at the office of the New England Farmer.

SPEED OF HORSES.

A match, which excited much sporting interest, took place on Monday morning for 200 sovereigns, from the 113th milestone, near Whittington, Worcestershire, to the 60th milestone, three miles beyond Oxford. A gentleman of the name of Maitland undertook for the stated sum to ride the ground upon three horses in two hours and three quarters, and he was backed at 5 to 4 to win. The first horse, a fleet hunter, which had for some weeks been kept up for the match, performed 19 miles within the hour, encountering Broadway hill on the road. The second horse was a thorough bred one, belonging to the rider, and over a good road he galloped nearly 21 miles in the hour. The last horse galloped the remaining thirteen miles in forty-three minutes, winning the match by two minutes.—*Farmers Journal.*

WHITE THORN.

To get roots of the white thorn, plant a hedge, and on each side trench the ground two

yards wide, and two spades deep, from which, every two or three years, a large quantity of roots may be obtained.—*Ibid.*

A Good Shot.—A cockney on Wednesday last, who was shooting at Wilkdon, fired at a crow, which he missed, but wounded a cow and a calf, and an old woman who was gathering water-cresses. It was however a dead shot, as he paid £10 to settle the business.—*Ibid.*

DESTRUCTION OF CATERPILLARS.

A correspondent at Salford, Lancashire, who signs "W. S. S. chemist, late South Lincolnshire," supplies us with the following recipe, in answer to the inquiry in our paper a fortnight since:—To destroy caterpillars, take one pound of shag tobacco, boil it in twelve pints of water until reduced to six pints; filter, and mix with the liquid two ounces of alum, and one drachm of powdered capsicum. When the alum has sufficiently dissolved, put the mixture into a plate or other vessel wide and long enough for a brush to be dipped into it, and as early in the season as you can perceive the leaves to be the least eaten, or the eggs upon the leaves, (which generally happens in May, when they will be found in great numbers on the veins of the leaves, on their under side,) draw your hand gently over the hairs of the brush, and the liquor in which it has been dipped will be sprinkled and thrown in small drops on the leaves; the consequence of which will be, if the eggs are there they never will come to perfection; or if they have already generated worms, in a few minutes after the liquor touches them they will die, or will sicken so as to fall off the leaves; at least they will do so upon giving the tree a small shake. If, upon falling off, they shall not appear quite dead, a little boiling water from a watering pan should be sprinkled upon them, or the earth where they lie turned over with a hoe. This preparation is not injurious to the trees.—*Lincoln Mercury (England.)*

Probably the above preparation and means of application would prove too expensive and tedious for general use in this country. But a simple decoction of tobacco, applied with a syringe, or garden engine might, no doubt, answer every purpose of the above in a more cheap and not less effectual manner.—N. E. FARMER

HAINAULT SCYTHE.

They are so much pleased with this implement in Scotland, that in the Barse of Gowrie, it has been resolved to provide scythes, and give premiums to both men and women who may become expert in working with them.

South Carolina.—The introduction of rice is said to have been effected in the following manner: A vessel from Madagascar touched at the province about the end of the 17th century, and when the Governor, Thomas Smith, visited the Captain, he presented him with a bag of seed rice, informing him of the manner of cultivating it, of its nutritiousness and great increase. The seed was divided among several planters, and was found fully to answer the expectation. From this circumstance, was introduced what has become one of the staple commodities of the state.

From the *Cheshire N. H. Gazette*.
EXHIBITION AND CATTLE-SHOW
 of the *Cheshire Agricultural Society*.

On Wednesday last the anniversary of the Cheshire Agricultural Society was held at Charlestown. A fine day, a large concourse of respectable people, and a rich collection of agricultural products, gave a high interest to the scene. At 12 o'clock a procession formed by the Marshals, with a band of good music, proceeded to the Meeting-house. The prayer, by the Rev. Mr Crosby, and the oration, by Doct. S. Webber, were worthy of the occasion.

The reports of the viewing committees were then made, viz:

The committee on Working Oxen and Steers—To Samuel Jetherly, of Unity, the first premium on Oxen; Micajah Breed, of Unity, the second do.; John Davis, of Acworth, the third do.; James Livingston, of Unity, the first premium on Steers; David Parker, of Charlestown, the second do.

The oxen and steers exhibited were numerous and very fine, and the committee found great difficulty in making a selection. Those presented by Mr. Dickey of Acworth, Hubbard of Claremont, and Glidden of Unity, attracted deserved attention.

Committees on Cows and Heifers—To Aaron Dean of Charlestown, the premium for the best Cow; Abel Waller of do. for the second best; James Gilchrist of do. the premium for the best Heifer; Frederick Stebbins of Acworth, the second best.—The heifers offered by Col. Parker, were fine animals.

The Committee on Bulls, Sheep, and Swine—To David Parker, for the best Bull; Herman Fisher of Stodard, the second best. [Other fine bulls were on the ground; Mr. Stebbins presented one that attracted great notice, as well as the imported breed, by Capt. Gilchrist.] The best Merino Buck, to William Jenison of Walpole; Samuel Finlay of Acworth, the second best; Wm. Jenison, the six best Merino Ewes; David Parker, the best Pigs; Jonas Plum, the second best.

The Committee on Linnen, Bonnets, and Hats—That Peggy McClure was entitled to the first premium for linnen cloth; Elizabeth Pinkerton, the second do.; Mindwell McClure, the first on Diaper.

An elegant Veil by Miss Haslam, an imitation plush Bonnet by Miss Shepley, Counterpane by Miss Parks, and a Bonnet and Counterpane by Miss Charissa Peabody of Newport, were deservedly praised, and received complimentary premiums.

The Committee on Woollen Manufactures—To Milan Harris of Dublin, the first premium; Grace Jones of Claremont, for the best Carpet; Betsey Grant of Acworth, for the best blankets; Charissa Peabody for the second best.

The Committee on Leather—Leonard Bischof of Walpole, was entitled to three premiums—he offered the only samples.

JOHN C. CHAMBERLAIN,
Chairman.

Officers of the Cheshire Agricultural Society for the year ending:

Thomas C. Drew, *President*,
 Isaac Hubbard, *1st Vice-President*,

Thos. M. Edwards, *2d. do.*
 Martin Bitterfield, *Sec'y and Librarian*,
 Foster Alexander, *Treasurer*.
Executive Committee—Aaron Hodskins, James Gilchrist, Godfrey Stearns, David Parker, James M. Warner, Jotham Lord, Jr. Elijah Alexander, and Aaron Matson.

The next exhibition will be at Keeue, on the first Wednesday in October, 1826.

NORTHAMPTON, Nov. 2.—We learn that the survey of the route for the Hampshire and Hampden Canal was commenced at the Connecticut line on Monday morning last. Engineer, Mr. Hurd, from the State of New-York; Assistant, Mr. Smith of Amherst. *Gaz.*

Broom Corn.—This plant, though seldom mentioned in agricultural or other publications, is extensively cultivated in this vicinity, especially in the town of Hadley, where the quantity of land annually planted with broom corn is not far from one thousand acres. It is presumed there is not a town of equal extent in the United States, in which so much land is employed in the cultivation of this article. In a tour through the State of New-York to Cayahoga river in Ohio, a few years since, we did not notice so much as half an acre of it in the whole distance. We understand however, that its culture is pretty extensive in some parts of New-Jersey. The mode of culture in the towns on Connecticut river is very similar to that of Indian corn, but it is said to require two or three times as much labour.—The produce of an acre varies from 300 to 700 pounds of that part of the plant which is made into brooms, (a few inches of the stalk, and the panicle divested of seed,) and from 25 to 70 bushels of seed. Different opinions are entertained as to the value of the seed:—many assert that it is superior to oats; others estimate it much lower. It is probably worth 25 cents per bushel for hogs and cattle, but is of less value for horses.—We are informed that the crops of broom corn in Hadley, Hatfield, &c. in favourable seasons, are worth from 25 to 50 dollars per acre, standing in the field. A considerable portion of the United States and Canada is furnished with brooms by the towns on Connecticut river, and we learn that large quantities are exported to South America.

Broom-corn, called by botanists *Sorghum Saccharatum*, is a native of the East Indies, and we know not the date of its introduction into Europe and this country; it is not mentioned in the first edition of Deane's New-England Farmer, published in 1790. The whole plant is highly saccharine, and attempts have been made in France to extract sugar from it, but without sufficient success. In England the summers are not warm enough to bring broom-corn or Indian corn to maturity. *ib.*

Danger of burning Charcoal in lodging rooms.—Two young men from Long Branch, N. J. named Williams and Lane, were lately found dead in the cabin of the sloop General Jackson, of Shrewsbury, lying in Coenties slip; they had coal burning in a cooking furnace; the cabin being tight, the deleterious air came out in such quantities as to cause their death. Their bodies were found lying near the stairs—Mr Lane has left a family.

ASNEGER MATCH.

For a wager of fifteen pounds, (\$66 60.) Mr D. Wilson, clothier, of Ipswich, undertook to drive an ass, his property, in a light gig, to London and back again, 110 miles in two days.—The ass came in without the aid of whip, at the rate of seven miles an hour, and performed the whole journey with ease. He is twelve and a half hands high, and half bred Spanish breed.

The Elm in Hatfield is supposed to be the largest tree in New-England. It measures in circumference 34 feet at 2 feet from the ground; at the height of five feet, the smallest place in the trunk, the circumference is 24 feet 6 inches. There is a cut of the tree four feet from the ground, which tradition says was made by the Indians, for the highest rise of water in the Connecticut river.

CHOICE OF A CARPET.

Persons who are disposed to study durability more than ornament, should always select a carpet, the figures of which are small; for in this case the two webs of which the carpeting consist are always much closer interwoven than in carpets where large figures upon ample grounds are represented.

EXERCISE FOR INVALIDS.

Dr David M. Reese mentions in an essay of late date, that the exercise of sawing wood has, under the enlightened direction of the Professor of Anatomy in the University of Maryland, produced astonishing effect in restoring the health of persons emaciated by pulmonary disease.—*Med. Intel.*

Maids, beat this!—On the 10th inst. Susannah Thayer of this town, in the 57th year of her age, spun and reeled 101 knots and 18 threads of stocking yarn. She commenced 15 minutes before 6 o'clock in the morning, and finished precisely at 6 o'clock in the evening.—She also attended to her household affairs and assisted in getting the meals for the family through the day.—*Bellows Falls Intelligencer.*

Great Oil Cargo.—The ship Swift, Arthur, has recently landed at this port more than three thousand barrels of spermaceti oil, making nearly one hundred thousand gallons. This is undoubtedly the largest cargo of spermaceti oil ever carried into any port in the known world, and is worth about eighty thousand dollars. The Swift was absent but little more than twenty-eight months.—*Nantucket Inquirer.*

MULES.

A few days past, says the New Orleans Mercantile Advertiser, there was a drove of Mules brought to this city, from the province of Tamulepas or Nueva San Ander, and sold at auction, averaging \$55 each: the highest price paid was 156 dollars.

RIBBON CANE.

It is calculated that by the introduction of the Ribbon Cane into Louisiana, the planters of that state may be enabled to make 500,000 hogsheads annually, a quantity sufficient to supply the whole of the United States, let their population increase as it may.—*U. S. Gaz.*

Method of making transparent Soap.

[From Archives des Discoveries et des Inventiones Nouvelles.]

Tallow is the basis of all soaps for the toilette, known under the name of Windsor, because olive oil forms a paste too difficult to melt, and having an odour too powerful for mixing with perfumes.

Tallow-soap, dissolved with heat in alcohol, returns to its solid state on cooling. It is this fact which has led to the discovery of transparent soap. When well prepared, this soap should have the appearance of fine white sugar candy. It may also be coloured, and vegetable colours are for that purpose preferable to minerals. Any person can make this soap by potting into a thin glass phial half a brick of Windsor soap, cut small, filling the phial half full of alcohol, and placing it near the fire till the soap is dissolved. This mixture, put to cool in a mould gives the transparent Soap.

On the employment of the wool and bark of the Chesnut-tree in dyeing and tanning.

[From Annales de l'Industrie Nationale.]

The bark of the Chesnut tree contains twice as much tanning matter as Oak-bark, and nearly twice as much colouring matter as Logwood. The colouring substance of Chesnut-bark is to that of Campeachy Logwood exactly as 1.357 to 1.

Leather prepared with this substance is more firm and solid, and yet more supple. This bark is the best substance for making ink; mixed with iron it becomes a bluish black. The liquor drawn from this bark appears blue at the outside, like Indigo; but it gives on paper the finest black. In dyeing, it has a greater affinity for wool than Sumach has, and in other respects it differs very little from Sumach and Gall-nuts. The colour obtained from this substance is unchangeable by air and light.

A church bell of steel has been made in Cincinnati. It is in the form of a three sided pyramid, the mouth being triangular; it is supposed to be an improvement on common bells, both in shape and material.

The owners of dogs in Vermont are by a late law, required to pay the amount of a poll tax for them. The great number of sheep slaughtered by the dogs is the reason assigned for this tax.



Miscellaneous Items.

Mr. James Montgomery, the poet, who has for one and thirty years conducted the *Sheffield Iris* has lately relinquished the editorship of that paper. He informs in his concluding address, that "from the beginning, he took one ground—a plain determination, come wind or sun, come fire or flood, to do what was right."

Gen. Bertrand, so well known for his attachment to Napoleon is now building a very large cotton spinning factory in the suburb Madelaine, at Lisle. It will cost 1,200,000 francs (about 40,000L)

A society has been formed in London, for the purpose of relieving prisoners confined in jail for *small debts*, and upwards of *eleven hundred* have been this year liberated by this society.

We are exceedingly sorry to learn that a considerable part of the original manuscript of the *Life of the late Vice President Gerry*, prepared for the Press by

James T. Austin, Esq. was consumed in his office by the fire on Wednesday night.— *Patriot.*

To show the advantage of a safe, or fire proof Closet, in a shop or warehouse, we mention that Messrs. Wells and Lilly, in the late fire, lost every thing else but what was contained in their fire-proof. Their account books, notes, acceptances, and some money, were found perfectly secure the next morning.—*The Gaz.*

Progress of the Arts.—We have in our possession specimens of domestic manufactured Colors, prepared at an establishment in Roxbury, Mass. for staining and painting paper hangings, and printing calicoes, which have been pronounced by competent judges to be quite equal, if not superior, to any that are imported from the workshops of Europe. They comprise almost every colour and hue of the rainbow, and for their brilliancy and radiance surpass any thing we have heretofore seen.

These colors are manufactured from the hoofs, horns, and bones of cattle, and thus a market is opened for the disposal of an article heretofore comparatively useless, whilst at the same time it consumes a part of those animals hitherto but little used.—*Providence paper.*

A Frankfort paper says, that Kentucky is losing her citizens by hundreds and thousands: that is by removal to the westward, faster than she has acquired them from the eastward for some years.

The United States and British Commissioners with their assistants, for settling the boundary line between the United States and the Canadas, are now in session at Albany. The *Argus* says there is a probability, if not an absolute certainty, that this commission will terminate in a friendly and perfect agreement, without recourse to the arbitration of a foreign power.

Mr. Owen is at present in Philadelphia, where he has advertised for mechanics and artificers of almost every grade. It is asserted in the Democratic Press, that he and his son have signified their intention of becoming citizens of the United States.

Hysterics and Longing.—The lady who wants a carriage can no longer gain her end by hysterics, which have ceased to be genteel, they have ceased to be fashionable; they are sent downwards to Doll, and Cicely, and to the shoemaker's wife. What is become of the fashion of longing? That was a delicious invention. It was almost as effectual as nerves in "raising the wind," according to the particular objects in view. The ladies are much to blame that they have lost sight of this notable discovery and excellent fashion. They will not now long, even for a pine apple.

Lon. Mag. on Fashions in Physic.

The whole of the militia of the city of New Orleans were reviewed by their Major General on *Sunday*, the second of October.

The last *London Gazette*, contains a Royal Proclamation, enjoining on all his Majesty's subjects, "strictly to observe as well towards the Ottoman Porte, and the Greeks, as well as to all other belligerents with whom his Majesty is at peace, the duties of neutrality."

Horrid.—The Emperor of Morocco is said to have ordered all the inhabitants of one of his cities implicated in a revolt, to be put to the sword, and the place to be destroyed. "Thrones got by blood, must be with blood maintained."

Amongst the many excellent toasts drank at the dinner given on the 24th ult. by the descendants of the "Pilgrims of Pennsylvania," on the return of the anniversary of the landing of William Penn at Philadelphia, was the following appropriate and beautiful sentiment: "By Joseph Hopkinson, Esq.—The internal improvement of man: The roads and canals which bear the treasures of virtue to his heart, and knowledge to his mind."

It has lately been discovered by Mr. Rogers' Microscope, that the morbid secretions in the human subject, as the pus of consumption, cancer, &c. are *actually masses of animalculae.*—*London Paper.*

At a meeting of the Committee for erecting monuments to the memory of Generals GREENE and PULASKI, in the city of Savannah, on the 7th inst. it was resolved to offer premiums not exceeding fifty dollars each, for those two models, which should most exactly combine simplicity with neatness and economy with durability, and which should be presented within three months.

JUST Published by Phelps and Farnham, No. 5, Court street, and Nathaniel S. Simpkins, corner of Court and Brattle streets.—*Domestic Medicine*, or a Treatise on the Prevention and cure of Diseases by Regimen and Simple Medicines; containing a Dispensatory for the use of Private Practitioners; by William Buchan, M. D. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh. With considerable additions, and various notes, by A. P. Buchan, M. D. of the Royal College of Physicians, London, and Physician to the Westminster Hospital. To which is added, a Family Herbal—a new edition, revised and amended, by John G. Coffin, M. D. Fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society. *Boston November 25.*

MEMOIRS of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society; with selections from the most approved authors, adapted to the use of the practical Farmers of the United States; 1821. Illustrated with several copiate engravings of animals and numerous cuts of machines and agricultural implements.—For sale by CUMMINGS, HILLIARD & CO. No. 131 Washington street. Price \$1.25.

BREMEN GEESSE.—Ten Geese of this superior breed raised this season by the subscriber, are offered for sale on fair terms. They are not surpassed for beauty and size by any in the country. Purchasers will please apply at No. 2 Row's wharf. JOHN FLERRY. *Boston, Nov. 17, 1825.*

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.

[Corrected every Thursday evening.]

		FROM	TO
		D. C.	D. C.
APPLES, best.	bu		
APPLES, pot, 1st sort.	ton.	105 00	
pearl do.		110 00	114 00
BEANS, white.	bush	1 60	1 70
BLEP, mess, 200 lbs. new.	bu.	9 25	
cargo, No 1, new.		7 00	
" No 2, new.		5 75	
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1, new.	lb.		16
CHEESE, new milk.		7	9
skim'd milk.		3	4
FLAX		9	10
FLAX SEED	bush	95	1 00
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard st	bu.	6 25	
Genesee.		6 00	
Rye, best.		2 50	3 00
GRAIN, Rye	bush		64
Corn			76
Purley		50	
Oats			42
HOGS LARD, 1st sort, new.	lb.	11	12
HOPS, No 1, inspection		8	11
LIME			1 12
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.		80
PLASTER PARIS retails at	ton.	4 50	4 75
PORK, Bone Middlings, new.	bu.	16 00	
navy, mess, do.		13 00	
Cargo, No 1, do.		12 50	
SEEDS, Hard's Grass.	bush	1 75	2 00
Clover	lb.	7	8
WOOL, Merino, full blood, wash		75	1 20
do do unwashed		40	45
do do washed		45	50
do do 1-2 do		37	42
Native		60	75
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		52	55
do Spinning, 1st sort		40	45
PROVISION MARKET.			
BEEF, best pieces	lb.	9	12
PORK, fresh, best pieces.		6	8
" whole hogs.			
VEAL.		4	6
MUTTON.		5	8
POULTRY.		10	15
BUTTER, keg & tub.		16	18
lump, best.		16	20
EGGS.		14	19
MEAL, Rye, retail.	bush	70	80
Indian, do.		70	80
POTATOES.		40	50
CIUER, liquor.	bu.	1 35	1 50

MISCELLANIES.

COMPLAINTS OF THE POOR.

BY SOUTHEY.

And "wherefore do the poor complain?"
The rich man asks of me:
Come walk abroad with me, said I,
And I will answer thee.

'Twas evening, and the frozen streets
Were cheerless to behold;
And we were wrapt and coated well,
And yet, we felt the cold.

We met an old bare-headed man,
His locks were few and white;
I ask'd him what he did abroad,
In that cold winter night.

'Twas bitter keen, indeed, he said,
But at home no fire had he;
And, therefore, he had come abroad,
To ask for charity.

We met a young barefooted child,
And she begged loud and bold:
I ask'd her what she did abroad,
When the wind it blew so cold.

She said her father was at home,
And he lay sick in bed;
And, therefore, was it she was sent
Abroad to beg for bread.

We saw a woman sitting down
Upon a stone to rest;
She had a baby at her back,
Another at her breast.

I ask'd her why she loiter'd there,
When the wind it was so chill;
She turn'd her head, and bade the child
That scream'd behind, be still.

She told us that her husband serv'd
A soldier, far away;
And, therefore, to her parish, she
Was begging back her way.

We met a girl, her dress was loose,
And sunken was her eye;
Who, with the wanton's hollow voice,
Address'd the passers by.

I ask'd her what there was in guilt,
That could her heart allure
To shame, disease, and late remorse,
She answer'd she was poor.

I turn'd me to the rich man then,
For silently stood he:
You ask'd me why the poor complain,
And these have answer'd thee.

Instances of providential preservation.—The following Epitaph is copied from a tomb in the vicinity of Port Royal, Jamaica:—"Here lieth the body of Louis Gaddy, Esq. a native of Montpellier, in France, which country he left on account of the revocation. He was swallowed up by the earthquake, which occurred at this place in 1692, but, by the great Providence of God, was, by a second shock, flung into the sea, where he continued swimming till rescued by a boat, and lived 40 years afterwards."

An instance of providential preservation not dissimilar to the foregoing, is recorded in the annals of the British Navy. A merchant vessel in sailing through the blasted fragments of a ship of war, whose magazine had exploded, observed the first Lieutenant lying extended on the carriage of a gun. On his being taken up, it was, to the utter amazement of the crew, discovered that he was beginning to revive. Cordials were immediately administered, and, in a very short space of time, he was completely restored. He was altogether unconscious of the awful convulsion, barely recollecting that he

had caught hold of the carriage while giving some directions respecting it.

About the year 1751, a vessel bound from Dublin to Holyhead, in which Major C——, a relative of a noble family in the north of Ireland, was a passenger, having been struck by a large ship which in a dark night had run foul of it, immediately sank. The crew of the ship, awaked by the shock, ran instantly on deck with lights, but not a single vestige of the vessel or of the passengers was visible on the surface of the water. An eddy merely marked the place where she had been; but though the boats were instantly manned and sent out, not a human being could be found. After a little time, however, had elapsed, a strange sailor was seen sitting on the deck of the ship, in a kind of stupid amazement. On interrogating him, they discovered that he had belonged to the vessel which had foundered. Of the mode of his escape he knew nothing, neither had he any recollection of the accidental meeting of the two vessels, nor of the situation in which he had been placed when the transaction happened. It was, however, conjectured that he had at that period been aloft in a deep sleep, and had been precipitated from his station among the shrouds and sails of the ship, and his fall having been thus broken, he had descended upon the deck, where he had remained for some time in a state of insensibility.

The foregoing instances of extraordinary preservation, recall to our recollection one equally remarkable, which happened, a few years since, to a gentleman formerly residing in this State, but now one of the most eminent merchants in London—[SAMUEL WILLIAMS, Esq. formerly of Salem.]

Passing one night on the ocean, he was suddenly aroused by a tremendous shock. Springing instantly on deck, he was met by something at the head of the gangway, which, though but partially awake, he instinctively seized hold on, and clung to. It proved to be the bowsprit of a larger ship, which had run afoul of them, and which passed directly over the vessel in which he was a passenger. It was instantly sunk, and every soul on board, beside himself, perished in the general destruction, leaving him alone to tell the sad and untimely fate of all his companions. He then formed the resolution never more to risque the dangers of the sea, to which he has, thus far rigidly adhered.—*Worcester Spy.*

Ohio.—The number of sheep owned in Jefferson county, is said to be 25,000. The flock of William R. Dickenson, of about 2000 merinos, is admitted to be the best in the United States. That of B. Wells, is of about the same number, and but little inferior. Another flock of 7 or 800, from the choice of the Dickenson flock, belongs to John and Alexander McDowell. Dickenson's wool, at the last shearing, produced him \$5000, and he has sold 7000 dollars worth of sheep without impairing his flock. Tobacco planting has also been introduced into this county, and promises well.

The citizens of Ohio are about to introduce railroads into that state. In a Columbus paper, notice is given of an application to the next general assembly, praying that a rail-road may be constructed, to commence at the head of the Columbus feeder, and to pass through the counties of Delaware, Marion, Crawford, Seneca, and Sandusky, to the Sandusky Bay.

Curious Operation.—The London *Lancet* gives an account of the transfusion of blood from the arm of a robust healthful husband, to the arm of his wife, who was apparently dying of hemorrhage. The operation was at Guy's Hospital, under the direction of Doctor Blundell. The cephalic vein of the woman's right arm was laid bare to the extent of an inch, under which was passed a needle at the lower part of the incision, to prevent the efflux of blood. In this position, by means of a tube and syringe, two ounces of blood, taken from the arm of the husband, was injected into the vein of the wife, and slowly thrown towards the heart. This quantity of blood produced little effect on the patient; and after a very short pause, two ounces more of the vital fluid were thrown in, which caused the pulse at the wrist to intermit, and a slight restlessness ensued; and in ten minutes the woman was evidently recovering, and from that period went on improving.

The Doctor, who has seen many cases of hemorrhage, thinks this timely supply of blood, though only four ounces, rescued his patient from death.

An English Turnip was raised in the garden of the late Capt. Wait Gould, in Hanover, N. H. the present season, which measured in circumference, three feet and seven inches and weighed *nineteen pounds!*

The above may be relied on as a correct statement. *Et. N. H. Intell.*

The business of the United States Branch Bank is now transacted at the new and elegant office in State Street.



FRUIT TREES, &c.

JAMES BLOODGOOD & CO. have for sale at their nursery, at Flushing, on Long Island, near New York,

Fruit and Forest Trees, Flowering Shrubs & Plants of the most approved sorts.

The proprietors of this Nursery attend personally to the inoculation and engrafting of *all their Fruit Trees*, and purchasers may rely with confidence, that the Trees they order will prove genuine.

Orders left with Mr ZENDEER COOK, jr. No. 44 State Street, Boston, will be transmitted to us, and received prompt and particular attention. Catalogues will be delivered, and any information imparted respecting the condition, &c. &c. that may be required, on application to him. Sept. 30.

FOR SALE—a Farm situated in the pleasant and flourishing village of Dixmont, through which the mail stage passes twice a week from Augusta to Bangor, and is only from 16 to 20 miles distant to four ports on the Penobscot river. It has a convenient farm-house, 2 large barns, sheep folds, sheds, and out houses all in good repair; will summer and winter 100 sheep and from 15 to 20 head of neat cattle; with a good set of farming tools of the most approved kinds, which may be had with the premises if required.—For further particulars, inquire of BENJAMIN BUTMAN, on the premises. 76. Dixmont (Me.) Oct. 13, 1825.

PARSONS & CO. City Furniture warehouse, 21 Union Street, near the Union Stone, keep constantly on hand for sale, a general assortment of furniture, chairs, looking glasses, feathers of all kinds, fire sets, brushes, bellows, &c. &c.

Published Friday, at THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within the year, the time of subscribing will be entitled to a copy of the volume gratis.

Gentlemen who procure the above subscribers, are entitled to a sixth volume gratis.

THE ARTS.

From the Rhode Island American.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE GENERATION OF STEAM.

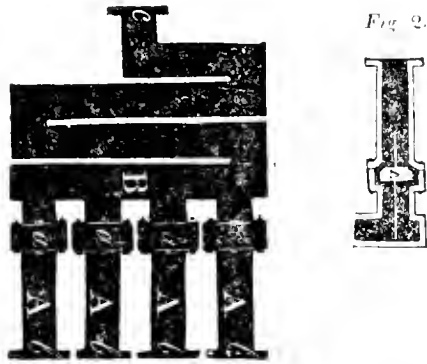


Fig. 2.



Figure 1. Vertical view of the Compound Evaporator with its two departments connected together.

A. A. A. A. The tubes in which the steam is generated, called the Generative Department.

B. The long tube in which the steam is deposited, called the Reservoir.

a. a. a. a. The junction of the two departments.

b. b. b. b. The ends of the generative tubes, to which forcing pumps are to be attached.

c. The end of the Reservoir from which the steam is to be conveyed to work the engine.

Figure 2. Sectional view of the internal part of one of the tubes of the generative department, and the contiguous part of the Reservoir, exhibiting the valves and its position at the junction of the two departments.

v. The valve.

In a former paper we noticed a discovery made by Dr Wadsworth of Portsmouth, in this State, of an improvement in the generation of steam. We, at that time, knew nothing of the manner in which the plan was to be carried into effect; yet we could perceive that the inventor had grounded his principle on the fact, that water required a certain length of time, with a given quantity of heat, to be converted into steam of a specified pressure. It is a law in chemistry, that the time that boiling water requires to be converted into steam, is six times as long as the necessary quantity of ice requires to be converted into the same quantity of boiling water, supposing the heat to be uniform, and of the same degree in both cases. But the delay required for converting water into steam is not the only difficulty removed by this improvement. It is intended to prevent the injection of the water from diminishing the quantity or power of the steam already generated. In the process of generating steam, the water will receive heat from every thing hotter than itself, that it comes in contact with; this will always be the case, and the steam already generated will be more or less cooled by the water's being thrown directly into it. It is evident, therefore, that the inventor

has well founded his plan in the very nature of the case, and our readers will find both these obstacles are completely obviated by the improvement under consideration.

We have received from one of our correspondents a description of this improvement, extracted from the Doctor's specification, and we, with pleasure, give it a place in our columns:

The Compound Evaporator is an improvement in the generation of steam, that differs from all the ways for that purpose heretofore invented, and consists in the principle of making steam in one department, and then depositing it in another department for use, in such a manner that the two departments shall be so far independent of each other, that the injection of water, and the subsequent conversion of it into steam in the one department, shall not lessen the heat or power of the steam in the department in which it is deposited. This is accomplished as follows:

Several short tubes, of a calibre of two to twenty inches, more or less, are each of them to be connected, at one end to a separate forcing pump, and at the other end they are to be connected to a long tube. The short tubes are the first department; in them the water is converted into steam and they are, therefore, called the Generative Department. The long tube, which is attached to the short tubes, is the other department; in this the steam is deposited, and it is, therefore, called the Reservoir. The two departments or divisions are made independent of each other to a certain degree by valves placed where the generative department is connected with the reservoir. The valves may be made in the usual manner of conical valves, with or without an external communication by levers; or they may be made in any form, and placed in any position at the junction of two departments, *ad libitum*. The tubes may be made of wrought or cast iron, or they may be made of copper, or iron lined with copper, to prevent the decomposition of the water and oxidizement of the metal.

This improvement is intended for a substitute for a boiler, or the steam generative tubes heretofore in use, and an engine with this improvement, having a safety-valve anywhere in the reservoir, may be completed on the common or any other plan that necessity requires.

When this improvement is put in operation, a forcing pump injects a quantity of hot water into one of the tubes of the generative department. The water is there converted into steam which opens the valve and enters the reservoir. Before this process is completed, another forcing pump in its turn injects a similar quantity of water into its respective tube, and so on till the generative tubes and the reservoir are filled with steam. The engine is then set to work by conveying the steam from the reservoir to the cylinder of the engine, in any way at pleasure. But as the working of the engine requires a constant supply of steam, it is necessary that more water should be thrown into the first division. Accordingly, as the forcing pumps are set to work alternately by the engine, so each

of the generative tubes receives in its turn a quantity of water from its forcing pump. The injection of the water into the tube cools or condenses, to a greater or less degree, the steam that was in the tube, and the steam in the reservoir would be also proportionably weakened, and the operation of the engine thereby retarded were it not for the valve stationed at the entrance of the reservoir from the generative tube. Immediately on the water's being injected, the valve is closed by the steam in the reservoir pressing to enter the generative tubes and fill the partial vacuum produced by the condensation of its steam. The valve remains closed until there is a sufficient quantity of steam in the generative tube to overcome the pressure of the steam in the reservoir against the opposite side of it; the valve then opens, and steam passes into the reservoir. Thus the reservoir is supplied with steam from the generative department, without parting with any of its caloric, or suffering any diminution in the elasticity of its steam. The quantity of water to be injected, and the times of its injection are to be regulated as the necessity of the case may require."

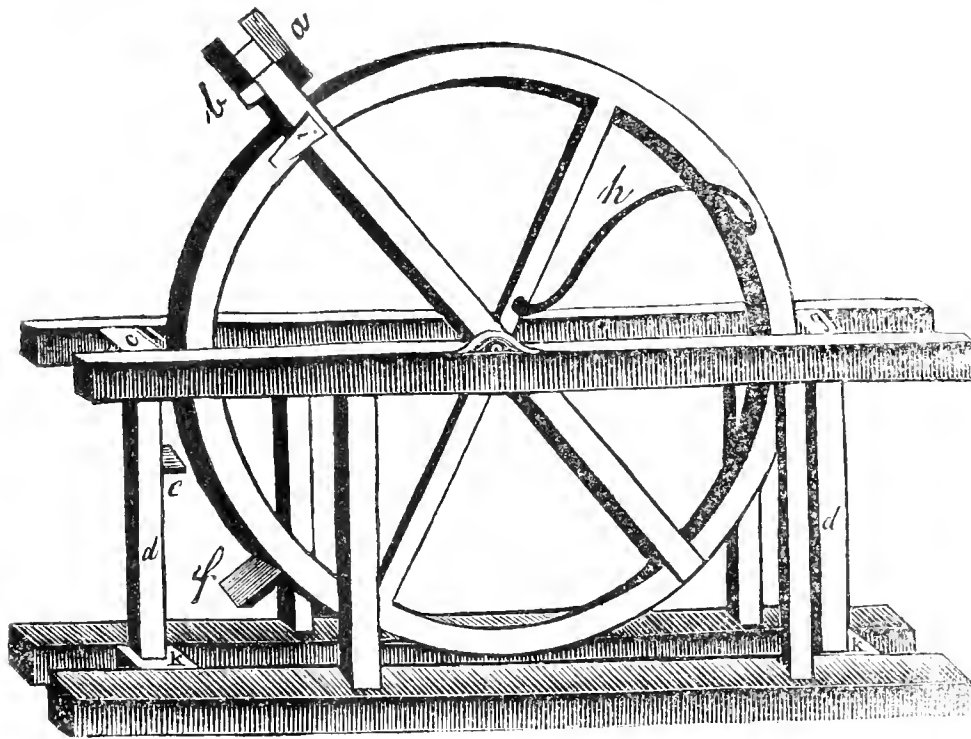
By the above the publick is made acquainted with a superior improvement in the noble art of Steam Enginry. The bare description of it is sufficient to convince any person, arrived to the years of understanding, that it will answer the Doctor's expectation; and we confidently hope that he will shortly make us a visit in a steam-boat propelled by an engine composed of the Compound Evaporator united with his Power Wheel.

CASHMERE.

The shawls of Cashmere supply the whole civilized world. It is said they are manufactured on 16,000 looms, each of which gives employment to two or three men. The work is so inconceivably tedious, by which the fine patterns are produced, that not more than a quarter of an inch is completed in a whole day. It is not unusual to find a loom occupied with one shawl for an entire year.—The wool of which they are made is brought from Tibet, consisting of the inside coat or down of sheep peculiar to that mountainous region. The wool is at first of a grey colour, but being bleached, it becomes a beautiful white, and takes the various dyes readily when spun. It is a curious fact that the borders are attached to the shawls after fabrication, so delicately, that no eye can detect the place of junction. The valley of Cashmere has been celebrated from the most early times for its beauty. Nothing can exceed its romantic advantages from nature. In the centre of a plain near the lake of Cashmere, studded with little isles, where the gardens and pavilions of the Mogul Emperor, where the nobles made annual visits to feast on the charms of this lovely valley, and to choose wives from among the beautiful girls of Cashmere; whose delicacy of complexion and symmetry of form were only surpassed by the elegant turn of their minds, the liveliness of their disposition, and the sweetness of their tempers.—*Nat. Journal.*

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

IMPROVEMENT IN MAKING BRICKS AND TILE.



REFERENCES. *a* beater for tile—*b* beater for brick—*c* mould for brick—*d* follower's studs—*e* cog in the follower—*f* cog in the wheel—*g* mould for the iron by which the wheel is moved—*h* are two pieces of wood secured upon each side of the shaft or beam which guide the beater to the mould—*k* bed pieces.

THE WHEEL BEATING PRESS.

We have seen and are much pleased with a newly invented patented machine with the above appellation, which is intended for compressing and smoothing unburnt Bricks and Tile at one operation. The following extract from the specification, together with the annexed plate, will serve to give an explanation of this machine, and the uses to which it may be applied.

"This improvement consists of a strong box or mould, of the proper size and form, to receive the bricks and tile to be pressed, having no cover nor top, firmly fixed in or near the end of a frame resembling the frame of a common grind stone. In the bottom or under side of this mould is nicely fitted, a strong plate supported by a perpendicular stud or post with a tenon on the lower end let into a bed piece, the shoulder of said tenon resting on the bed-piece, holds or supports the said plate a small space within the bottom of the mould, which stud and plate supported by it taken together we call a follower. The power of beating or pressing the bricks and tile is produced by hauging a beam or shaft upon its centre on a horizontal axis near the middle of said frame, of such length and at such a distance as that, when turned on its own axis, a beater exactly fitted to strike into the top of the mould and fixed on the outer end of said shaft, shall strike and press the brick or tile placed in the mould.

For the convenience of working this beam or shaft, a loaded or heavy perpendicular wheel or circle is so fixed on said shaft, that the shaft forms an arm of the wheel. This wheel has a

pin or cog in its outer circumference so that by revolving the wheel on its own axis, this cog is made to strike on the under side of another cog in the stud of the follower and thereby raise or drive the follower up to the top of the mould. The operation of pressing is produced by placing a brick in the mould, the follower being at its resting point on the shoulder of the stud and forming a bottom to the mould. The wheel, with its shaft or arm and loaded rim is turned on its axis, so as to raise the arm on which is the beater to an angle of forty-five degrees (or more or less); then by turning the wheel on its axis forcibly towards the mould, the beater will fairly and exactly strike the brick lying in the mould. The wheel is then turned on its axis in the opposite direction to raise the beater, and at the same time the cog in the rim of the wheel strikes the under side of the cog in the side of the stud of the follower, and drives or forces up the follower into the mould and thus raises or drives up the brick, smoothed and hardened, to the top of the mould ready to be taken away."

The proprietors of the above machine are Dr. JOHN BARSTOW, and Mr. GEORGE POLLARD, both of Hallowell, Maine. Rights under the Patent for said Machine for several towns in Massachusetts have already been disposed of; and, we understand, for a price, which will handsomely remunerate the inventors and proprietors. The price of constructing a machine does not exceed thirty dollars. Applications for said machine, or rights under said patent, may be made to the above mentioned proprietors, or to Mr. JOSEPH R. NEWELL, No. 103, State-street, Boston, where one of the machines may be seen, and its principles explained.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Receipt to cure Hams, smoked Beef, Pork or Beef. [Communicated by J. M. Salter, Esq. of Wakefield, N. H.]

For 100 lbs. of meat take 4 gallons of water, 3oz salt petre, 4lbs. of sugar, or one gallon of bright thick molasses, (sugar is preferred) and 16lbs. of coarse salt. Boil it all together, and as the scum rises take it carefully off, till it is entirely clean. Then rub the pieces that are clear of blood well with salt, and when the pickle is cool, pack the meat close in a clean tight cask, and turn the pickle on. Put a false head on the top, and heavy stones on that. What you wish to smoke, after it has lain two months or more in the pickle, may be taken out, wiped dry and a paper bag may be sewed round it. If a ham it ought to hang with the shank down. After the hams are smoked, they may be put back into the pickle of the same kind before mentioned, to prevent the worms from taking them. If there are bloody pieces, the blood should be soaked out, and they should be put into another cask. In May the pickle will generally turn white, then it should be boiled over and a few handfuls of salt added.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

POTATOES.

Worcester, Nov. 29, 1825.

MR FESSENDEN—As "A Horticulturist" in your paper of the 11th inst. has advanced and supported what most people conversant with the subject will consider a new fact in the natural history of the potatoe, it seems to be the duty of those who have recommended *early planting and late harvesting* this indispensable root, either to support this doctrine, or renounce their error. He says that "if you leave the early varieties of the potatoe for six weeks after they are ripe, they will push or start again exactly in the same manner as if you planted them in the ensuing spring," that is, in plain terms, after this period they will commence their natural process of vegetation. If this be their natural tendency, one would suppose that *six days* after they were ripe would be as amply sufficient to manifest their disposition as *six weeks*. The second growth of the potatoe has indeed been considered and spoken of, I believe, universally by farmers and horticulturists in this part of the country who have noticed it as "a phenomenon," if they have not considered it a disease, although it may have been very familiar to some in the neighborhood of the writer. That it is an unprecedented occurrence even here is not probable, as similar seasons may have produced similar effects; but that it is a rare one I infer from the fact, that after much inquiry, no one can be found who has before noticed it. In the few instances here offered, a solitary potatoe was affected. If occasioned by long retention in the earth, the whole mass would be in motion, both late or early; and the caution of your correspondent to dig them as soon as the stalks die, implied from his very judicious advice respecting other ripe fruits of the earth must be promptly followed to secure a crop, if not to prevent their becoming extinct. But whatever appearances may sometimes justify the opinion that the laws which protect this vegetable at its home in the

NOVA SCOTIA.

The following gentlemen have been chosen officers of the Provincial Agricultural Society: His Exc'y Lieut. Gen. Sir JAS. KEMPT, *Pres't*; Hon. Chief Justice BLOWERS, *1st Vice Pres't*; Hon. MICHAEL WALLACE, *2d Vice Pres't*; JOHN YOUNG Esq., *Secretary*.

[Extract from the Report of the East River Agricultural Society.]

Our infant Agriculture needs for some time yet, the legislative encouragement it has enjoyed for some years past. Ours is not the only place where self-interest is not a sufficient motive to induce people to forego the unprofitable practices and modes of their ancestors for others that are newer and better. Farmers who cannot read, and who have not seen the world, must witness the success of improved modes frequently repeated, before they can be prevailed upon to give up their prejudices and adopt them. Of the many farmers on this river, not many beside the members of this Society, have much altered their old modes; only a few instances of improvement are extensively adopted. The continuance of a stimulus would certainly multiply the number, and quicken the circulation of improvement with us.

"The crop of this year is much better than any body expected at a certain period. We had dismal anticipations respecting the potatoe crop, during the prevalence of the drought, but the fine fall, with the absence of frost, has amended it amazingly. The hay and the straw are short, but the quality of the different sorts of grain is good, and they were housed in excellent order. There is scarcely any complaint of smut or mildew; and on the whole the crop is nearly an average one. If the winter does not set in early, an uncommon proportion of land will be ploughed this fall."

The Report states that a machine for cleansing Flax has been erected by Mr Alex. Grant; and, although he has to contend against strong prejudices of the inhabitants, there can be no doubt but his machine will prove of great advantage to that part of the province.

CONNECTICUT RIVER.

We hope the interest which has been excited upon this subject will not be suffered to subside, merely because the means which are in operation, to attain the desired improvements, are not visible. In the Legislature of Vermont, much has been doing, and a very promising spirit prevails there, as will appear by the following extract of a letter dated Montpelier, Nov. 2:

Mr. Smith, agent of the Connecticut River Association, is here. He has been before a committee, and has reported the progress, which the company has already made, and also their prospects of future success. His communications have been very interesting. The committee room has been constantly crowded, and every thing favourable to the enterprise, has been received with unequivocal manifestations of pleasure. Mr. Smith puts the most entire success beyond the least doubt. His views of a favourable scheme may possibly be too sanguine, but I hope most devoutly that we may realize all his anticipations. We hardly appreciate the importance of the undertaking. I do not mean,

that we are not alive to the subject, but that we have not as yet, attached the consequence to it that it justly deserves. The effects which the Northern Canal has already had upon the Western side of the mountain, are truly surprising. Not only is the business greatly enhanced, but the modes of doing it are entirely changed.—We learn that at Vergennes and St. Alban's they are butchering two hundred head of cattle per day, and that those places from dull, quiet little villages, are converted into marts of business of no small consequence. It seems that what, before the canal was made, was deemed of no value or importance, has now become an article of trade and exportation. In fact every man on the Western side of the mountain, with whom I have conversed, speaks with the greatest enthusiasm of their Canal. They all say it has opened sources of wealth and trade, that they had never before even dreamed of. Who ten years since, supposed that the Government of the United States would ever make appropriations for building light houses upon the Western line of the State of Vermont? No one would have doubted but this would be done, if occasion should require, but who at that time supposed that the navigation of Lake Champlain would ever be so extensive, as to require such an appropriation? On the success of the scheme for the improvement of the navigation of Connecticut River, depends almost wholly the future prosperity of the Eastern side of the mountain.

The great manufacturing establishments, existing and contemplated on the eastern bank of the river in this vicinity, add very much to the interest and importance of this subject to our citizens. The Chickopee river is to witness a vast development of its privileges. The capitalists who are already engaged at Ware, Palmer, and in this town, will not fail to see the advantages which they may derive from a sure, safe and permanent water communication with the Sound; and they will not be satisfied with the present mode of transportation from the river to their establishments, if a better one could be procured by the expenditure of money.—The above extract contains some useful hints for the consideration of those who live 10, 20 and 30 miles from the river, and who may be disposed to think their interest in the subject, very inconsiderable.—*Springfield Journal*

Cider.—The produce of orchards in New England was, perhaps, never lower than at the present time. We are informed that great quantities of cider have been sold this season, in this vicinity, for 50 or 60 cents a barrel. That of superior quality, after having being transported eight or ten miles, sells from 75 cents to one dollar.—*Hampshire Gazette*.

At the town of Palmyra, 360 miles from New York, there were 1500 cattle slaughtered in 1821. At the close of the present year there will have been 3000.

The recent fires on the Penobscot, destroyed an immense number of valuable timber trees on the lands belonging to this state and Maine.

Indian Almanac.—When the first snow which falls is quick eat up by the sun, put away snow shoes, and mend moccasins.

earth have become obsolete, we have abundant evidence that the wise Author of Nature has adapted it to its condition. While it acquires a valuable maturity for use by remaining in the ground after it has attained its growth, it is not endangered by any propensity which would necessarily destroy it. Experiments have been made to force them to a new growth much more favorable to success than their native position in the hill, but without effect. A potatoe of the same kind, taken from the cellar and planted in July when the new ones are ripe will readily vegetate and produce a crop, while the new ones will lie dormant.

The assertion of your correspondent respecting the vegetation of the *early varieties of the potatoe* does not comport with my observation. The last extraordinary season I early planted five different kinds. After the later potatoes were fit for use, they furnished my daily supply. These were the first harvested. The early kinds were left in the ground, not six, but twelve weeks after the stalks were dead, until late in October; and, as my man informed me, not one had sprouted. The few noticed which had commenced a second growth were of a late kind, grew in a pass way, which in July was repeatedly crossed, with a team. Whether the consequent disturbance and injury had any agency may admit of question. The subject is an important one—but its being so well understood, and settled by most of your readers this formal discussion may be deemed unnecessary. Even your correspondent does not appear a full convert to his own doctrine. He remarks that this year the same thing happened to the sweet or Carolina potatoe. This from his manner of noticing it, he considers *extraordinary*, if not a "phenomenon." Among the strange productions of the past season, I noticed the advice of another writer to leave *dead* ripe small potatoes in the ground with an assurance that they will grow larger. Some of the five varieties mentioned above were left on account of their being too small for culinary purposes. I can inform the gentleman that after a three months' trial I could not perceive that they exerted any *self-regenerating* power.

I take also this occasion to mention, that agreeably to your suggestion, I have tried an experiment proposed by a writer in your paper last year to replant the old potatoe after the vines were set, as a basis for another crop. My want of success I impute to my having *waited until all the eyes had been converted into shoots*. There is doubtless a period in the vegetation of the potatoe when its first shoots may be severed, and the residue with the parent may be cultivated in another hill: but it will admit of question whether both parcels will be as productive as the potatoe would have been had it been left undisturbed. Those who believe in the utility of distributing eyes would do more wisely to cut the potatoe before it is planted.

Respectfully yours, O. FISKE.

Worcester, Nov. 25, 1825.



Profitable Farming.—The Bangor Gazette states that Thomas Drew, has sold this season, from his farm at Matawankeag, 75 tons of hay, at an average price of 15 dollars, making the extraordinary amount of 1125 dollars.

AN ADDRESS,

Delivered before the Hillsborough Agricultural Society,
at their Cattle Show and Fair, at New Boston,
Sept. 22, 1825;

By DANIEL ADAMS, President of the Society.

The savage never tills the ground. In that state, and even in the first stages of civilization, the labor and the exertions of every individual are required, during the whole year, to procure a scanty and precarious subsistence, barely sufficient to prolong a wretched existence. Circumstances so adverse, not only operate as a bar to the introduction of the arts, but most effectually chill and render torpid every effort of the human mind. Man so situated discovers little of those rational faculties, by which, in more advanced stages of society, he is so eminently distinguished. It is only in situations where the means of subsistence are ample, where the labour of a certain part of the community is sufficient to provide the necessaries of life for the whole, and where a considerable part of the remainder are placed beyond the necessity of toiling to procure the first necessaries of life, that the powers of the human mind develop themselves. To this state of comparative ease and independence, man has been exalted by the introduction of *Agriculture*. To this has succeeded all the other arts connected either with the comfort or the elegance of life.

From the period that Agriculture came to be so well understood as to enable a part to produce the necessaries of life in sufficient abundance for the whole, the attention of the remainder would be directed to other pursuits. There is a natural propensity in man to aspire to something beyond what he possesses at the present time. The first wants of life being once supplied, and a permanent provision made for them, new desires would be felt. Warm clothing and comfortable habitations would be the first in order: fine clothes and other elegancies would follow in succession, together with science, literature and the fine arts. Such is the inseparable connexion of agriculture with the comfort, the happiness and the exaltation of the human race. In a political point of view, it is perhaps the only firm and stable foundation of national greatness. As a profession, it strengthens the mind without enervating the body. In morals, it has been well observed, it leads to increase of virtue, without introducing vice. In religion, it naturally inspires devotion and dependence on Providence. It is a rational and agreeable amusement to the man of leisure, and a boundless source of contemplation and activity to the industrious.

To exhibit to you Agriculture, not only as an art, but also as a science, to point out one principal defect, and advert to a mean most successful for its advancement, will be my object in the present Address. In this presentation to you of the subject, you are not to anticipate either originality in thought, or elegance in diction.—To be plain, practical, and, if possible, useful, is the utmost bound of my ambition.

Agriculture is not only an art to be practised, but it is a science to be STUDIED. Hence have arisen those distinctive appellations among agricultural men, such as husbandman or farmer, practical farmer, theoretical farmer, gentleman farmer, book farmer, accomplished farmer, and practical scientific farmer, or agriculturalist.—

These terms are used without any very definite ideas having been affixed to their signification. This I consider a great defect with agricultural writers, the neglect on their part of giving us clear and explicit definitions of the terms by them made use of in their writings. There is a kind of provincial dialect among farmers, in districts and countries, and without such definitions, words which are very plain and intelligible in one district or country, are totally unintelligible in another. The word *meadow*, for instance, with us, signifies low, sunken, boggy land, whereas in England and some parts of this country, it is applied to all mowing grounds, whether uplands or bogs. Hence, when one of our farmers reads of turning up meadows, converting them to tillage, and cultivating on them various kinds of crops, he throws down the book in disgust, supposing all this can be nothing more than the vagary of some visionary brain. But here lies the difficulty; the *writer* is describing operations carried on upon his uplands, which the *reader*, in his own mind, transfers to some *swamp*, through which perhaps an animal cannot be made to pass without hazard or loss.

In imitation therefore of an example, which I would recommend to all writers on agriculture, I will proceed to classify and define these several terms, already introduced, all which are of frequent occurrence, not only in books, but also in conversation.

In the first place I remark, that some of these terms are used in a manner nearly synonymous and ought to be considered purely so. Such are the words husbandry and agriculture. Husbandry is a word purely English; agriculture, and its derivative agriculturalist, are of Latin origin. The latter are more classical than the former, and are perhaps more frequently used by learned men, who, you know, are fond of words which smell a little of the Latin and Greek. They are however to be considered the same in signification, and whether we use the terms farmer, husbandman or agriculturalist, we make no discrimination in the meaning or sense. These are properly *generic* terms, that is, terms applied to a class, or genus, which admits of being divided into species. They are terms applied indiscriminately to all men as a body, who in any way direct their attention to agriculture. The species into which this genus of men admit of being divided are three, designated by these three specific terms—*practical farmer*, *theoretical farmer*, and *practical scientific farmer*, substituting in all cases, if you please, the word husbandman or agriculturalist, in place of the word farmer, without any variation of the sense. I further observe that the term *book-farmer*, if used at all, I would have applied exclusively to the theoretical farmer, and the terms *accomplished farmer*, *gentleman farmer*, to the practical, scientific farmer; although I do not approve of the use of the latter in any sense as a specific term, because we are *all* gentlemen.

Having thus classed these several terms, I shall now proceed to some remarks on these three specific characters; and first on the theoretical farmer.

The *Theoretical Farmer* is the worst of all farmers; so much so, that he is no farmer at all. He is all theory, without any experience. He rarely descends to facts. He soars so high in the aerial flights of fancy, that he almost loses sight of this mundane sphere. His books are

monstrously deceptive, and in these he is often as prolific as a hen is in chickens. These men discover more anxiety for their *opinions*, than for the advancement of knowledge; and in place of selecting *facts* for the basis of their works, and reasoning from these, their solicitude to form theories of their own has led them to bend facts to *theories*, and thus they have involved both themselves and their followers in endless perplexity and error. It was a pleasant question put to one of this character, why *white* sheep feed more than *black* ones. Not at all scrupulous of the fact, he ran on a long dissertation upon colours, such as that black absorbs more of the sun's rays than white, and much of this sort of stuff, little to the satisfaction of him who propounded the question, while the plain good sense of the practical farmer cut the gordian knot at once by replying—it was because there were more of them!

Some of our books on agriculture, especially some of the earlier publications, were written by men of this description of character. They had never studied agriculture in the closet, but had never seen it exemplified in the field. Their theories were not grounded on experience.—Theory without experience, is no better than faith without works. Either may inflate the imagination, but neither will edify the understanding or warm the heart. It is thus, in no small degree, which has brought what is sometimes called *book-farming* into so much disrepute, and surely not without some degree of reason. But then the prejudice is carried to a very unwarrantable length, even to the rejection of *all* books, so that now there are those among our farmers, who pass for plain, honest, and even sensible men, on whom you could no more prevail to read an agricultural book, than you could on a Mahometan to read the Bible!

The *Practical Farmer* is one who practises agriculture as an art, or vocation, but who has never studied it as a science. I know not how to speak of this character with any degree of particularity, lest there should be thought to be something petulant or even harsh in my remarks. I would not however handle the subject deceitfully. I would be honest, I would be just. But as this character will be again brought up to view, I shall content myself here with exhibiting only two or three traits of it, which, although perhaps not *general*, are yet but too evident in many *individuals* of the species.

It has been remarked by a certain writer, that "The more we really need information"—on any subject, no matter what—"The more we really need information, the less anxious are we generally to obtain it." This I am sorry to be compelled to say, is one distinguishing trait in many individuals of the character under consideration. The less they know of the science of agriculture, the composition of soils, the economy of plants, their growths, nourishment, the principles into which they are resolved by decomposition—the less they know of these and other subjects connected with their profession, the less they feel the *need* of information. And in exact proportion as is their ignorance, so, generally, is their indifference, until, in many instances, it settles into downright aversion to all that light, on agricultural subjects, which, at the present day, is bursting on the vision of those who have eyes open to receive it.

Another trait in the character under consider-

ation, is great attachment to former usages and habits, and, what is a natural consequence, strong aversion to all innovations or changes. "Farmers," observes a very distinguished agriculturalist, "are the most difficult of any people under the sun, to be convinced of the errors which are manifest in their practice; or, of the utility of the most advantageous improvements, which may be made in their profession."

The *Practical, Scientific Farmer*, or agriculturalist, is one, who, with the *practice*, unites the *study* of agriculture as a science. It is the same character, as before observed, which is sometimes called the *accomplished farmer*. This character combines the excellencies of the two former without their defects. It is a character on which I should delight to dwell, and exhibit to you in all its beauty, in all its proportions, would time permit. I must however be brief.

Men of this character, it must be confessed, are not, generally, so much employed in the labors of the field, as those of the character last described. But then they are no strangers there. They visit, superintend and inspect the several operations carried on upon their estates, and distinguish the various causes and circumstances which influence their failure or success. It is not the circumstance simply of being employed in the labours of the field, as some seem to suppose, which makes the accomplished farmer; for then the ox might aspire to this character as well as his master; but it is *viewing those operations in the light of science*. Accordingly men of this character are frequently found in the learned professions, among our mechanics, merchants, and even among our statesmen and warriors, who from commanding in armies and presiding in senates, have frequently descended to the humbler walks of husbandry, and have there found an employment sufficient to interest the most splendid talents.

WASHINGTON was of this character. At the close of the American revolution, he retired to his estate at Mount Vernon, containing between three and four thousand acres of cultivable land and extending a distance, following the windings of the river, of more than ten miles on the Potomac. There he opened a correspondence with Sir John Sinclair, President of the British Board of Agriculture, and with other distinguished characters, both at home and abroad. In one of these letters he observes, "The more I am acquainted with agricultural affairs the better I am pleased with them; inasmuch, that I can nowhere find so great satisfaction as in these innocent and useful pursuits." And again,—"In indulging these feelings, I am led to reflect, how much more delightful to an undebauched mind is the task of making improvements on the earth than all the vain glory, which can be acquired from ravaging it by the most uninterrupted career of conquest." Such were the sentiments of a man whom all the world have concurred to honor.

The ex-presidents, particularly Mr Jefferson and Mr Madison, are of this character. The estate of Mr Jefferson, at the time he accepted the presidency, consisted of four farms, each farm divided into seven fields of forty acres each, the whole under a seven years' system of rotation. Both of these gentlemen have written several important papers on agriculture. Mr Jefferson particularly, in one of these papers,

has condescended to determine on the most mathematical principles, the proper angle which the mould-board should make with the plough share. In doing this he has rendered a very important service to his country. Drawings of this mould-board have been taken and carried to Europe, and it will probably serve to perpetuate his name in grateful remembrance.

But it is not necessary that a man should have commanded in armies, or have presided in senates, or that he should have had what is called a liberal education, or that he should have studied Latin, or Greek, or Hebrew, or Euclid, to his becoming a practical, scientific farmer. It is necessary however he should possess an inquiring mind, a talent for observation, and habits of reflection. It is necessary he should be capable of tracing effects to their *proper* causes. In order for this it will be necessary he should have some acquaintance with the principles of natural philosophy, and especially, of *agricultural chemistry*. Some of his leisure hours must be devoted to reading. He must record facts, compare this thing with that, and endeavour to find out the *principle* in every thing. "The growth of a plant, its fastidious selection of a genial soil—the manner in which it draws nourishment from the air through the medium of its leaves, or from the earth by the agency of its roots, the multitude of changes which it undergoes from its embryo state to its maturity—not only furnish subjects of curious research and ingenious speculation; but, if properly examined, evince that there is some principle in the matter, some universal law, by which these and other phenomena are produced and regulated." In the discovery of this law, and the different forms in which it operates, consists the *Science of Agriculture*.

And here permit me to notice—it is to men of this character we are indebted for most of the improvements and discoveries which have been made in agriculture. Who, let me ask, first brought into notice gypsum or Plaster of Paris as a manure? It was Judge Peters, a distinguished practical, scientific agriculturalist of Pennsylvania. Who first imported and brought into notice the fine woolled sheep of Spain?—It was the late Col. Homphreys, a distinguished practical, scientific agriculturalist of Connecticut. Who first described and brought into notice the process of horizontal ploughing, guided by an implement called the rafter level? It was Mr Jefferson, that distinguished sage and agriculturalist of Monticello. Who is it that has given us the first example of hedging and soiling agreeably to the most approved method in English husbandry? It is Mr Quincy, a distinguished practical, scientific agriculturalist, of Massachusetts.

We might proceed and enquire, for centuries past, into the history of every important improvement in agriculture, and we should, in almost every instance, trace them to the *practical, scientific agriculturalist*. And yet there are some among us, who have the folly to urge it as an *objection* against our agricultural societies, that they are composed partly of this class of men! All such they would have excluded. It is true, these societies like other improvements in agriculture, have mostly originated with men of this character, who, having a warm interest in the improvement of the country, and public spirit enough to bestow their services gratuit-

ously, magnanimously offer on the altar of public utility, the devotion of their hearts and the inspiring influence of their example.

The first grand impulse given to agriculture in every country, has been communicated by men of this character, who, although not themselves engaged in the occupation of farming as a profession, studied it as a science, and perceived its subserviency to national felicity and independence. "In England," observes a late writer, "Dukes, Marquises, Earls, Baronets and all the ranks of nobility, emulate each other, not merely in patronizing agriculture, but in actively *engaging* in it. Manufacturers and merchants of opulence embark in the honourable competition; and no scheme is left untried which promises to be useful, or to advance the National Agriculture. It is studied and pursued with an enthusiasm which sets selfish calculations at defiance, and which warms, agitates and interests all the nobler passions of the heart. The peaceful labors of the plough, become the amusement and solace of every gentleman, who retires from public life, and after he has made his fortune, his imagination pictures no greater happiness than the cultivation of his paternal estate, or the embellishment of the country seat purchased by his wealth, and on which he means to pass the evening of his days. There his pleasures centre, and there his hopes rest. He flies from the din, smoke, and bustle of the crowded city, and sits down tranquilly in some sequestered nook, rich in varied beauty, and distinguished either by the picturesque or sublime, there to enjoy the melody of the grove, the low of cattle, the grateful change of the season, the alternation of labour and repose, and above all that serene and healthful exercise of mind, which rural recreations are fitted to produce.

I proceed to remark—

One great defect under which our agriculture labours is the WANT of general and scientific principles among the great body of our practical farmers.

In new countries little more is necessary than to clear the land of its forests and commit to its bosom the seed, to ensure an ample return to the cultivator. At length, however, by continued cropping, the texture of the soil, and in some instances its very constitution, are altered; the ashes, produced in the first instance from burning off the wood, are spent; the store of provision for the nourishment of plants, which had been accumulating perhaps for centuries while the land was in forest, is exhausted. His crops then become feeble, hardly sufficient to pay the expense of cultivation.

Pass through the county of Hillsborough, look into the several towns, and how many farms you will see in precisely this situation;—their occupants toiling on from day to day in the beaten track of their fathers, bereaving themselves of comfort, barely subsisting from year to year, in many instances going behindhand, and the more so as their farms grow older and consequently less productive. And is it possible in a country like this, possessing so fine a climate, under so hot a sun, where the maize, which has been justly styled the "prince of grains" is idigenous, and where the government lays its hand lightly on the industry of the husbandman—is it possible in such a country men should not generally make thrift by agriculture? Cast your eyes abroad, look to Great Britain, to an atmosphere loaded with fogs and dripping with wet,

where not a cultivated plant for the sustenance either of man or beast is natural to the island; every thing is foreign, every thing is exotic; a country in which maize cannot be brought to maturity but in her hot-houses, nor the pumpkin, the squash, the melon, or the cucumber, without the shelter of glasses; taking tythes of mint, of anise and of cummin, and where taxation presses like an incubus on the whole industry of the country; yet there agriculture is made a profitable employment. How is this to be accounted for, but by their superior intelligence, their greater industry and more strict economy, together with their more enlightened modes of practice.

Principles, with us, are little sought for, and even less understood. There is, in many instances, an entire ignorance of the very first rudiments of the science, and on this ignorance, as is the case on all subjects where the mind is uninformed, is grafted many false, absurd, and heretical opinions, which, being adopted as so many sound principles and carried out into practice, like Milton's evil spirits, make "confusion worse confused." It would be easy to illustrate the justness of this remark by an appeal to facts. Some of our farmers, for instance, will not suffer their apples, after being ground, to lie some eight, ten, or twelve hours in the pumice before pressing out the liquor. And why? Because they have noticed, that cider left exposed some hours in an open vessel, to the influence of the air, becomes flat and insipid, and what they have observed to take place in the remnant of liquor left in their cider-pots, they think will take place also in their cider-troughs; and that by being left thus exposed some hours, the liquor will lose something of its spirit; whereas there is no spirit in the liquor before fermentation. Who ever heard of a man's being intoxicated by drinking sweet cider? It is fermentation in all vegetable juices which creates the spirit. In this act the saccharine principle, or that which gives the liquor its sweet taste, is converted into alcohol, which is another term for spirit. The liquor before fermentation is as different in its nature and principles from the same liquor after fermentation, as milk is from cheese, or cream from butter. We laugh at the simplicity of the inn-keeper, who, on opening his house, to give his liquors a distinguished excellence, resorted to the expedient of boiling them down. This conceit, although more ruinous in its consequences, is no less ridiculous in principle than the former. They both originate from an entire ignorance of the nature of that change which is wrought on all the sweet juices of vegetables by what is called the *vinous fermentation*.

One example more in illustration of our position, that principles among us are little understood, even in the most common things.

Quick lime is frequently mixed with ashes before leaching, in our domestic manufacture of the article of Soap. But the principles on which this is done are not generally understood, as is evident from the very discordant practices adopted among us. Some suppose that the use of the lime is to supply any deficiency there may happen to be in the strength of the ashes. Others adopt the practice in imitation of their neighbors without any supposition at all about the matter; while others again reject the use of lime altogether, as being a vain conceit, for

they have known good soap made without it, and this they contend always may be done, provided the oil and the lye are of good quality, and combined in due proportions. If then the soap does not "come"—Well, what then? Why then they suppose it is bewitched. Now the true principles are these—all the alkalis have a strong disposition to unite with acids, from which they are rarely found entirely pure or free. That with which they are most usually combined is the carbonic acid. This they attract from the atmosphere. An alkali in union with an acid (provided that acid be to any considerable amount) cannot be brought to unite with oil, when, as the expression is, the soap does not "come." This is peculiarly the case with lye drawn from ashes of the beech. These are the cases where lime is necessary, the use of which is, to detach the acid from the alkali; for, on coming in contact with the lime, the acid quits its hold of the alkali to unite with the lime; the alkali being thus disengaged from the acid, readily unites with the oil, and thus the manufacture succeeds greatly to the satisfaction of all concerned, for there is no occurrence in the circle of the whole year, more the subject of joy and congratulation, especially with our wives and daughters, than the "coming" of good soap—unless it be that of an heir being born into the family. The same difficulty is sometimes experienced by those who make use of potash in this manufacture, and it is corrected in the same way, that is, by leaching the potash, it having been first dissolved in water, thro' a quantity of ashes, with a mixture of quick lime. Thus we might proceed, and from the business of almost every day, we might multiply examples in proof of our position, that principles are little sought for among us, and even less understood.

(To be concluded next week.)

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1825.

LONG WOOLLED SHEEP.

In our paper of the 11th ult. page 123, we republished from the Boston Daily Advertiser, some notice of the importation of Lincolnshire and South Down sheep, by Messrs. A. & A. Lawrence & Co., merchants of Boston. Perhaps some sketches relative to the properties of these sheep may be of service to those who propose to propagate them in this country.

In a treatise on Cattle by Mr. Lawrence, an English writer, whose productions on agricultural topics are often quoted, and highly recommended in Rees' Cyclopaedia, we find the following notice of the Lincolnshire sheep. "The flavour of the Lincoln mutton has been generally held superior, as more savoury than the Dishley. The imported Lincolns have now finer bones with broad loins, and truss carcase, and are among the best, if not actually the best long woolled stock we have." The same writer gives the average weight of the fleece of Lincoln at 11 lbs.; and the average weight of no other of the long woolled breeds of British sheep amounts to no more than 9 lbs.

The same writer in treating of the South Downs says they are "second to none in Britain for high reputation and indeed for real use. They are one of the old varieties, and have been immemorially in possession of the Sussex Downs, and of the Surry and Kentish hills

Of late years, their great merit both as hill and pasture sheep, having become more generally known, they have been propagated and naturalized in almost every part of this island, and in Ireland. Those great and leading names in rural patriotism, the late and present Duke of Bedford, and J. W. Coke, Esq. of Holkham, through the medium of their annual shearing meetings, have chiefly contributed to develop the excellencies of this breed, which, perhaps, if we look to the superior number of tups engaged, may be considered at this day, as the most fashionable." "All the South Downs want is the noble covering of a Spanish fleece, and how little the carcase would suffer by the cross, has been demonstrated by Lord Somerville, in the exhibition of a very fine ewe, long enough for any purpose, half Spanish and half South Down."

The Memoirs of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, lately published by J. S. SARGENT, Esq. Editor of the American Farmer, contain some remarks "On Various Breeds of Sheep," &c. by JOHN HARRI LOWEN, Esq. Mr. Powell says [page 109] "South Down Sheep have finer fleeces, of shorter staple, and much less weight, smaller carcasses, less loaded with fat, showing more proof within, affording mutton of finer texture and better flavour, than any breed known. Their form is not so accurate, their fore quarters being lighter, their necks larger than those of Dishley sheep; but their chests are sufficiently wide to afford ample space for the position of their lungs; upon the healthful action of which, able scientific and practical men agree, the vigour, and useful secretions of the animal must depend. They are much more hardy, have much more offal, they consume rather more food in proportion to their size, than Dishley sheep, but by their vigour and activity are enabled to find support, and to thrive upon bleak and barren hills, where Dishley sheep would die from exposure or would starve." The principal qualities for which this kind of sheep are celebrated are its hardihood and the excellence of its mutton, which is said to surpass that of any other breed.

We are glad to perceive our merchants turning their attention to the means best calculated to increase the agricultural resources of the United States. In this way they not only act the part of true patriots, but pursue the path which leads to commercial prosperity. The commerce of the country will be in proportion to the value of its products, and increasing the latter is a direct method of adding to the former.

PEAR SEEDS AND BEECH NUTS.

A friend of ours wishes to procure 4 quarts of Pear Seeds, and one half bushel of Beech Nuts. A fair price, for the quantity specified, of these articles will be paid on their delivery at the office of the New England Farmer.

Mr Samuel Pond of Cambridge has left at this office, three apples,—as large as pigeons' eggs,—the second growth of a tree set out last spring!

Salt.—According to calculation, 400,000 barrels of salt will be made in western Pennsylvania during the present year. The interior of Pennsylvania used to be supplied from New-York State with salt. Salt is sometimes sold at Pittsburgh as low as twenty five cents a bushel.

Mr. Barnet Peters is now on a tour in the state of Maine, and is authorised to receive monies and subscriptions for the New England Farmer. (We have no other authorised travelling agent.

Sheepskins.—A correspondent of the Hallowell Advocate recommends, for the preservation of *Sheepskins*, that instead of strewing ashes on them, that as soon as the skins are taken off, about a pint of water not more than blood warm, should be poured on each, then rolled up, and permitted to remain in some warm place for about six hours, when the wool may be easily pulled off, and the skin be left in good preservation.

Upper Canada—The population of this province is 211,713, and rapidly increasing. It is generally a level country, and from the line which divides it from Lower Canada to Sandwich, a distance of nearly 600 miles, nothing like a mountain occurs, though there are many pleasing hills and fine slopes. It is said that this province alone, if its Agriculture were attended to, is capable of supplying all Europe with grain, besides being rich in other productions.

Miscellaneous Items.

Vermont, now enumerating \$60,000 inhabitants, had, in 1800, 150,000 souls, and in 71 towns embraced in the four northern counties, now containing 35,000 inhabitants, had at that period less than 12,600. Upwards of 50 turnpike companies have been incorporated during these twenty-five years, before which there was scarcely a grant in the State. Manufacturing privileges have been granted also to more than one hundred companies in some of the principal towns, and many of them are doing extensive and profitable business for a domestic and foreign market. A general system of common school education has been encouraged by legislative provisions, and academies incorporated in several counties, diffusing knowledge among all classes of the community, which causes them to understand the interest of the country and to act up to the dictates of reason and morality. Medical institutions connected with the Colleges at Burlington and Middlebury, attended both in the professional and literary departments by about 350 students, have commenced operation since the beginning of the period in review. Agriculture, a business in a certain degree ever demanded by the wants of the people, has been aided by discarding and cultivating those productions which command the highest prices in market.—*Vermont Aurora*.

The Coal mines in the town of Cumberland R. I. have been recently explored for the purpose of procuring the coal for the supply of the Providence market.

In the two years ending 1st of October last, 7,500,000 pounds of lead arrived at N. Orleans from Upper Missouri.

The Trenton American mentions, that the public Fund in New Jersey, for the instruction of the poor, has grown to the sum of \$200,999; and that there is reason to expect an immediate addition to it of 100,000 dollars—balance in the state treasury.

1920 students attended the last lectures at different medical schools of the United States.

Dr Howe, an American, now in Greece, has written home many interesting letters, in relation to the affairs of that country. The following is an extract from one of his last letters:—"News from the Morea better and better. It grows certain that Ibrahim Pacha is in great trouble. He has made several ineffectual attempts to escape from the plains of Tripolizza, but has been prevented by the Greeks, who to the number of about 15,000 fill the passes. Four days since they cut off 100 horses with provisions destined for his camp."

Massachusetts Canal.—The Palladium states, that the Canal Commissioners of this State are about to make a report favourable to the project of a Canal from Connecticut River to Boston Harbor. Two routes were surveyed for this purpose, but it is not stated which has been preferred by the Commissioners.

A writer in the New-Bedford Gazette, is in favour of establishing a National Cemetery, for those who render important services to the nation, to be located at the seat of the General Government, and to be denominated the Washington Abbey.

Winnepisaukee Canal.—A company for the completion of this Canal, has been organized in Portsmouth, and subscriptions opened for the Stock. Capital \$600,000.—Shares \$100 each.

Delaware and Hudson Canal.—Five hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars of the stock of this company is paid in. The greater part of the canal from the Delaware to the Hudson river, has been contracted for. The whole is expected to be finished in the course of next year. There are now employed by the contractors, on the canal, from 1000 to 1200 men. It is said they will be able to work the greater part of the winter, this however must depend on the season.

Philad. Press.

Col Richard M. Johnson, Senator in Congress, from Kentucky, has received into his house, twenty one Indian children, of the Choctaw Nation, for the purpose of educating and teaching them the principles of the Christian religion.

A Life Insurance Office Was established in London, some 30 years ago, under the title of the Equitable Insurance Company. It appears that, by a very recent *Exposé* of its affairs, this institution has now a vested capital of no less than eleven millions sterling, or nearly fifty millions of dollars; and the society is actually embarrassed to determine what disposition to make of this prodigious fund, which every year receives an augmentation of about a million and a half sterling.—*Niles' Reg.*

Cotton-Mills.—It is said that there are ninety cotton mills, and some of them are very large establishments, in the little State of Rhode Island.

JAMES MONROE, late *President of the United States*, has been sworn in as *Justice of the Peace* in Loudon County, Virginia. He took his seat as junior member of the Court, refusing to accept the chair of the presiding magistrate, which was offered him.

By the Paris papers it seems that General La Fayette was received at Rouen with the same enthusiasm he was in this country. He dined with M. Cabanon, one of his old colleagues in the Chamber of Deputies. More than two thousand persons assembled in front of the house, in the evening, and shouting 'Vive La Fayette.' The police, however, thought fit to order out the gend'armerie, and the populace were repeatedly charged with drawn sabres, and many of them were wounded. Another account says a number of females were murdered. So much for the liberal government of Charles X.

Niles' Register has a notion that the capital vested in manufactures, in this country, exceeds one hundred millions of dollars.

A medal, worth 1,000 francs, is proposed by some Paris Liberals, as a prize for the best piece of poetry on the visit of Lafayette to America.

The keel of a seventy-four was laid down a few days since, at the Navy Yard, Washington.

A pocket book, containing \$1500, was cut from the pocket of a country merchant, in an auction room at N. York, on Saturday last.

A canal boat, with a cargo on board worth \$60,000, was recently struck by a flaw of wind on Lake Champlain, and sunk.

The Vice President of the U. States has returned to Washington, from his journey to S. Carolina.

The London Times says, "The American man of war Brandywine, which has been lying in Cowes Roads during the past week, has attracted considerable attention, especially in the naval world. She presents the singular anomaly of a frigate in some respects superior to a ship of the line."

The great timber ship *Baron Renfrew*, arrived at Dover Oct. 13, and was taken in tow by a large steam ship—[She afterwards grounded on the Long Sand, near Harwich, and remained, notwithstanding the exertions of several steam vessels to get her off. Part of the cargo was taken out and carried to Harwich. She has since been towed off and was seen at the last date off the Gallaper Light.]

Long Wool Sheep at Auction.

ON Wednesday the 14th day of December, at 11 o'clock A. M. will be sold at Col. JACQUES, in Charlestown,

4 very fine Lincolnshire Ewes, one year old
1 Lincolnshire Ram, 2 years old, of an extraordinary quality.
2 yearling Lincolnshire Rams.
All the above are Sheep of fine form & size.
5 South Down Rams } of the pure breed
1 South Down Ewe }

The above are the sheep recently imported by Mess. A. & A. Lawrence & Co.—And will be sold without reserve by COOLIDGE, POOR & HEAD, Auctioneers.

JUST Published by Phelps and Farnham, No. 5, Court street, and Nathaniel S. Simpkins, corner of Court and Brattle streets.—Domestic Medicine, or a Treatise on the Prevention and cure of Diseases by Regimen and Simple Medicines; containing a Dispensatory for the use of Private Practitioners; by William Buchan, M. D. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh. With considerable additions, and various notes, by A. P. Buchan, M. D. of the Royal College of Physicians, London, and Physician to the Westminster Hospital. To which is added, a Family Herbal—a new edition, revised and amended, by John G. Coffin, M. D. Fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society. Boston November 25.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.
[Corrected every Thursday evening.]

		FROM D. C.	TO D. C.
APPLES, best,	bbl		
ASHES, pot, 1st sort,	ton.	105 00	
pearl do. - - - - -		110 00	114 00
BEANS, white, - - - - -	bush	1 60	1 70
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new,	bbl.	9 25	
" " " " " " " " " " " " "		7 00	
" No 2, new, - - -		5 75	
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1. new,	lb.		16
CHEESE, new milk, - - -		7	9
skimmed milk, - - -		3	4
FLAX - - - - -		9	10
FLAX SEED - - - - -	bush	95	1 00
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St	bbl.	6 25	
Genesee, - - - - -		6 00	
Rye, best, - - - - -		2 50	3 00
GRAIN, Rye - - - - -	bush		64
Corn - - - - -			76
Barley - - - - -		50	
Oats - - - - -			46
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort, new,	lb.	11	12
HOPS, No 1, Inspection - -		8	11
LIME, - - - - -	cask		1 12
OLL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.		90
PLASTER PARIS retails at	(ton.)	4 50	4 75
PORK, Bone Middlings, new,	bbl.	16 00	
navy, mess, do. - - - -		13 00	
Cargo, No 1, do. - - -		12 50	
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, - - -	bush	1 75	2 00
Clover - - - - -	lb.	7	8
WOOL, Merino, full blood, wash		75	1 20
do do unwashed		40	45
do do 3-4 washed		45	50
do do 1-2 do		37	42
Native - - - do		60	75
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		52	55
do Spinning, 1st sort		40	45
PROVISION MARKET.			
BEEF, best pieces - - - -	lb.	9	12
PORK, fresh, best pieces, -		6	8
" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "			
" whole hogs, - - - -		4	6
VEAL, - - - - -		5	8
MUTTON, - - - - -		8	10
POULTRY, - - - - -		16	18
BUTTER, keg & tub, - - -		16	20
lump, best, - - - - -		25	
EGGS, - - - - -		70	80
MEAL, Rye, retail, - - - -	bush	70	80
Indian, do. - - - - -		40	50
POTATOES, - - - - -		40	50
CIDER, liquor, - - - - -	bbl.	1 36	1 50

MISCELLANIES.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

LINES SUGGESTED BY THE SIGHT OF SOME
LATE AUTUMNAL FLOWERS.

These few pale autumn flowers,
How beautiful they are!
Than all that went before,
Than all the Summer store,
How lovelier far!

And why? They are the last!
The last! the last! the last!
O! by that little word
How many thoughts are stirred;
That sister of the past!

Pale flowers! pale perishing flowers!
Ye're types of precious things;
Types of those better moments
That fit like life's enjoyments,
On rapid, rapid wings.

Last hours with parting dear ones,
(That time the fastest spends.)
Last tears in silence shed,
Last words half uttered,
Last looks of dying friends.

Who but would fain compress
A life into a day,
The last day spent with one
Who ere the morning's sun,
Must leave us, and for aye?

Oh! precious, precious moments!
Pale flowers! ye're types of those
The saddest, sweetest, dearest,
Because like those, the nearest
To an eternal close.

Pale flowers! pale perishing flowers,
I woo your gentle breath—
I leave the summer rose
For younger blithsome brows;
Tell me of change and death.

Mr Jefferson.—It appears that Mr Browere, who lately took a bust of Mr Jefferson, came very near suffocating the venerable ex-president. The plaster was permitted to get so hard that it had to be broken with a hammer, and a chisel, and separated from parts of the neck with a knife. Mr B. attempted to take the whole of the head at once, instead of pursuing the usual course of taking the face at one operation, and the rest of the head at another. Mr Jefferson said, "he once had his arm broken and his wrist put out of joint at the same moment, and the pain of setting the one and putting the other in place, was far less than what this operation occasioned."

Four Planets in the same Sign.—It is worthy of notice, that on Friday the 7th ult. no less than four planets, viz. Jupiter, Mars, Venus and Mercury, were all in the same sign, and the three first not many degrees apart. They all rose about three o'clock in the morning following each other in a train; presenting to the view a beautiful and sublime sight. Who would suppose on viewing these orbs, which sparkle like burning drops of light that they are worlds like our own, travelling through the vast abyss with a velocity scarcely credible, and yet with a regularity and exactness far surpassing any works of art; apparently close together, and yet millions of miles asunder; seemingly moving backwards and forwards, and yet travelling constantly onward round the great fountain of light and heat, nourished by his warmth and chained by his influence!

But what surpasses all, is the discovery that the mutual attraction of these numerous bodies which seems to mar their harmony and tend to their destruction, is on the contrary, part of the amazing machinery which gives stability and permanency to the solar system. Well may we exclaim with Thomson—

"Was every faltering tongue of man,
Almighty Father! silent in thy praise,
Thy works themselves would raise a general voice,
Ev'n in the depths of solitary woods,
By human foot untrod, proclaim thy power,
And to the choir celestial THEE resound,
Th' eternal cause, support, and end of all!"

A late National Intelligencer contains the translation of a French Manuscript, which was found on board a piratical vessel, captured sixteen years ago by an officer of the Navy at New-Orleans. This document contains the description of an inland passage, from the Gulf of Mexico, to the Atlantic, through the Isthmus of Florida. It is somewhat singular that this passage should be known to the pirates 16 years ago, and be not known to Geographers now.

Nantucket.—The Island of Nantucket, the seat of the whale fishery, is 15 miles long, and contains about 50 square miles. The soil is light and sandy, but on some parts rich and productive; particularly in hay. The inhabitants are principally of the denomination of Friends, and they hold the land in common—all their cows feed together in one herd, and all their sheep in one pasture. The men are generally robust, enterprising seamen: extensively engaged in the whale fishery, and are as skilful and adventurous as any in the world.—The population in 1820, was 7,266—A ship recently carried into this port 3000 barrels of spermaceti oil, valued at \$50,000.

Yorkshire Wit.—A Yorkshire boy went into a public house, where a gentleman was eating eggs. The boy looked extremely hard at him for some time, and then said, "Will you be good enough to give me a little salt, sir?" "Aye, certainly, boy; but why do you want salt?" "Perhaps, sir," says he, "you'll ask me to eat an egg presently, and I should like to be ready." "What country are you from, my lad?" "Yorkshire, sir." "I thought so—there take an egg." "I thank you, sir," said the boy. "Well," added the gentleman, "they are all great horse stealers in your country, are they not?" "Yes," rejoined the boy, "my father (though an honest man) would mind no more stealing a horse than I would drinking your glass of ale. Your health, sir," said he, and drank it up. "That will do," says the gentleman, "I see you're Yorkshire."

Retort.—A cockney, walking one morning in the country, observed a female standing at the door of a decent farm-house. Thinking to show his wit, he inquired, if the pigs were fed? to which she answered, "You know best whether you have eat your breakfast."

Moonshine.—If an animal, fresh killed, be exposed to the full effulgence of the moon, it will, in a few hours, become a mass of corruption; whilst another animal, not exposed to such in-

fluence, and only a few feet distant, will not be in the slightest manner affected. Fruits, also, when exposed to the moonshine, have been known to ripen much more readily than those which have not; and plants, shot out from the sun's rays, and from light, and consequently bleached, have been observed to assume their natural appearance if exposed to the rays of a full moon. In South America, trees cut at the full moon split almost immediately, as if torn asunder by some great external force. All these are remarkable and well established facts, but have never, as yet, been accounted for.

Mechanic's Magazine.

Cast-iron pillars for store fronts are getting into use in place of those of granite. They possess the advantage of not breaking by heat or water.

A Philosophical Society is about to be formed in the colony of Demerara, for the purpose of collecting and forwarding to Europe the best information relative to the natural productions of that climate and soil, of which little was said to be known among the scientific men in England.



FRUIT TREES, &c.

JAM'S BLOODGOOD & CO. have for sale at their nursery, at Flushing, on Long Island, near New York, Fruit and Forest Trees, Flowering Shrubs & Plants of the most approved sorts.

The proprietors of this Nursery attend personally to the inoculation and engrafting of all their Fruit Trees, and purchasers may rely with confidence, that the Trees they order will; prove genuine.

Orders left with Mr ZEBEDIE COOK, jr. No. 44 State Street, Boston, will be transmitted to us, and receive our prompt and particular attention. Catalogues will be delivered, and any information imparted respecting the condition, &c. &c. that may be required, on application to him. Sept. 30.

FOR SALE—A Farm situated in the pleasant and flourishing village of Dixmont, through which the mail stage passes twice a week from Augusta to Bangor, and is only from 16 to 20 miles distant to four ports on the Penobscot river. It has a convenient farm-house, 2 large barns, sheep folds, sheds, and out houses all in good repair; will summer and winter 100 sheep and from 15 to 20 head of neat cattle; with a good set of farming tools of the most approved kinds, which may be had with the premises if required.—For further particulars, inquire of BENJAMIN BUTMAN, on the premises. 76. Dixmont (Me.) Oct. 13, 1825.

E. PARSONS & CO. City Furniture warehouse, Union Street, near the Union Stone, keep constantly on hand for sale, a general assortment of furniture, chairs, looking glasses, feathers of all kinds, fire sets, brushes, bellows, &c. &c.

BREMEN GEUSE.—Ten Geese of this superior breed raised this season by the subscriber, are offered for sale on fair terms. They are not surpassed for beauty and size by any in the country. Purchasers will please apply at No. 2 Rowe's wharf. JOHN FERRY. Boston, Nov. 17, 1825.

Published every Friday, at THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing will be entitled to a deduction of FIFTY CENTS.

Gentlemen who procure five responsible subscribers, are entitled to a sixth volume gratis.

Printing,

Of every description, executed with neatness and despatch at this office.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at the corner of Congress and Lindall Streets, Boston.—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. IV.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1825.

No. 20.

ON SHOING HORSES.

The following articles, with the engravings, are extracted and abridged from a useful work entitled "A New System of Shoing Horses; abridged from the work of Joseph Goodwin, Veterinary Surgeon to his majesty George IV., and member of the Royal College of Surgeons; containing a comparison between the English and French methods, and observations on the diseases of the Feet, connected with shoing, and observations on bleeding—a view of the anatomy of the Foot," &c. Published by Wells & Lilly, Boston.

The foot of the Horse develops a curious, complicated and beautiful structure. It comprises all that portion from the coffin-joint downwards; and for the sake of perspicuity is generally divided into the internal and external foot.

INTERNAL FOOT.

The internal foot of the horse is composed of various sensible parts, appropriated to different purposes. It comprises in the first place the navicular and coffin bones. The navicular-bone constitutes the posterior part of the coffin-joint and is connected to the pastern and coffin-bones by ligaments. The coffin-bone is the lowest and last bone of either extremity. These two bones are the base and support of the column of bones above, and act as pulleys to those tendons, which are inserted into the foot. Their union serves to prevent concussion when the limb is in motion.

The internal foot comprises in the next place, a portion of the hoof, for insertion; a considerable quantity of fatty substance, situated behind the back tendons, and serving as a soft and elastic cushion for those tendons to act, or rest upon; also two thin cartilages growing out laterally from the coffin-bones, which help to prevent concussion and keep the heels of the foot expanded; the sensible frog and sole; and lastly a sensible laminated substance, covering all the anterior and lateral parts of the internal foot, which being received into corresponding laminae on the internal surface of the crust, support the whole weight of the animal. This has been proved by removing the horny sole, frog, and bars, (constituting the bottom of the foot) when the crust was found sufficient to sustain the horse's weight. These laminae possess great elasticity, and afford to the foot a most curious and complicated spring. The internal foot secretes the external hoof; in other words, the external horny hoof grows from the internal sensible foot: consequently the internal foot must necessarily be supplied with numerous blood vessels and nerves, which render it highly sensible and easily inflamed. Any contraction of, or undue pressure upon, the horny hoof is propagated to the internal sensible foot, and interrupts its functions; consequently, pain, disease, and lameness follow.

EXTERNAL FOOT.

The external foot, or horny hoof is intended to enclose and protect from injury the internal vascular and sensible foot. It is composed of a

hard, elastic but insensible substance, very durable, and admirably calculated for the purpose for which it was intended. It consists of the wall or crust, the sole, the frog, and the bars. The upper part of the crust, where it is connected with the skin, is called the coronet. The lower part in front, the toe; the sides of the crust are named the quarters; the quarters terminate in the heels; and the heels are connected with the frog. The crust descends from the coronet to the base (in a well formed foot) in a regular slope, at an angle of about forty-five degrees, giving to the hoof somewhat of a conical figure. The inside of the crust is almost entirely covered with a beautiful set of laminae, which very much resemble the under side of a mushroom. These are received into and united with similar laminae, situated on the outer surface of the internal sensible foot, and constitute a most powerful spring to the horse in motion. The number of laminae situated on the inside of the crust, has been computed at about five hundred, in a middling sized horse. The outer surface of the internal foot contains an equal number to receive them. Each lamina, or fold, has two sides and an edge; making three surfaces of union to each lamina. Consequently one foot of a middling sized horse has three thousand points of union, giving to it a surface of four square feet. Now as a horse has four feet, and as each foot has a surface or bearing of about four square feet, it follows that a horse treads on sixteen square feet, instead of as many inches, as might naturally be supposed. It has between the toes that the attachment or union face of the internal foot, are equal to the support of the weight of the animal, when the horny hoof, sole, frog, and bars are removed. This proves pretty clearly that the crust was intended to support the weight of the horse, and not the frog as some have believed. Professor Coleman founded his system of Shoing upon the idea that the frog ought constantly to press upon the ground and support in a great measure the weight of the animal. I am informed from a source that may be credited that Mr. Coleman's system is not now practised at the Veterinary College, where he is Professor and principal Director, nor in the Cavalry, where he is the first Veterinary Surgeon. It should seem therefore that experience has not proved its practical utility.

OF THE FRENCH SYSTEM.

[3—French Horse nail.]



The French Shoe is perhaps rather wider than the common English shoe; it is convex on the ground side, and concave on the foot side, and equally thick throughout. It has eight nail holes at equal distances round the anterior part of the shoe; but the last hole on the inside quarter is generally at a greater distance from the end of the shoe than the one on the outer

quarter; the holes are punched with a square countersunk head deep into the shoe, and at some distance from the outer rim, and they are made obliquely, to give the point of the nail a direction outward.

On the foot side of the shoe there is a much greater space between the nail-holes and the outer edge than in the English shoe; and instead of the shoe being straight from the toe to the heel, it is considerably curved at the toe, which is called by the French veterinarians the "adjusting balance."

The advantage of the French method of nailing on the shoe, is very superior to the English, and the form of the shoe is so admirable, that I cannot conceive, situated as we are so near to that country, how so superior a system has not long before been attempted among us, for we certainly have not seen any plan of shoing, which possesses such a decided superiority.

If we refer to the action of the fore-leg, it will tend to explain some of the advantages of the curved shoe.

When a horse is about to move, the first indication of motion in the fore leg is a bend at the knee, which necessarily raises the heels, and they become more and more elevated till the toe (which is the last part that leaves the ground) is lifted for the moment that the foot is suspended. The base of the foot, just at its leaving the ground, is almost perpendicular, when the knee is bent to its fullest extent; the foot is then in the same position with the heels of the shoe pointing upwards. If we consider this first part of the motion of the limb, we find a semicircle; and on viewing nearly describes joints connected with the action, the necessity of a curve at the toe is clearly demonstrated. again, the form of a shoe worn out at once shows that it must be more suitable to put on a new one of that form, rather than suffer the action of the leg to be opposed until it is worn to that shape. In the second part of the action, when the foot comes again to the ground, the quarters and heels touch first, and they are the only parts occupied in placing it on the ground again.

Notwithstanding that I am fully convinced of the decided superiority of the French method of nailing on the shoes, and of the peculiar advantages of the curve at the toe, still I have two objections to the French system in general, viz. the convex form of the shoe on the ground side, and the concave form on the foot side. I object to the convex form because the horse is by no means so safe or secure on his feet, more particularly when going over stones. To the second, I refer for my objections to the chapter on the common English shoe, where the effects of the concave form of the foot side of the shoe are fully described.

The passage referred to is as follows. "If we consider that the hoofs of horses are elastic and yielding, and that iron is a solid unyielding body, we may readily conceive when an elastic body is bound on, or nailed to an inelastic one, if there be much action or motion, or much weight to support, that the yielding body will

give way, and consequently that the horn of the foot must be continually undergoing a change in its form, which I contend is occasioned by the shape of the English shoe now in common use. Having stated that the foot surface of the shoe is invariably a plane inclining from the outer to the inner edge, and that the ground surface is convex, and also that a piece of solid iron of the form described is nailed on to the hoof, it necessarily follows, as the horse treads on the shoe which is convex on the ground surface, that the whole weight must be supported on an edge, and by the nails and clenches. Thus the weight of the animal is continually squeezing the sides of the hoofs together, and all the horn, at the quarters and heels behind the last nails, has no power to prevent the weight above from pressing them down the inclined plane.

"To exemplify this idea, suppose a horse's foot to be put into the mouth of an iron box the size of the foot, and of a conical shape, and that it is pressed by a heavy weight: the iron box being of an unyielding substance, and the hoof elastic, it must by degrees assume the form of a cone. Now this is precisely the principle of the English shoeing, and it is evident that the base or bottom of the foot is gradually made less and less, and becomes variously distorted in form.

MR. GOODWIN'S SYSTEM.

Fig. 1—Mr. Goodwin's Shoe—the ground side.

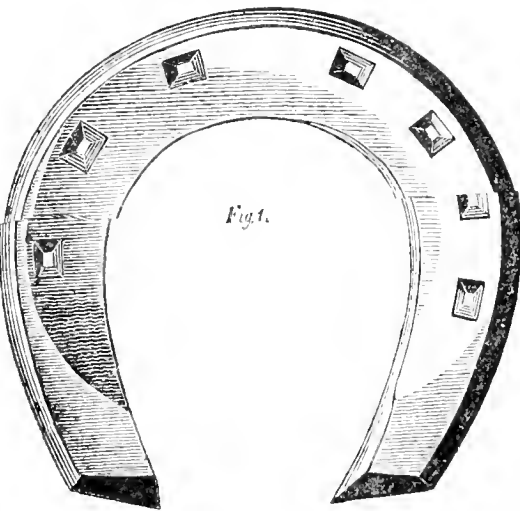
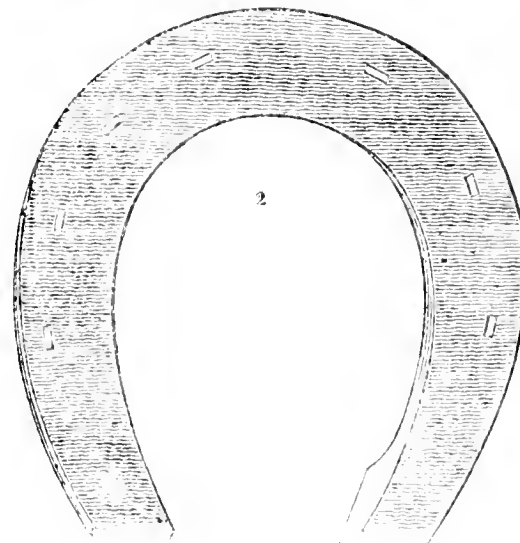


Fig. 2—Mr. Goodwin's Shoe—the foot side.



Mr. Goodwin continues, in his tenth chapter; "In describing the French method, I observed that there were in my opinion, two great objections to the shoe used in that country, viz. the convex ground surface, and the concave foot surface. In the shoe I have adopted, I have reversed the form on each side, making it concave on the ground surface, and convex on the foot surface, with an inclination from the inner to the outer rim. To effect this form on each side, it is necessary that the shoe should be sloped or bevelled on the ground side, from the outward to the inward part all round the shoe, except about an inch and a half at the heels. To accomplish this inclination on the foot side, it is necessary to thicken the inner part at the heels, as far as the flat surface extends.

It may be supposed that a plane inclining the reverse of the common English shoes, will produce diseases in the feet of a horse which have not appeared before. This is probable if the inclination be carried to an extreme: but some years have elapsed without an instance of the kind in my practice. I consider, therefore, that it is not likely to occur. There is only one class of hoofs that such a shoe could be applied to, viz. those with extremely concave soles, which are invariably strong, and have abundance of horn, and require a greater opposition than any other to counteract contraction by the inclination of the plane. With all other kinds of feet, if the shoe is clear of the sole, it is not practicable to make the inclination to such a degree as to prove injurious.

In treating of nailing:—Nailing is an important part of the art of shoeing and deserves mature consideration, as upon it very much depends whether a horse goes sound immediately from the day of his shoeing, or the production of those permanent diseases so frequently spoken of. If lameness is caused by a direct stab, it will be seen instantly, as it arises from taking too much hold, pitching the nail inward, and at the same time driving too high in the crust; or from the point of the nail splitting, and taking a contrary direction to what was intended.

"In other cases where the injury has not been severe, and where the nails are driven too near, and press on the sensible parts, lameness will not show itself so soon; and the time of its appearance after shoeing, will be in proportion to the degree of pressure. In all cases of lameness, where there is no particular external indication, it is prudent to take the shoe off, when it proceeds from the effects of a nail it will soon be discovered; the usual remedies to counteract inflammation will succeed in these cases. Collections of matter on some occasions are found, and produce troublesome ulcers, difficult to heal; they are, however, of only a temporary nature.

"When the diameter of the crust is considered, even in perfect hoofs, and compared with the diameter of the shank of the ordinary nail, it cannot excite surprise to see the hoofs of horses split and mutilated in the manner they are; but when it is considered that one-half of the feet of horses are defective in the natural production of horn, and have consequently a thin crust, this mode of nailing must add considerably to the number; and as it has been shown by the nature and direction of the hole;

that nails must be pitched inward, and as the hole is so near the outer edge of the shoe, the nail must necessarily be driven a considerable height in the crust, to get hold enough to afford the shoe the necessary support; and the nail having been driven inwards, it must, in the course of its direction through the hoof, before the point comes through, have taken a curved direction, when the curved part being the nearest to the sensible contents, it must more or less have a tendency to press in proportion to the degree of curve and approximation, on the sensible parts.

Much depends on the proper size of the nail. I have on many occasions seen smiths for want of a proper assortment, drive large clumsy nails into small delicate feet, and on the other hand small feeble nails not large enough to fill the clumsy holes of a heavy shoe for a large foot. The nail holes are generally too near each other; so that the frequency of driving nails so near together, renders that part of the crust a mere shell, full of holes: and the difficulty is great which smiths frequently meet in finding even a sound piece of horn to drive the clinch through. It is not unfrequent to observe a smith drive a nail half or three-fourths of the way, then pull it out again, get a fresh nail, give the point a new direction in search of a bit of sound horn to drive some part of the nail in, and repeat this driving and pulling out again eight, ten, or even twelve times, before he considers the nail safe; and it is by no means an uncommon occurrence when shoes are taken off, to find where the nails have perforated the crust in the way described, the whole piece come off with the shoe as high up as the clinches. The consequence of such a breach in the wall may be readily imagined, but it is not to be overlooked that the remaining part of the crust, where it has not been usual to drive nails, to keep the shoe on by any means; he is therefore driven to the toe and heels, or indeed any part of the wall, where he thinks he can get a nail in, and when the manner in which the weight of the horse is bearing (only on an extreme edge of the shoe) is considered, there must be an unnecessary strain on the nails and clenches, and consequences, like those mentioned, are unavoidable. As I have already stated that a breach in the wall on one side the hoof is frequent, and as it sometimes happens that both sides of the foot are torn off in this way, the toe and back part of the heels are then the only remaining parts where a nail can be driven, and the weight of the animal is thrown on these two points; it may thence be readily imagined that he will not work long in this state; a run at grass for several months will be necessary to restore this loss and waste of horn. It is however probable, that so much mischief has been done to the foot, that a run of grass will not remove the consequences, and that some permanent disease has taken place.

In the ordinary manner of nailing, we either see the nail-heads standing far out of the shoe, or the head is so small, or has been rasped by the smith to bring it more on a level with the shoe, that a few days will wear it off. Grooms and coachmen have a practice of taking their horses to the forge between the periods of shoeing, or to require a smith to attend every Sunday morning to knock down and lighten all the clinches, and to renew nails. The starting of

the clinches arises from the shoe getting closer to the foot after it has been on a short time;— and as the bearing is only on the outer edge, it imbeds itself in some degree within the crust; thus the distance between the nail hole on the foot side of the shoe and the clinch must be shortened, so as the shoe gets closer to the hoof, the clinches are pushed further through the hoof, which produces the starting of the clinches, which invariably attends the English manner of shoeing.

Having described the imperfections of all the plans of nailing that have come within my observation in this country, I shall now explain a practice which appears to me to obviate those inconveniences. The French method has some properties admirably calculated to answer a better purpose, for instead of driving the nails into the crust, a greater hold is taken, as the manner of punching the hole indicates; the nail is driven within the crust; consequently going through a portion of the sole, it takes a short oblique outward direction through the crust, which is the reverse of the English plan, as has been shown: their nails have an inward direction. By taking so much hold, and giving an oblique outward direction, the smith is enabled to bring the clinches much lower in the hoof,

and nearer the shoe: this direction of the nail affords a much stronger hold of the foot, and is less liable to split the crust.

An English smith, on a first view of the distance that the French punch their nail-holes from the outer edge into the shoe, decides, that they cannot be nailed on the foot with safety; a little practice, however, proves that it is not only a safer, but a far more secure method.— What is here said has a reference only to taking more hold, and directing the nail obliquely outward.

The facility with which smiths nail on these shoes when fitted, is not one of the least advantages of this system. All the smiths that I have met with, state that after a little practice they can nail on three of these shoes with more ease, and in less time, than two of any other form, and it is a rare occurrence to see a nail wasted. Indeed the preservation of the crust by the short and oblique hold, and the security with which shoes are kept on, at once indicate all these advantages, and also that at every period of shoeing, the hoofs have grown sufficiently to afford sound horn to drive the nails through, as well as the great security that the large and deep counter-sink head forms with the shoe.

PART OF THE FORE LEG AND FOOT SHOD ON MR GOODWIN'S SYSTEM.

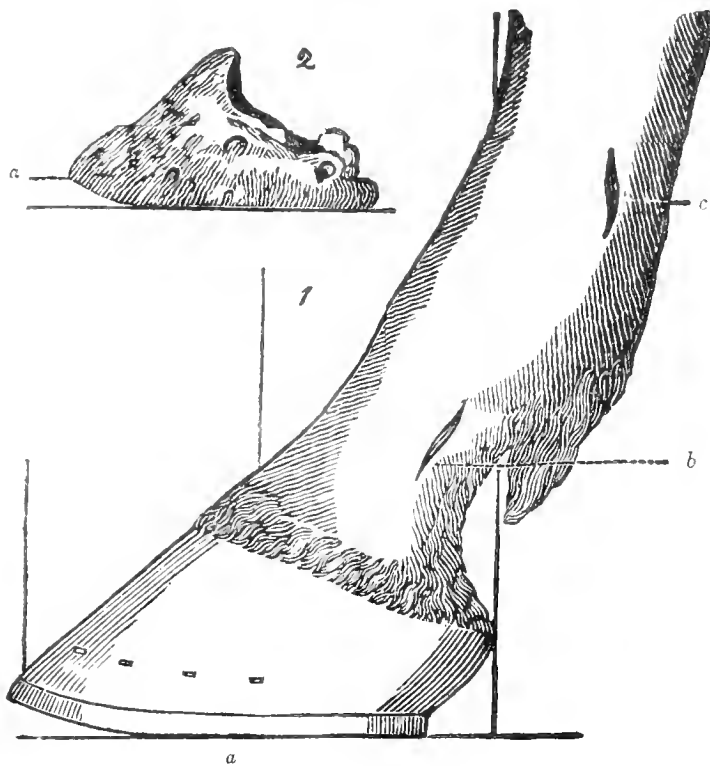


FIG. 1—Represents part of a fore-leg, with a side view of the foot, shod on Mr Goodwin's system—*a* shows the shoe on a straight line from the heel to the point of curve, and also the degree of curve at the toe.—*b* & *c* the parts where the nerve operation is usually performed.

FIG. 2—A side view of the coffin-bone.—*a* shows the degree of curve at the toe, in the natural bone, and harmonising with the French method of shoeing.

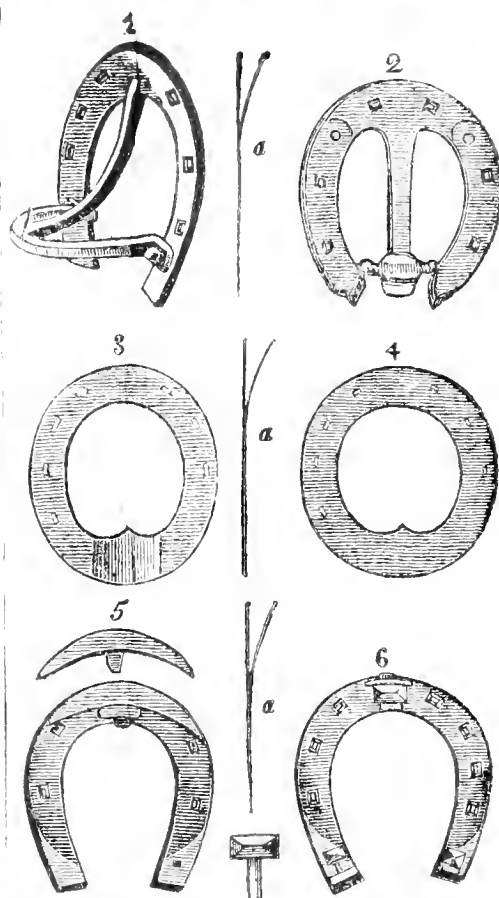


Fig. 1—Pattern shoe.
Fig. 2—Saw shoe.
Fig. 3—Bar shoe, the foot sole, with the bar raised.
Fig. 4—Iron bar shoe, the foot sole.
Fig. 5—Broad shoe, with movable toe pieces.
Fig. 6—Frost shoe, with movable rails.
a, *b*, *c*, Degree of curve at the toe.

MARYLAND INSTITUTE.

A society, which promises to be of great utility, has recently been formed in Baltimore, under the title of the "Maryland Institute for the Promotion of the Mechanic Arts." The following is the specification of its objects, as set forth in the 1st article of the constitution; viz: "to encourage and promote Manufactures and the Mechanic and useful Arts, by the establishment of Popular Lectures upon the Sciences connected with them; by the formation of a Library and Cabinets of Models and Minerals; by offering premiums for excellence in those branches of national industry deemed worthy of encouragement; by examining new inventions submitted for that purpose; and by such other means as experience may suggest.—*Troy Sentinel*."

POTATOES.

M. Mollerat, who has paid great attention to potatoes, and made many chemical as well as agricultural experiments with them, states that gypsum, or plaster of paris, is the best manure for them. Animal manure promotes the growth of the stalks and leaves; but gypsum mixed with the soil improves the roots.

Berkshire Medical Institution.—The number of students now attending lectures at the Berkshire Medical Institution, is 112.

AN ADDRESS.

Delivered before the Hillsborough Agricultural Society,
at their Cattle Show and Fair, at New Boston,
Sept. 22, 1825;

By DANIEL ADAMS, President of the Society.

(Concluded from page 150)

Inquiry, as yet, is but little excited on agricultural subjects. By far the greater proportion of our practical farmers are satisfied with their own limited experience, without availing themselves of the advantage which might be derived from a knowledge of the views and the experience of others, although the means of acquiring this knowledge are now so increased as to be effectually within the reach of every man.

Who among us, let me ask, reads the NEW-ENGLAND FARMER, a weekly agricultural paper, published in Boston, devoted almost exclusively to the interests of agriculture? This paper, now just entering on the fourth year of its publication, has received the unqualified approbation of such characters as Lowell, Quincy, Pickering, Lincoln, and others no less distinguished. But these, perhaps some will say, are gentlemen farmers; men distinguished for their erudition and their political wisdom: but as to agriculture, what can they know of that? They neither hold the plough themselves, nor drive. True—but although they do not hold the plough, they direct it, and as to a driver, their tears are trained to go without one. Dr. Johnson once observed, that “the man who knows which way to direct his views, sees much in a little time.” Such are the characters I have mentioned.—Their views are directed by the light of science. They have not only studied agriculture in the closet, but they have contemplated it in the field, and have exemplified it on extensive and highly cultivated estates, in all the various products of the farm. They are what we call practical, scientific agriculturalists, with whom many of us in the county of Hillsborough, with our three acres of corn, as many of English grain an acre of potatoes, and a yard of turnips, are no more to be compared, than a fire-bug with a sun-beam! But it is not from such characters as these only that the New-England Farmer receives its support. It is highly estimated by the plain, sensible, practical farmer, and in some of the most agricultural and best cultivated districts in the United States, is almost as generally read as the newspaper. Notwithstanding, at the close of the last volume, which was in August last, the publisher numbered only eight subscribers in the county of Hillsborough!

Again let me ask, who has read the *American Orchardist*, a plain, practical treatise on the culture and management of the apple and other fruit trees, together with the most approved methods of manufacturing cider, compiled from the latest authorities, and adapted to the use of American farmers. This is a cheap and valuable publication. It contains no speculative or visionary projects, nor does it recommend any untried experiments. There is no branch of American husbandry which calls more loudly for reform than that to which this treatise relates. In the usual practice trees taken from the nursery are yoked out of the ground much like a surgeon extracting teeth, and with their mangled roots crowded into a small hole, excavated out of the hard earth, of about the depth

and dimensions of a porridge-pot;—our orchards, in many instances, so infested with vermin, one would think they were visited with all the plagues of Egypt;—now and then, at least, a cider barrel standing with its putrid lees through a hot summer, sending forth pestilence and death;—and then the cider, such as I have sometimes seen it, vile, filthy, abominable stuff, that would make a hog squeal to dip his nose in it!

I might go on to mention the Agricultural Repository, published semi-annually by the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, the New Hampshire Agricultural Repository, and other works of a similar nature, but I forbear. Now the fact that these and like publications are no more read among us, is incontrovertible evidence of the low and degraded state of our agriculture.

In new countries, as before observed, agriculture may be made a profitable concern without knowledge, without intelligence. But when the virgin fertility of the soil shall have become exhausted, and all its products feeble and sickly, it is then that agriculture, to be successfully practised, assumes the dignity of a science. As such it is not to be acquired like other mechanic arts by patient drudgery and plodding dullness. It consists not in the corporeal ability of turning the globe and blindly committing the seed to the faithful bosom of the earth, thus entrusting all to the unenlightened efforts of nature, without the direction of scientific skill. “The ignorant and unlettered boor,” observes an elegant writer, “is no more capable of being a successful farmer, than the team which he drives. He may fell the forest and burn the timber, and by his ill directed and unenlightened efforts, may obtain a stunted and ungenerous crop; but he wants the talent and ability to exert his fertile nature in her cover moods, to draw forth her latent beauties, and to induce her to display her full luxuriance of her charms. These she only reveals to those ardent and scientific admirers, who penetrate her sequestered recesses, who study her in all the windings and mazes of vegetation, and who labour to acquire the knowledge of soils, the application of composts and manures, the structure of implements, the habits of plants, and all those philosophical improvements to which husbandry has been indebted during the last century, and which have been converting England, France, the Netherlands, Italy and a great part of Germany into little less than well cultivated gardens.”

The short of the story is this;—Agriculture combines deep philosophy with useful practice.—Principles must be studied, experience must be acquired, and these two operations must be going on together in the mind of every man, who would aspire to the noble emulation of being considered an accomplished farmer.

In conclusion I remark—

Agricultural Societies are well calculated, and have proved eminently successful in advancing the agriculture of this and every country where they have gone into operation.

Should some one say, but little effect as yet has been produced by these societies in our own state; our reply is ready.—An abundant harvest is not to be expected from that field, whatever may be the natural fertility of its soil, from which have been withheld the labor and the expense of effectual cultivation. Would you see

the wonder working effects of these societies, you must look abroad, to other states and countries, where they have been quickened into life by the sunshine of legislative patronage, and where the whole agricultural interest, almost as one man, has stepped forward for their support. There the uniform effect of the formation of these societies has been a sudden and very wonderful increase of agricultural knowledge, and a consequent and necessary excitement of emulation and enterprise. And indeed what is the business of this day, but so many lessons on agriculture? Would you know what has been done already by men of like occupation with yourselves in different parts of the country—you would know how it has been done, under what circumstances, at what expense, and with what success?—Then listen to the reports of the several committees, which are about to be read before you. These committees are eleven in number—five on different descriptions of stock; five on different descriptions of manufactures; and one on agricultural products and farms.—Seventy-four sensible, practical farmers and mechanics, some of them more or less scientific, are engaged in discharge of the duties of these several committees, aided on articles of domestic manufacture, by the intelligence of a number of ladies equally familiar with the operations of the dairy, the spinning wheel and the loom. Some of the best cultivated farms in the county of Hillsborough, various descriptions of stock, and numerous specimens of domestic manufacture most worthy of imitation together with all their respective and attendant circumstances, have passed under the inspection of these committees. And is it possible their reports on these several subjects shall contain nothing to interest the farmer?—Nothing to prove his emulation, to engage his attention, or to excite his enquiry?—nothing to strengthen his hands and encourage his heart?—no new information, practice, or improvement, not one solitary hint or suggestion, which having been adopted and found successful by some of his brethren, he may carry home, and with evident advantage adopt into his own practice? The committee on agricultural products and farms, particularly, have devoted six days to this service, have travelled by computation 146 miles, have viewed thirty-seven different farms, and one hundred and forty different crops. This method of awarding premiums on agricultural products, by an actual inspection of the crops and of the farms on which they are growing, by a committee sent out for that purpose, was adopted by this society in the year 1822, and has been uniformly practised since. It may be worth the while to attend for one moment to the instructions given this committee on receiving their commission. In that instrument they are told, that “it is not the intention of the Executive Committee to encourage the raising of great crops at too great expense; nor to encourage a high state of cultivation on a small part of the farm, while the other parts are neglected. You will therefore,” say these instructions, “in making your awards on agricultural products, take into consideration the situation of the farm, the nature of the soil, the former and present mode of cultivation, the quantity and quality of manure used, and the ability of the owner to make improvements and husband his farm well; and in deciding on two crops, if one be large and considered simply with

the other best, yet, if it be expensive and the other parts of the farm have been neglected, you will award the premium to the inferior but less expensive crop, if the general husbandry of the farm on which it grows, be good."

They are further instructed "that it is the object of the Executive Committee to encourage that kind of husbandry which is most profitable—to give to the industrious and prudent tenant of a small farm an equal chance to obtain a premium, with the more wealthy owner of a large one—in other words to encourage and reward real merit in husbandry." Such are the instructions given this committee, and such are the principles by which they have been actuated in making their awards; and I need not tell you, with what intense interest the report of this committee has ever been heard, at each successive anniversary of the society. And can a man lay any claim to the honorable appellation of a farmer, and yet care for none of these things? Then for aught I can conceive, Gallio, the Roman deputy, might have been a Christian.

But more than all this, would you have an opportunity, by actual inspection, each one for himself, to see what has been achieved in domestic manufactures, by the enterprise and the ingenuity of some of our most industrious citizens; or would you know what attempts have been made and are now making in different parts of the country for the improvement of our domestic animals—would you be acquainted with some of the foreign breeds which have been imported into this country—would you have an opportunity of comparing these foreign with our domestic breeds of cattle, with a view to an estimate of their comparative values? Then repeat to yourself and to your neighbors, and what privileges you there enjoy—privileges to be sure which would be much improved were the funds of this society more ample. And has the Legislature of New Hampshire not *but* not to bestow for the promotion of these objects? How is it that her policy in this respect differs so widely from that of the government of some of her sister states. In Massachusetts, by an act passed in 1819, every incorporated agricultural society, in that state, having a fund of \$1000 at interest, accruing from the avails of membership, or by subscription of individuals, is entitled to receive from the treasury of the state two hundred dollars, annually; and so in proportion for a larger capital, until the grant shall amount to six hundred dollars, annually, to such society, having a capital stock of \$3000, at interest for the use of the society. New York, for several years, has made an annual grant of \$10,000 to be divided among her agricultural societies.—Even in Halifax, a province formerly thought so unpropitious to the operations of agriculture as to be incapable, under the most skilful cultivation, to produce bread for the supply of its inhabitants, even in that province the provincial assembly made a grant of \$6,600 to its central Board of Agriculture, the first year of its institution. The amount of her grants the two succeeding years was \$10,000, amounting in three years to \$16,600. And what was the effect of this liberality? "Improvement has advanced with such gigantic strides," observes one of her own writers, "that already [a little more than three years] the point is out of sight from which we started." A spirit of reform actuates the whole agricultural mass, and provided the ener-

gy be sustained for a few years longer, will place the independence of the province, as it respects the supply of bread for its inhabitants, on fixed and immoveable ground.

Then extend your views more remotely abroad; look to Europe—look to Great Britain. Her Board of Agriculture was constituted by royal charter, in 1793. At its first institution a sum exceeding \$13,000 annually was voted by parliament for its support, besides several valuable privileges and powers conferred by the charter. The Dublin Society, instituted in 1719, received an annual grant of \$24,000. The Highland Society of Scotland, at its institution in 1789, received a donation from government of 13,000; the year following its revenue was further augmented by a grant of \$3,500 a year. These three great establishments expend at present nearly 70,000 annually, the greater part of which is the immediate grant of parliament. They extend their protection and encouragement to the different districts, shires, or parishes of the United Kingdom; direct the tide of enterprise; publish from time to time their prize essays and transactions: hold out premiums; correspond with the government on important objects; and are the main springs of that excellent system of husbandry which has increased the happiness and confirmed the stability of the country. Similar establishments in France, in Switzerland, in Denmark, in Sweden, in Italy, and in many of the States in Germany receive the aid and the fostering care of their respective governments. Indeed, Spain, poor, sunken, degraded Spain, and the Sublime Porte, are almost the only governments in Europe who do nothing for the encouragement of Agriculture. Returning home to New-Hampshire, what is the inference to be drawn from all these facts in relation to the policy of our own legislature? Surely, "There is that withholdeth more than is meet, but it leadeth to poverty."

Economy in the administration of the public purse is unquestionably a virtue of the highest praise: but there is an economy which borders on the neighbouring vice, and defeats its own intentions. The husbandman who is parsimonious in the use of his manure, or in the quantity of his seed, may spare some little expense in the spring, but his narrow views will meet with their just retribution in harvest. A mistaken principle of saving is fully as pernicious in its consequences as a profuse expenditure. The former imposes restraints on production, the latter wastes and squanders what is produced. Both are destructive of property, the one in preventing its creation, the other in annihilating it. Should the withholding therefore of the proper means of encouragement to extend tillage throw a damp on agricultural effort, this cannot be dignified by the name of economy, and bears no resemblance to the virtue. It is the saving of a cent to prevent a dollar being drawn from the great store-house of vegetation.

But there are some of our farmers, after all that has been said and done, who affect a total unbelief in the utility of agricultural societies. All their feelings are in opposition to them.—They will not examine their claims, or if they examine them at all, it is with the same feelings that Home, Voltaire, Condorcet, and other infidels examined the claims of Christianity to their belief—with feelings of settled hostility and aversion. Reasoning, with such minds, is of no

a vail. There are two objections, however sometimes urged against these societies, which I propose briefly to notice.

The first is, that men in other professions are associated with the farmers in these Societies. To this objection I have already replied while speaking of the practical, scientific agriculturalist. To the remarks then made I have nothing further to add. Should more be necessary, I refer you to the New Hampshire Agricultural Repository, pages 42 and 43. In relation to that work, I only lament that so many important topics are there grouped together in an "Introduction," which few ever read, occupying more than half the book. Had these topics been separated, and exhibited to the reader as so many distinct subjects, with a copious table of contents, I doubt not but the book would have been much more read, and it could not but have proved useful.

The other objection urged against agricultural societies, which I propose to notice is that the rich obtain all the premiums. This is not true. These obtain the premiums who exhibit the best cultivated farms, who manifest the most care in improving their stock, whose general system of management is that which makes the greatest return at the least charge. These things do not so much require money, as they do industry, enterprise and sound calculation.—With these qualifications, a man with a small farm stands an equal chance to obtain a premium as his more wealthy neighbor with a large one. But why should a dozen men pay their money for one man to pocket? In other words—why should men join Agricultural Societies, and pay a certain stipulated sum annually to raise a common fund to be expended in premiums? For the same reason, that men pay a tax to raise a fund to be expended in schooling their children.—Most of the important points connected with agriculture admit of being illustrated by experiments. It is not convenient for every parent to be the instructor of his own children. Neither is it convenient or even possible for every farmer to engage in those experiments, which are necessary to illustrate the various important points connected with agriculture. In both cases it is frequently more convenient to pay a small sum to engage others to do these things for us. Those who become competitors for premiums or who enter on any new or untried experiment in agriculture, encounter all the risk attendant on their failure, while those of us who stand by, merely spectators of their operations, enjoy all the benefit to be derived from their success. Every new, well authenticated fact in agriculture, when promulgated and known becomes a light to guide the husbandman. It is a light like that of the sun, which sheds its rays equally on the evil and on the good. These societies spread over most of our States, are the foci, whence this light, emanating from ten thousand luminous points, is converged; and from whence it is again reflected, in all possible directions, carrying comfort to every habitation, and gladness to every heart. These institutions ought therefore to be cherished as one of the best hopes of our country. Let the whole agricultural interest rise as one man in their support. When all contribute something, general improvement progresses. The tide then would deepen, and quicken, and widen, and overflow, until there should be neither waste or devastation, in all our happy land.

From the Belvidere Apollo.

MESSRS. EDITORS: This is the season of the year to clear meadows of the hogs that frequently grow on low lands, and I would recommend from my own experience, to cut up the bogs and build fence with them, by which means the land is doubly benefited: first, by clearing it of that which is injurious, and secondly, by making a fence which is equally substantial with that made of stone, independent of its compactness: After having tried different methods, I would recommend laying them after the manner of stone fence: on low or wet lands it will settle much slower than on upland: the wild grass will cease to grow, and a spear commence, which in two years will connect the bogs. I would advise laying the fence three feet at bottom and four feet in height, with one lateral rail supported by stakes at each end, usually termed "stakes and rider," which will keep it to its place, although it settles considerably the first year, and gradually afterwards. I am convinced from four years' experience, that it will endure ten years without any additional bogs, and it can be laid up at one-tenth expense of that which is made from stone. **ECONOMY.**
Independence, (N. J.) November 17, 1825.

HOGS.—A good sty is of the utmost importance in fattening hogs. Nor is it less important for keeping them in winter; as, the more comfortably they are kept, the less nourishment they require. The sty should be proportioned in size to the number of swine it is to contain. One of sixteen feet by twelve is probably sufficient for eight fattening swine. It should be divided into two apartments; that in the rear, which should be about six feet wide, should be close and warm for the hogs to lie in. Here they should have a constant supply of dry litter, when the weather is cool; for it is an essential point to keep them comfortable. The front part of the sty, which would then be about ten feet wide, should have the floor descending on one side for the filth to run off; and on this side should be an opening. The trough should be on the upper side, covered with one or more lids; and upright pieces should be set before it, at such distances apart as that one hog only could put his head between any two of them, in order that, while feeding, the weaker animals should be protected against the stronger. The whole should be covered with a roof; for it is essential that they be protected from storms, while they are in the outer or feeding apartment. According to the foregoing, if sixteen hogs are to be kept or fattened in the sty, it should be thirty-two feet long and twelve wide, and in that case there might be a sleeping apartment at each end. These apartments should again be subdivided, that, for the quiet of the animals, particularly in fattening, too many may not be forced to lie together. It would probably be best also to divide the feeding apartment; for too many hogs kept together are not apt to enjoy that peace and quiet which is necessary to their fattening well. Posts should also be set up in the sty for the hogs to rub themselves. If thirty-two hogs are to be kept or fattened, then, perhaps, the better way is, to have two stys, of the dimensions last described, placed together, with a roof over the whole, and a passage between them for the purpose of carrying food

to the troughs. If a part of the roof extended considerably beyond the sty, it would afford a convenient cover for forming a heap of compost from the dung of the swine.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1825.

MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The Franklin Post, a well conducted newspaper printed at Greenfield, Mass. in making some remarks on the proposed establishment of a seminary for the education of youth designed for agricultural and mechanical pursuits, says "There is probably but one opinion concerning the utility of such a seminary, in the present state of society, and the progress of agriculture. The only subject of discussion will be the proper location. It would seem at the first view that the country would furnish the most eligible situation for an institution whose principal design is connected with the business of the country. The vicinity of the university would undoubtedly afford many advantages, which would not be enjoyed in an interior location; and there are some objections, which may be thought to counterbalance this advantage. We have introduced this subject for the purpose of calling attention to the petition of the Trustees of Deerfield Academy, presented to the Legislature at the last session, to be incorporated as an agricultural seminary, embracing the objects proposed at the meeting at Boston. If it should be thought expedient to locate the institution at a distance from the Metropolis, we know of no place, which possesses superior natural advantages for developing all the benefits of such a seminary. It is situated in one of the richest agricultural regions of the world, where the powers of cultivation may be tested to the utmost, and where a good system of agriculture has for years been pursued. It is provided with a building, which will be sufficiently large and commodious for the wants of the proposed institution for several years. The academy possesses a good set of apparatus for philosophical and chemical experiments, and a cabinet of minerals, collected by Professor Hitchcock of Amherst College. The town and adjacent country present a fine field for geological, mineralogical and botanical researches, which will be important parts of the plan of education. There is a large school library in the village, accessible on reasonable conditions, to all persons. All these advantages would be enjoyed at the commencement without drawing upon the liberality of the public; and in addition to these the funds of the academy are to be reckoned. It is believed that few if any country towns are more eligible in every respect than this for the location of an Agricultural College. We, however, merely state these loose thoughts for the consideration of those who may feel an interest in the subject."

Notwithstanding the advantages thus enumerated by the Editor of the Franklin Post, and undoubtedly of much importance, we think that similar advantages, with some other accommodations of a superior nature may be enjoyed by an Agricultural Seminary, with a location in the vicinity of Boston. If the soil in this neighborhood is not naturally so fertile as that of the rich alluvial lands which compose the valley of Connecticut river, there will be the more room and occasion for the display of agricultural skill

in its improvement. One of the principal branches of the science of Agriculture is that which teaches to ameliorate soils by a judicious mixture of other soils, as well as by a proper application of substances which we style manures. If the soil is situated in one of the richest agricultural regions of the world, where a good system of agriculture has been for many years pursued, there will be little to be expected from any exhibition of the effects of agricultural science in the *improvement of soils*—What nature has made perfect art cannot ameliorate. Any ignorant cultivator may make a paradise productive, but it requires superior skill to cause "the wilderness to blossom."

The value of the fruits of the earth in the neighbourhood of Boston will be greater than they would be at a considerable distance from market. A larger proportion of the expenses of the proposed Seminary might be paid by the products of the labour of the pupils, if those products could be sent fresh to Boston market, than could be obtained from similar articles raised at a distance from it. The advantages of obtaining Scientific information as well in Agriculture, as in other useful arts, are much greater in Boston, and its neighbourhood than in any country town. The Library of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society—that of Harvard University, the books of the Athenæum, and many valuable private libraries might and undoubtedly would be "accessible on reasonable conditions, to all persons," concerned in the proposed institution. New and improved implements in Agriculture and the Arts might be inspected gratis, in larger and more complete repositories than can be found or obtained in any part of the country. Likewise a greater number of our most distinguished and most scientific agriculturists, as well as our best artists, of every description, reside in Boston and its neighbourhood, than can be found in any part of the country of the same extent. In short the advantages for obtaining every kind of information which it is the object of the proposed institution to acquire and disseminate are much greater in Boston and its neighbourhood than in any other part of New England, unless mineralogical and geological science may form an exception. Still it is a matter of doubt whether the country in the neighbourhood of Boston may not present as fine a field for researches tending to improvements in mineralogy and geology as any interior part of the Union.

It may be urged that the allurements to dissipation are greater in Boston than in the country. But any evil from that source may easily be obviated by the discipline of the Seminary. The pupils may be prohibited from visiting this city except under the superintendance of one of the instructors of the institution, or some other means may be adopted to preserve them from being tempted, or led astray by the fascinations of this Metropolis.

We have been politely favoured by the Author, with a manuscript copy of a learned and interesting Address, delivered before the Plymouth Agricultural Society, at Bridgewater, Oct. 5, 1825, by J. E. HOWARD, Esq. It will soon be given to the public through the columns of the New England Farmer.

Mr. BENJ. MUDGE is at present on a tour through part of New Hampshire and Vermont, and is an authorised Agent for this paper.

HORSE HAY RAKE.

The last "Nova Scotia" contains a letter from Mr. John Hicks, dated New York, Oct. 2, 1825, who has been recently taking a short tour in this country, noticing the different modes of farming, &c. He thinks the Horse Hay Rake would be of incalculable benefit on the beautiful level meads and marshes, with which Nova Scotia abounds. The Editor of the Nova Scotia says he lately undertook to notice the proportion of time consumed in making hay, by using the common hand-rake, and found that in a field of 5 acres, one-third of the labor of the hay makers, from the time the grass was cut till the hay was carted into the barn, was spent with the hand-rake. The labour with the horse rake is comparatively nothing. It is now extensively used in England, Scotland, the Netherlands, and in some parts of the United States.— A particular account of the construction of the Horse Rake (with an engraving) will be found in the New England Farmer, vol. iii. page 361, and vol. ii. page 391.

Miscellaneous Items.

The Michigan Herald of the 5th inst. states that the first boat that arrived at Buffalo by way of the canal, was freighted with oysters, a few of which were sent on to that city by the Steam Brig, in confirmation of the great event which has united that distant region with the Atlantic. Detroit is now removed but six days' journey from New York!

Mobile.—55,500 bales of Cotton, 1,275,503 feet of Lumber, and 357,331 Staves, were exported from Mobile during the year ending the 30th Sept. 1825.— Cotton is very backward this year, at Mobile, in coming to market, only 541 bales had been received up to the 15th ultimo. An increase of crops this year is calculated upon, and it is supposed that 70 or 80,000 bales will be exported to that city.

The N. Y. Canal is now shut up, & the Troy Scantling, so as to prevent all passing except by the few adventurous navigators who push their way through all obstacles.

Commerce of Lake Erie.—Sixteen sail of vessels, with full cargoes, left Buffalo on the 21st inst. for the different ports of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan.

Coal.—The transportation of Coal from Mount Carbon to Philadelphia continues to be prosecuted with much spirit. 500 tons were transported between the 11th and 24th of November.

Mr. Livingston of New Orleans, has been solicited by the Trustees of the Pennsylvania University of Lexington, (Ken.) to deliver Lectures on Law in that Institution for three months in the year with an annual salary of \$4000.

Effects of Intemperance.—A few days since, in Bellefonte, Penn. an Irishman was roasted alive in a log-cabin which was set on fire in a drunken frolic. Several others were dreadfully burnt. O, most powerful whiskey! what havoc you make among your votaries.

Among the applications to the N. York Legislature, at their approaching session, there will be one to incorporate the N. York South American steam-boat association, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars.

Tunnelling.—A tunnel (says the Western Herald.) has been constructed, for the conveyance of water from the river to the Clinton paper mill in that town. The tunnel is one hundred seventy-five feet in length, and is 45 feet beneath the surface of the earth.

By a law passed at the last session of the Legislature of New-York, the question in what manner the Electors of President shall hereafter be chosen, whether by general ticket or by Districts, was submitted to the decision of the people of that State, at their recent election. By the returns, it appears that the District system has a large majority.

From the papers printed in Edinburgh, we learn that the growth of that city, is even more rapid than that of London. New squares and streets are building in the capital of Scotland more extensive than those building in the capital of England and which are so much noised abroad.

Mr Monroe, late President of the United States, is spoken of, in the Virginia papers, as a candidate for the office of Governor of that State; and the Petersburg Intelligencer adds—Should it be ascertained that he will accept the chair, there can be no doubt as to the vote in joint ballot of the two Houses."

In repairing an old building lately in Newton, (Con.) a leather bag containing several hundred dollars in silver, was found secreted in the chimney. It was supposed the money was placed there by the former owner and occupant, an old bachelor, some time since deceased.

A fish, upwards of 5 feet in length, has been caught in the canal at Lockport, it having strayed away from Lake Erie. It was served up for a village Thanksgiving dinner.

A new bridge is contracted for at Northampton, to be built near where the old one stood.

Steam Boat Navigation.—Pursuant to notice, a large number of our citizens assembled on Friday at Merchants' Hall, to hear the report of the committee on the establishment of a line of Steam Boats between this city, Maine, and the British Provinces, to connect with the English Steam Packet Line. The substance of the report was, to declare the expediency of the project, and recommend the appointment of a committee to obtain subscriptions. The general views of the committee in relation to the subject, their conviction of its importance to the city, and its ultimate profit to the stockholders, were stated in an address by George Bond, Esq. A subscription was opened at Merchants' Hall, with flattering auspices.

The excellent sketch of General La Fayette's Life, written at Boston, by Professor Ticknor, and originally published in the North American Review, has been translated at Paris into French, and eagerly bought and read. A few and only slight alterations were made by the Translator, to accommodate it to the currency of a biographical notice. The French Government is no longer disposed to molest the old patriot in any manner.—Nat. Gaz.

The Trenton American mentions, that the public Fund in New Jersey, for the instruction of the poor, has grown to the sum of \$200,909; and that there is reason to expect an immediate addition to it of 100,000 dollars—balance in the state treasury.

The net profits of the steam-boat line, on this coast from Boston to Eastport, via Bath, the present year, up to 23d Sept. last, have been \$3,113; capital stock \$45,000. This shows how profitable a line of large and commodious boats would be.

Buchan's Domestic Medicine, in one volume octavo, "revised and amended by Dr John G. Coffin," has lately been published in Boston. This work, in its original form, has been found by the experience of numerous families, to be most highly valuable. Adapted to the habits and climate of our country, by a physician of skill and experience, it must become one of the most interesting books which a family can own.

ADMINISTRATOR'S Sale of Real Estate.—By license of Court, will be sold by public auction, on Thursday the 29th of December inst. on the premises, at 10 o'clock A. M. so much of the real estate of Abel Phelps late of Leominster, dec'd, in the county of Worcester, as will raise the sum of 1500 dollars, for the payment of debts and charges.—Said estate is pleasantly situated in the north part of said Leominster, on the road to Lunenburg, and would accommodate both the farmer and the mechanic. For particulars, inquire of Withington & Phelps, Congress street, Boston, or Sumner Phelps living on the premises, or of the subscriber, DAVID WILDER, Adm'r. Leominster, Dec. 6, 1825.



FRUIT TREES, &c.

JAMES BLOODGOOD & CO. have for sale at their nursery, at Fushing, on Long Island, near New York, Fruit and Forest Trees, Flowering Shrubs & Plants of the most approved sorts.

The proprietors of this Nursery attend personally to the inoculation and engrafting of all their Fruit Trees, and purchasers may rely with confidence, that the Trees they order will prove genuine.

Orders left with Mr ZEBEDEE COOK, jr. No. 44 State Street, Boston, will be transmitted to us, and receive our prompt and particular attention. Catalogues will be delivered, and any information imparted respecting the condition, &c. &c. that may be required, on application to him. Sept. 30.

On Wednesday the 14th day of December, at 11 o'clock A. M. will be sold at Col. JAGUES, in Charlestown,

- 1 very fine Lincolnshire Ewes, one year old
1 Lincolnshire Ram, 2 years old, of an extraordinary quality.
2 yearling Lincolnshire Rams.
All the above are Sheep of fine form & size.
5 South Down Rams } of the pure breed
1 South Down Ewe }
The above are the sheep recently imported by Mess. A. & A. Lawrence & Co.—And will be sold without reserve by COOLIDGE, POOR & HEAD, Auctioneers.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.

Table with columns for item, unit, and price. Items include Apples, Beans, Butter, Cheese, Flour, Grain, Hogs' Lard, Hops, Lime, Oil, Plaster, Pork, Veal, Mutton, Poultry, Butter, Eggs, Meal, Potatoes, and Cider.

PROVISION MARKET.

Table with columns for item, unit, and price. Items include Beef, Pork, Veal, Mutton, Poultry, Butter, Eggs, Meal, and Cider.

MISCELLANIES.

THE BRIDE'S FAREWELL.

BY MRS HEMANS.

Why do I weep?—to leave the vine,
Whose clusters o'er me bend?
The myrtle—yet, O call it mine!
The flowers I loved to tend!
—A thousand thoughts of all things dear,
Like shadows o'er me sweep,
I leave my sunny childhood here,
—O! therefore let me weep!

I leave thee, sister!—we have play'd
Through many a joyous hour,
Where the silvery green of the olive shade
Hung dim o'er the fount and the bower:
Yes! thou and I, by stream, by shore,
In song, in prayer, in sleep,
Have been as we may be no more—
—Kind sister! let me weep!

I leave thee, father!—Eve's bright moon
Must now light other feet,
With the gather'd grapes and the lyre in tune,
Thy homeward steps to greet;
Thou in whose voice, to bless thy child,
Lay tones of love so deep,
Whose eye o'er all my youth hath smiled,—
I leave thee! let me weep!

Mother! I leave thee!—on thy breast
Pouring out joy and woe,
I have found that holy place of rest
Still changeless—yet I go!
Lips that have lull'd me with your strain,
Eyes that have watch'd my sleep!
Will earth give love like yours again;
—Sweet mother! let me weep!

Thoughts on Sleep.—"Blessings," exclaimed Sancho, "on him that first invented sleep! It wraps a man all round like a cloak." It is a delicious moment certainly, that of being well nestled in bed, and feeling that you shall drop gently to sleep.—The good is to come, not past; the limbs have been just tired enough to render the remaining in one posture delightful; the labour of the day is done. A gentle failure of the perceptions comes creeping over one: the spirit of consciousness disengages itself more and more with slow and hushing degrees, like a mother detaching her hand from that of her sleeping child; the mind seems to have a balmy lid-closing over it like the eye; 'tis closing—'tis more closing—'tis closed. The mysterious spirit has gone to take its airy rounds.

One of the most favorite passages on sleep is the following address from Beaumont and Fletcher's tragedy of *Valentinian*, the hero of which is a sufferer under bodily torment. He is in a chair, slumbering, and these most exquisite lines are gently sung with music:

Care-charming Sleep, thou easer of all woes,
Brother to Death, sweetly thyself dispose
On this afflicted prince. Fall like a cloud
In gentle showers: give nothing that is loud
Or painful to his slumbers: easy, light,
And as a purling stream, thou soo of Night,
Pass by his troubled senses: sing his pain
Like hollow murmuring wind or silver rain:
Tut to this prince gently, oh! gently slide,
And kiss him into slumbers like a bride!

How earnest and prayer-like are these pauses! How lightly sprinkled, and yet how deeply settling, like rain, the fancy! How quiet, affectionate, and perfect the conclusions!

Sleep is most graceful in an infant; sooudest in one who has been tired in the open air; most welcome to the mind haunted with one idea;

most interesting to behold in the parent that has wept; lightest in the playful child; proudest in the bride adored

Coal.—We understand that the Rhode-Island Coal Company has commenced raising coal from the mines on that fertile and delightful island.—The coal is said to be abundant and of an excellent quality, and promises fully to remunerate the enterprize of procuring and sending it to market. We learn from the Newport Mercury, that the first cargo raised since the renovation of the company, sailed for New-York on Thursday last. Those who succeeded in burning the R. I. coal (and there were many,) when the mines were formerly in operation, were not only satisfied of its utility and economy, but preferred it, for its cheerfulness and comfort, to any other fuel. Modern improvements in the arts of constructing stoves and grates, have removed the principal objection to its use, the difficulty of kindling it. It will be found in this respect to be no more objectionable than the Lehigh coal, and probably not so much so. We know of no advantage which the Lehigh possesses over it; and should the markets be sufficiently well furnished, the Rhode-Island coal will probably hold a successful competition not only with the Lehigh, but with other kinds which cannot be afforded at so little expence.

[Providence American.]

ANIMAL STRENGTH.—Some curious remarks on its curiities, from mathematical works.—There are, in common parlance, various ways in comparing animal force.

"Men may apply their strength in different ways in a working machine."

A man of ordinary strength, turning a roller by the handle, can work all day against a resistance equal to 30lbs.

Working 10 hours a day, he can raise a weight of 30lbs. through 3 feet 6 inches, in a second of time, and in that proportion.

He can only work constantly for a small time against a resistance of 50lbs. more.

Two men working at a windlass, can more easily draw up 70lbs. than one man 30, provided the elbow of one of the handles be at right angles to that of the other. This is always regarded by good machine-makers.

Attach a fly wheel to it, and a man can do a third more work; or raise 40lbs. working a whole day as above mentioned. For a little while he can overcome a resistance of 80lbs.

Porters, and men accustomed to bear loads, will carry from 150 to 250lbs.

A man can draw but 70 or 80lbs. horizontally, for he cannot apply but his own weight to the pull.

Suppose a man weighs 140lbs. his force exerted horizontally at the height of his shoulders, is only enough to overcome a resistance of 27lbs.

HORSES.—A horse's strength is generally equal to that of 5 men. He can carry 240 to 270lbs. He draws to greatest advantage, when the line of direction is a little elevated above the horizon, and the power acts against his breast.

He can draw 200lbs. on the ground, for 8 hours a day, at $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles an hour; and 240lbs.; he can work but 6 hours at that rate.

In both cases, if he also carries some weight, he draws better for it.

In a cart he may draw from 1000lbs. to a ton weight.

Newly discovered Nation.—We have received accounts of a recent discovery in Central Africa, which will soon be laid before the public in greater detail; but of which the following outline is sufficiently curious.—Major Clapperton and Captain Denham, in the course of their late expedition in that quarter of the world, arrived in the capital of a nation whose manners and history seem like to occupy, to no trivial extent, the attention of the public of this country, we might safely say of the whole civilized world. They found a nation jet black in colour, but not in our sense of the term *negroes*, having long hair and fine high features. This people was found to be in a state of very high civilization; and above all, the British travellers witnessed a review of seven thousand cavalry, divided into regular regiments, and all clothed in complete armour. Six thousand wore the perfect hauberk mail of the early Norman knights; most strange by far of all, one thousand appeared in perfect Roman armour. The conjectures to which this has given rise are various. We confess for ourselves, that, looking to the polished and voluptuous manners ascribed to these people, the elegance of their houses, &c. &c.; in a word, the total difference between them and any other race as yet discovered in the interior of Africa, mother of monsters, our own opinion is strongly that here we have a fragment of the old Numidian population; a specimen of the tribes who, after long contending, and long co-operating with imperial Rome, were at last fain to seek safety in the central desert, upon the dissolution of the empire. In these stupendous *Mozes*, Clapperton and Denham probably beheld the liveliest image that ever has been witnessed by modern eyes, of the legions of Jugurtha—may we not say of Hannibal. The armour, we understand, is fabricated in the most perfect style of the art; and the Roman suits might be mistaken for so many Herculanean and Pompeian discoveries, if it were possible for us to imagine the existence of genuine antiquities possessing all the glossy finish of yesterday's workmanship. One of these travellers has already set off on his return to this sable court.—*London paper.*

It is now 51 years—says the Boston Palladium,—since the first American General Congress was held, "to consult measures for the preservation of our liberties." Of this illustrious band of Patriots, only one survives; and that is the venerable JOHN ADAMS, of Massachusetts. What a glorious change has taken place in our happy country since that of anxiety and danger! Of three millions, we have become nearly twelve. Our Republican Government is in the full tide of successful experiment. We are as powerful as we are free; and as prosperous as powerful.—The federal union has been all, and more than was expected. It is commensurate to our high destiny, if the officers of the General Government will be content with the exercise of their legitimate powers, and the States severally yield to a harmonious, prosperous national administration.

Published every Friday, at THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, will be entitled to a deduction of FIFTY CENTS.

Gentlemen who procure five responsible subscribers, are entitled to a sixth volume gratis.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at the corner of Congress and Lindall Streets, Boston.—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. IV.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1825.

No. 21.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

AN ADDRESS,

Delivered before the Plymouth Agricultural Society, at
Bridgewater, October 5, 1825.

BY JOHN E. HOWARD.

Of agriculture it has frequently been remarked, and very justly, that it has been too much neglected; it is natural therefore, in contemplating this subject, to inquire into the cause of this neglect. Surely, no objections to it founded on its unworthiness, can long retain a place in a sensible and reflecting mind. Such an one cannot think an art mean and contemptible, which dates its origin from the era of human existence, and has given employment and subsistence to the greater part of the family of man, in all ages and nations of the world: An art which is the grand source of individual, and national prosperity,—which has furnished themes for the immortal songs of the most celebrated Poets of antiquity—and which claims for its patrons and supporters, the most illustrious men of almost every age. An art which can prefer such claims to the respectful consideration of intelligent beings, cannot, surely, be thought unworthy, or be treated with contempt, but by those only, who have not the sagacity to discern its merits, or not the candour to confess them. No; it is not, indeed, on account of the degraded estimation in which it has been held among mankind, that agriculture has been neglected. It is, in short, because it has been considered an *unprofitable* pursuit; because the prospect of *gain* which it has afforded, has been too slender and untempting. A circumstance than which, no other could operate more unfriendly to its true interest.

Relying on your indulgence, gentlemen, I shall now venture to speak to you, very briefly, concerning *some of the errors incident to the modes of cultivation which have been pursued in this quarter of the country*, the correction of which, may have a tendency to remove, at least in part the capital objection just now stated, to agricultural pursuits. I can adopt this course of remark with the more confidence, when I reflect, that I am addressing practical and intelligent farmers; men, who, I trust, are not unwilling to improve to their advantage any useful *hints* in regard to their profession, without reference to the source from which they are derived, or the manner, in which they may be suggested.

It seems to have been a prevailing error among our farmers, that their views have been too limited and unsteady. They seem to have been confined too much to the passing hour, with little or no regard to the future. But to any one, who will take the trouble of a moment's reflection on the subject, it must appear evident, that it is of vast importance to every farmer to have constantly in view a fixed and ultimate object, to which his efforts should be uniformly directed. It is necessary that his mind be engrossed by this object, and fixed with a just sense of its magnitude and importance to him, and with a determination to pursue it.—For where there is no steadiness of view, and fixedness of purpose, there can be no uniform

and regular exertion without which no farmer can be successful. Much indeed in such circumstances may be attempted, but little will be accomplished. Bold and vigorous efforts may be made; but not being stimulated by one and the same motive, they will be as likely to be opposite and conflicting in their tendency as in concert and unison with each other. And thus the zeal and intrepidity even of active and resolute minds will generally evaporate in desultory and unavailing attempts. In this way centuries might pass, and the last year leave agriculture, not advanced in improvement one step, beyond that in which he first found it; and each as it revolves could bear testimony to the thousand times reiterated complaint of farmers, of the hardness of the times, and unproductiveness of the soil which gave them birth.

But when the industry of the farmer has one uniform direction and ultimate tendency, far different will be the result. There will be *design* in all his plans, and no conflicting operations in their execution; and if the means which he employs be well chosen and adapted to the end proposed, he cannot fail of being successful.—Step by step he advances in his career, he will reap the fruits of his labors. His crops will come in, yearly with increased abundance.—his sterile lands will be gradually converted into fertile plains—and those barren wastes, where once flourished nothing, but the briar and the bramble, will shortly be covered, I had almost said, with olive gardens and vineyards. Every breeze will waft to him the fragrance of his orchards, and every prospect exhibit the variegated hues of the red clover and the honey suckle.

It need scarcely be said, that this object which every farmer should have in view, and toward which his efforts should be uniformly directed, is no other than the constant and gradual melioration of the condition of his whole farm. It is not a particular spot, a favorite acre, which should engross his whole attention, and enjoy the exclusive benefits of a liberal and enlightened cultivation; but every acre, capable of improvement by cultivation. This is an object which should ever be interesting and important to him; it is worthy of his closest attention, and most strenuous exertion. In pursuit of such an object, he can comfort himself with the reflection, that it is no illusion of the brain, no fleeting vision, to which an over heated imagination has given a name and shape, which is perpetually in view before him, and perpetually eluding his grasp; but a real substantial good, pointed out to him by the dictates of sober reason, and of the practicability of whose attainment reason has assured him.

There is then, this important advantage which the farmer enjoys above almost every class of men, that the issue of his labors, if rightly directed, will not be involved in doubt and uncertainty. If his industry have a right direction it cannot be exerted in vain. But other causes have operated, in many instances, to prevent a right direction being given to his industry.

Prejudices have existed in the minds of some to valuable improvements in agriculture, on ac-

count of the quarter in which they have originated; and detailed accounts of such improvements have been too often unheeded, or regarded merely as the airy and fantastick notions, of "gentlemen farmers," as they have been contemptuously denominated, because derived from men of whom it has been thought, that they have gone out of their appropriate sphere of action, to give instruction on a subject, concerning which it has been believed, they are both practically and theoretically ignorant. But such feelings cannot, and ought not long to exist, in a liberal and enlightened community. No man who is worthy the name of a farmer, can long refuse to avail himself of any useful discoveries relating to his art, if they really possess that character, come they from what quarter they may, and to exercise a becoming respect, and gratitude toward the authors of them.

Others there are, who have manifested an almost invincible and insuperable attachment, to those particular modes of cultivation, in which they have been brought up, which have been handed down to them, from the remotest generations of their ancestors, and which have anything but improvement for their object. Any innovation upon these customs, thus endeared to them, and sanctified by the approbation and usage of their forefathers, seems to have been regarded as a crime little less than sacrilege, and resisted with an obstinacy of determination, and an inflexibility of purpose, worthy of a better cause. But it is hoped, that the period is not far distant, when this blind and superstitious veneration for ancient modes of farming, will give place to more liberal and enlightened views, and when brains will consent to receive those as the true principles of their art, whose correctness has been sufficiently tested by the success of their practical application.

Another error which I shall mention is, that farmers have attempted too much. The theatre of their operations, has not been sufficiently circumscribed and limited, and of consequence their efforts have not been sufficiently *concentrated*. It having been impossible for them to cultivate well, all they have attempted to cultivate, some of their lands have been necessarily in a constant state of exhaustion. And hence their time and resources have been employed, chiefly, not in increasing their productive power, beyond what it was, at any given period, but in restoring their lost fertility. To the man who has pursued, for years, such a course, how disheartening must be the reflection, that his long and severe labors have availed him so little; that he is, at last, so near the point whence he originally set out, and has done no more for himself and no more for posterity.

Were the hidden treasures of our soil fully developed, and its capacity of improvement completely exhausted, it would be unnecessary to urge, in relation to agriculture, the importance of a more vigorous and efficient system. But this is evidently not the case. Farmers therefore, are invited to increase the productiveness of their lands, not only because it is practicable, but because it would be greatly for their interest to do so; and if it be inquired, how it is to be ef-

fect; I answer, by abandoning the diffuse and desultory mode of operations to which they have, hitherto, been accustomed, and adopting a more compressed and vigorous system. In a word, they must till but little, till often, and treat liberally. This is the only way in which we shall ever be able to enjoy the benefits of a thrifty and productive husbandry.

The practical lessons of experience cannot have been so utterly lost upon us, as to render it necessary in a discussion of this topic, to enter into a minute and particular enumeration of the advantages which small farms possess above large. The wholesome admonitions of this severe monitor, have sufficiently taught us, how fallacious is the idea, that our surplus produce, is always to be calculated, in a ratio directly proportioned to the number of acres which are cultivated. Of the fallacy of such a supposition, the whole tenor of our past lives has furnished a full and complete exposition. Let us, then, abandon the idols, whom we have vainly worshipped, and seek happier auspices under more propitious gods.

It may not, however, be unprofitable to visit in imagination, for a few moments, the man who has pursued, successfully, for any considerable length of time, such a system, in this respect, as I would here recommend to your notice. You will find him, not immersed in a multiplicity of light and frivolous occupations, hurried, perplexed, and out of humor with himself, and all the world around him, but calm and in perfect temper. All his operations being conducted according to the rules of an established order, everything is done in its proper time and place, and the work of improvement goes on steadily and without interruption. You will find him at the head of his business, and perfectly master of it, and at leisure to attend to the friendly call of a brother farmer. He will feel a manly and laudable pride, in gratifying your curiosity, in regard to the subjects which cannot fail to excite it; will, at your request, take you into his enclosure, and exhibit to you, perhaps, in one unbroken view, and one undivided tract, the whole extent of his cultivated domain. This narrow prospect, he will tell you, comprises the principal scene of his exertions. He will convince you what it was, when first subjected to the wholesome discipline, under which it has so thriven withal, and will show you what it now is; and if your surprise should be excited, at the already astonishing and almost incredible productivity of so few acres, he will tell you, that he good work is, as yet, but in an incipient state; that he has made only a commencement, and has reaped many advantages from it, but that the far higher honor and benefits resulting from a perfection of it, will be reserved for posterity.

If interrogated as to the particular mode of treatment, by which such a revolution has been accomplished, he will answer, by one simple and extreme; by bringing all his means, and all his energies to bear uniformly and steadily upon this narrow tract: Of which not a single acre is permitted to go beyond stated intervals, of three or four years, at the most, without being refreshed either with suitable top-dressings, or the genial influences of the plough, as circumstances may require. He can calculate, with precision, his means, knows exactly what he has yearly to expend upon it, and the best mode in which it can be applied; and thus no acre is

neglected or forgotten, but the whole in a state of constant and gradual improvement. His whole farm is enclosed with a firm and lasting fence that will need no annual repairs. His English mowing and tillage are distinctly marked out, and permanently separated from his other lands. He will have them, if possible, under his eye, and in a body; and annually takes up and top-dresses, (if any shall need the latter operation) a number of acres, sufficient to enable him to go through with the whole, in a given period. This course is repeated, as often as it has been gone through. It is his established mode of operations, with which no other business is permitted to interfere; and it is both uniform and regular, and without danger of mistake or error. In this way his lands acquire an accession of fertility at each period; and thus their productive power is gradually elicited, until they arrive to their full capacity of bearing.

If you should object, as would not be unnatural, to the policy of having all his English mowing and tillage enclosed in one undivided lot, he will convince you how much of the valuable time of almost every farmer has been wasted in building and repairing in most cases those more than useless encumbrances,—partition fences: That a prominent feature of his system is economy of labour; and that as he does not intend such land to be occupied for the purpose of pasture, he has conceived that all the time and expense devoted to this object would be utterly lost to him. He considers that farm the most perfectly appointed, as regards such fences, which has the fewest, and yet a number sufficient to answer every important purpose. And as to the idea of pasturing, he is satisfied that no advantages resulting from such a practice would ever be an equivalent for the injury sustained by it. Thus you will see, that whatever may be his own peculiar sentiments, in regard to any particular subject connected with his pursuit, he has been eminently successful; and his success, he will tell you, is to be attributed to the course which he has pursued; to his having given to industry a right direction and a proper energy.

Had our farmers always thus confined their energies within narrow limits, it had been not only more for their own personal interest, but more for the interest of Agriculture. Our country would exhibit at this day a richer soil and a denser population. New England, ere this, would have become a garden, yielding, if not the sweets and spices of the Indies, what is far better, substantial aliment for the laity and independent race by whom it would have been thickly inhabited; men content to live by their own industry, and determined to preserve, unimpaired, the inheritance transmitted to them by their fathers; Freemen, who acknowledge no sovereign but their God, and no laws, but such as are founded on the natural and unalienable rights of man.

(To be concluded next week.)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BELLS.

Marshfield, Dec. 13, 1825.

MR. FESSENDEN—Permit a subscriber to inquire through the medium of your paper, whether the Substitute for Bells, as noticed in the

N. E. Farmer, Vol. 3, page 253, is, or is not, of real utility to the publick. If it is, where it may be obtained, and at what price. Any person possessed of the means of information, would, by publishing the same in the N. E. Farmer, confer a favour on
Yours &c. C.W.M.

USEFUL INVENTIONS.

The spirit of Improvement seems to have entered our village, and we hope to abide with us. Our citizens manifest its influence, not only in their enterprising and useful public projects of the Canal and the Bridge, but in the useful inventions of private individuals. It is not many months since this paper announced to the public the valuable brick press of Mr. Flagg, and since that time several other inventions have been patented, or are about to be secured by the laws of this country to the use of their ingenious authors.

The Brick Press of Mr. Moore is remarkable for the neatness of its construction, and the perfect manner in which it acts. It moves without resistance till the compression of the brick commences, and as the resistance of the brick increases in consequence of this compression, the power of the machine also increases, and continues to increase till the pressure is ended.

The Churn of Mr. Waterhouse promises to save much labour in the management of large dairies. It is constructed with the common vertical dashers, but they moved by gearing; and with so much ease, that the labor of churning may easily be performed by children.

In the manufacture of dipped Candles, we believe that the invention of Mr. Day will be an important improvement. He has had his machine in operation but a short time, but we understand that one woman has dipped and weighed more than two hundred lbs. of Candles with it, between noon and 7 P. M. and such is the construction of the machine, that its powers might easily be extended far beyond this.

We notice these inventions, for the information of the public. We wish success to their authors. *Gardner Chronicle.*

ABYSSINIAN RAM.

Zoologists and farmers may see a remarkable sheep, in the possession of Dr. Montgomery of the U. S. Navy, at the corner of Sands and Jay-streets, Brooklyn. From a written certificate, it appears that *Mustapha*, (that is his name) came from Abyssinia, and was presented by the Pacha of Egypt to Mr. Thorncliffe; and by the latter gentleman to Capt. Deacon and Dr. M. his present owners. His fleece is a clear white, and very thick. His size large and noble.—Health perfect. Has four horns; two upright; and two curved downwards. There are two openings near the corners of the eyes, for the transmission of air, as in some kinds of deer.—As this creature has been introduced for the purpose of breed, he is well worthy of the notice of all curious observers, and improvers of live stock.—*N. Y. Statesman.*

A London paper asserts, that England produces more national wealth than France, Russia, &c. taken put together. The produce of England is nearly 27 millions sterling, France about 15 millions, the United States 11 millions, and Russia between 8 and 9 millions.

THE BEE WORM.

An insect thus called has been making very destructive ravages among the Bees in Virginia, and in other parts of the country, by destroying them in the Hive, and thus cutting off the supply of Honey and Wax, so comfortable and almost necessary in rural life. A friend, who takes great interest in whatever is connected with Rural Economy, has furnished us with the following recipe for preventing the destructive incursion of this enemy of the bee.—*Nat. Intell.*

"Take two boards, of an inch thickness each, perforate the one in 12 or 20 places with a half inch auger, place this board upon the other, mark the places opposite to these holes when laid on the other board—then bore this marked board one third through, on the upper side in the marked places, with a two inch auger, then place the board containing the small holes on the top of the other, and put the hive upon them.—The miller, or Lee worm, when he enters the hive, seeks a place, or is interrupted by the bees, to deposit his eggs; the cavity formed as above affords a convenient place; the boards are to be removed two or three times a week, and the eggs brushed from the holes. This course will prevent the ravages of the bee worm; for it is produced from these eggs."

THE SHAKER'S CIDER.

A recent tourist, whose observations appear in the New York Commercial Advertiser, gives the following, respecting the mode of making and preserving cider as practised by the Shakers of Canterbury, in New-Hampshire:

"Their fine cider sells in Boston for \$10 the barrel, a fact which has several times gone the rounds of the newspapers. We made particular inquiries respecting their mode of manufacturing this article, but could not learn that they had any peculiar process. Their fruit is of the ordinary kind, and the apples are gathered as they fall, and hauled. Late in November they are ground in a mill, after the defective ones have been carefully separated, and the pomace is suffered to remain in the vat over night, and until it assumes a red colour throughout. It is then pressed in the usual manner, and the cider is put into casks perfectly clean and sweet.—They prefer rum hogsheads, when it is possible to obtain them. In December, after the fermentation had subsided, they rack off the cider, and add to each hogshead a gallon of brandy distilled from the lees. In March they again rack into clean hogsheads, and the liquor requires no further attention. They never drink it until it is at least two years old, and it continues to improve by age. That which we tasted was five years old."—*Hartford Times.*

FIRES.

The season of fires has commenced. Those who attend to their fire-places at night, should be careful that no half-consumed sticks of wood are left across the andirons or standing in the corners. They should be laid flat on the hearth; and the ashes should be carefully heaped over the coals. Brnoms should not be used to sweep up ashes at a late hour in the evening, nor should oven doors be closed. Let every one remember that "one ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."—*Providence Microcosm.*

WOOL.

Wool in large quantities, is now brought from the west, for sale in the eastern cities. It bears the cost of transportation better than most other raw commodities that can be produced beyond the mountains—and, if the same attention were paid by the farmers to the rearing of sheep which they give to the cultivation of grain, over and above what the wants of their neighborhood require, there would be a great difference indeed, in the amount of their profits, and their country, too, would be the better for it.

Twenty thousand pieces of flannel will be made at the Amesbury mills, Massachusetts, in the present year. The import of this article has nearly ceased, and with a faller supply of wool, will soon wholly stop. The home made goods are better and cheaper than the imported. The whole daily consumption of wool at Amesbury is 1,000 lbs.

GREAT OAK.

To the many instances of the prodigious size which oaks attain, recorded in Evelyn's *Sylva*, and other works, may be added another from the New Forest.—In Laughy Wood, belonging to the Bishop of Salisbury, an Oak was felled in the year 1757, which had 300 rings of annual growth, and whose trunk was thirty six feet in circumference just above the ground; it did not, however exceed twenty feet in height, but was six feet in diameter at top, and perfectly sound. Its massive branches, consisting principally of knees and crooks fit for naval purposes, extended nearly forty feet each way. This tree was felled in an unusual manner for the preservation of its crooks, which were cut off one by one whilst the tree was standing, and were lowered by tackling to prevent their being injured. The two largest arms were sawn off at such distances from the trunk as to form the most capital *first-rate* knees. Scaffolds were then erected; and two pit saws being braced together the body was first cut across half through at the bottom, and then sawn down the middle, between the two stumps of arms that had been left; at the end of one stood a perpendicular bough, larger than most timber trees; to prevent this being injured a bed of some hundreds of faggots was placed to break its fall. This half was so weighty, that it crushed a new timber carriage, to pieces the instant it came upon it. The King's carriage was then sent purposely from Portsmouth, to assist in conveying it to the dock-yard; it was drawn by twelve horses, occasionally aided by eight others, the shortest way to the sea side; and was by sea conveyed to Portsmouth. This tree was in the first place sold for 30l.; it was next purchased by a Mr White, of Avonle, for 100l. and he is supposed to have cleared by it at least 100l. more; as the contents, in which were three two loads at half a crown per foot, (no unusual price for naval crooks) amounted to 200l. The faggots were more than sufficient to defray incidental expenses.—*Beauties of England, &c.*

THE FLYING WEEVIL.

We are informed by a friend, that an easy and effectual preventive to the ravages made on wheat and other grain by the *Flying Weevil*, will be found in strewing over, and mixing through the threshed grain, *slacked lime*—that a neck of lime will answer for a thousand bushels. Those having their grain in stacks would do well to thresh it out immediately, and resort to this simple method of preventing its entire destruction. The grain can easily be cleansed from the limby screening. This remedy is practised, as we are informed, in the Southern states, where the weevil has been for some years very destructive to grain.

Ohio Paper.

In Virginia, by returns from 98 counties and towns, received between the 30th September, 1824, and 30th September 1825 it appears that 10226 indigent children have been sent to school in those counties and towns within the year.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE is a very able, luminous and satisfactory document, worthy of the distinguished scholar and statesman from whom it is dictated. We had partly prepared an abstract of its contents, when we found it already ably done in the New York Mercantile Advertiser. We therefore avail ourselves of that article, as follows:

We learn from the Message, that no material variation has occurred by our relations with Foreign governments since the last session of Congress;

That Ministers on the part of the U. States will be sent to the Congress of Panama;

That our claims on France for injuries "of the most aggravated and outrageous character," have been urged without effect, no answer having yet been received on the subject from that government;

That the government of Colombia, has made satisfaction for our claims upon her—and that the Treaty with that Republic has been ratified.

That the receipts into the Treasury this year will exceed those of the last year nearly five millions of dollars, and will amount to about twenty-two millions, independent of the loan. The amount of duties on merchandise for the year is expected to exceed \$24,000,000, being more than the whole expenditure of the year.

The public debt has been reduced nearly eight millions of dollars, and on the 1st of January next it will be less than \$1 millions;

That the Post Office receipts have exceeded the expenditures by \$45,610, although the mail is now carried 1,569,060 miles annually.

The President reminds Congress that they possess the power to pass Bankrupt laws, and to organize the Militia.

He recommends a liberal policy in our intercourse with foreign nations, and that permission be given to vessels of any nation to bring the produce of any other country, at equal duties.

The President also recommends—

A revision of the prison law;

A permanent Naval peace establishment, and a Naval Academy;

Internal improvements by Roads and Canals;

A standard of weights and measures;

The establishment of an Observatory—there being not one in this hemisphere, while in Europe there are one hundred and thirty-three.

A revision of the judiciary system;

An additional Executive Department;

That the remains of Washington be removed to the Capitol, and a monument erected over them;

The establishment of a military post at the mouth of the River of the West, and a survey of the North West Coast.

These are the prominent subjects adverted to in the message, the whole of which will be found interesting and important.

Mr. Monroe, late President of the U. States, is spoken of in the Virginia papers, as a candidate for the office of Governor of that state, and the Petersburg Intelligencer adds—"Should it be ascertained that he will accept the chair, there can be no doubt as to the vote in joint ballot of the two houses."

New Academy.—The American classical and military lyceum, at Mount Airy, Germantown, eight miles from Philadelphia, is now opened for the reception of students. It is under the superintendance of B. Constant and col. A. L. Rownfort, formerly of West Point, and is to be modelled after that famous institution.

Claims on France.—We find it intimated in the New York American that the French Government have recently come to the conclusion absolutely to reject the claims of our merchants for indemnification.

It is said in a Liverpool paper, "that the settlement of the Jews, on the Banks of the Niagara, is not a solitary instance of collecting the scattered tribes.—There is now a Jew of some eminence, in London, beating up for recruits for the establishment of a similar colony in Florida."

AGRICULTURE.

From the American Farmer.

THE PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,

Held their annual meeting on the 19th, 20th and 21st ult. at Prospect Hill, in Philadelphia County.

The exhibition of live stock, the trials of ploughmen and of animals at the plough—the competition in sheep shearing—the display of fine Arabian, turf and draught horses, afforded more variety, and created greater excitement than had been on any similar occasion observed.

The Committee on Neat Cattle report, that they consider the following persons entitled to premiums:

- John Hare Powel, for the best bull, not less than one year old, a piece of plate, worth \$50
- For the improved Durham short horn bull Beau. Premium relinquished.
- James Cox, for the next best plate, 40
- For the I. D. S. H. bull Blyth.
- Geo. W. Sargeant, for the next best plate, 20
- For the I. D. S. H. bull Monk.
- John Hare Powel, for a bull calf, not more than one year old, plate, 15
- For the I. D. S. H. bull calf, Ohio. Premium relinquished.
- John Hare Powel, for the best cow, not more than 7 nor less than 3 years old, plate, 40
- For the I. D. S. H. cow Lady. Premium relinquished.
- John Hare Powel, for the next best, plate, 25
- For the I. D. S. H. cow Belina. Premium relinquished.
- James Cox, for the next best plate, 10
- For the I. D. S. H. cow Cora.
- John Hare Powel, for the best heifer not more than 3 nor less than 1 year old, plate, 20
- For the improved D. S. H. heifer Lydia. Premium relinquished.
- John Hare Powel, for the next best, plate, 10
- For the I. D. S. H. heifer Coquette. Premium relinquished.
- James Cox, for the next best, plate, 5
- For the I. D. S. H. heifer Rose.
- John Hare Powel, for the best heifer not more than 12 months old, plate, 20
- For the I. D. S. H. heifer Lucy. Premium relinquished.
- John Hare Powel, for the next best, plate, 10
- For the I. D. S. H. heifer Margaret. Premium relinquished.
- John Hare Powel, for the next best, plate, 5
- For Mary, of Durham short horn and Sussex blood. Premium relinquished.
- John Hare Powel, for the best thorough-bred improved Durham short horn bull, plate, 50
- For Wye Comet. Premium relinquished.
- John Hare Powel, for the best thorough-bred improved Durham short horn cow, not less than 3 years old, plate, 30
- For Shepherdess. Premium relinquished.
- John Hare Powel, for the best thorough-bred improved Durham short horn heifer, plate, 20
- For Yorkshire Belle. Premium relinquished.

All Improved Durham Short Horns, from Mr Ford's stock, except Mary, half short horns, half Sussex breed.

THOS. SMITH,
THOS. SERRILL,
JAMES COX,
GEO. BLIGHT,
Committee.

The foregoing premiums, awarded to John Hare Powel, amounting to two hundred and ninety five dollars, have been relinquished.

GEO. BLIGHT,

Treasurer of Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, October 17, 1835

The Committee for Sheep and Swine, report, that they consider the following persons entitled to premiums:

- William J. Miller, of Philadelphia county, for the best ram, not less than two years old, a piece of plate worth \$10
- For his imported Saxon ram.
- For the next best, 5
- For the next best, 5
- Charles Kuhn, of Philadelphia county, for the best ram not more than two years old, a piece of plate, worth 7
- For a ram from his merino flock.
- For the next best, plate, 5
- For a ram from ditto, 5
- Henry L. Waddell, of Bucks county, for the best pen of merino ewes, not less than five in number, a piece of plate, worth 10
- For the best merino ram, plate, 10
- For the best pen of merino ewes, not less than five in number, plate, 10
- John Hare Powel, of Philadelphia county, the best ram of Dishley blood, not less than two years old, a piece of plate, worth 10
- For the best ram of Dishley blood, not more than two years old, plate, 7
- For the best pen of Dishley ewes, not less than five in number, plate, 10
- For the best ram of Southdown blood, a piece of plate, worth 20
- For his imported ram.
- For the best ewe of Southdown blood, plate, 20
- For his imported ewe.
- For the best broad-tail ram of mountain Tunisian blood, plate, 10
- For the best broad-tail ewe of mountain Tunisian blood, plate, 10
- Reuben Haines, for the best boar, not less than eight months old, a piece of plate, worth 10
- Charles Kuhn, for the next best, plate, 5
- David Woodington, for the best sow, not less than eight months old 5
- John Finlayson, for the next best, 3
- For the best pigs, not less than five in number, not more than eight months old, 3

The committee further submit, that although they recommend the above animals, as entitled to premiums, they consider Mr. Leffert's ewes and ram, Mr. Worth's ewes and ram, Mr. Samuel Cox's ewes and ram, all of Dishley blood, as fine specimens of their breed.

Mr. Case's pen of Dishley ewes was much noticed.

Mr. Wilson and Mr. Wynkoop exhibited pens of meriones, of good size and in fine condition.

Mr. Reading, of New Jersey, presented two very fine merino sheep.

The committee have the satisfaction to state, that they have on no occasion witnessed a display of finer stock of the kind.

Mr. Rees' boar, of eleven months, was of remarkable size.

Mr. James Cox's sow, of four years, and Mr. Samuel Cox's boar of the same age, of mixed Suffolk breed, are deemed well entitled to notice.

HENRY L. WADDELL,
JNO. WILCOX,
JONA. ROBERTS,
WM. HARRIS,
WM. DARLINGTON, } Committee.

The Committee on Horses report that they consider the following persons entitled to premiums:—

- Edward Parker, for the best thorough bred horse, not less than three years old, a piece of plate, worth, \$50
- For the horse "John Stanley"
- Joseph Kersey, for the best horse, fitted for draught, not less than three years old, a piece of plate, worth, 25

For Chester County Pay. William Wallace Cook, for the best filly, not more than three years old a piece of plate worth 10 For Karity,

A premium having been offered for the "best thorough bred horse," which in the general acceptance of the term, in this country, is applicable only to the race called turf horses, your committee are constrained to regard the strict letter of the premium bill, and thus cannot take into view the beautiful and high bred Arabians, which on this, as on former occasions, have commanded admiration wherever they appeared.— They are aware that their predecessors have not acted upon this rule; yet they conceive, as there are thorough bred Cleveland bays, thorough bred barbs, and thorough bred horses of various denominations, there can be no hesitation in the minds of the directors, as to the construction, which they have given to the society's intention formally proclaimed in their bills. No Cleveland bay having appeared, they venture to recommend that an honorary premium of a cup worth 25 dollars, be presented to John G. Watmough, for Abdallah,* and that a cup of the same value be presented to John Watson, for Brown Highlander, as they conceive that the symmetry, breeding, activity, and strength of these horses, more nearly approach the characteristics of the animal called Cleveland bay, than any which have been brought into their view.

JOHN HARE POWEL,
RICHARD B. JONES,
JNO. G. WATMOUGH,
REUBEN HAINES,
Committee.

JOHN ALLEN, Assistant Judge.

The Committee for Oxen at the Plough report, that the following named individuals contended for the premium for the best pair of working oxen, viz:—

B. Lanzalere, of Bucks county, William Harris, of Chester county, John G. Watmough, and Mordecai R. Moore, of Montgomery county, and Thomas F. Ashton, of Philadelphia county; and that they consider Dr. Wm. Harris entitled to the premium of a piece of plate worth 50 dollars, for the best pair of working oxen, above 3 years old, reference being had to their performance at the plough, one eighth of an acre of hard old sward having been accurately ploughed by them, six inches deep, in 21 minutes, without a driver.

JOHN WILCOX,
GEO. BLIGHT,
JAMES WORTH,
JONA. THOMAS,
Committee.

The Committee for the trial of Draught Horses, beg leave to report, that they recommend the award of the premium for the best pair of draught horses, reference being had to their performance at the plough, to Guy Bryan, of Philadelphia county, a piece of plate worth 25 dollars. Nine persons having entered.

* Col. Watmough was originally on the Committee for Horses. He peremptorily refused to serve, but was persuaded to act, upon condition, that no opinion should be required from him in relation to horses for quick draught, in which only his interest could be concerned. A similar course was observed by Judge Jones, who by his vote upon the question, as to the "thorough bred horse," excluded his own, although as high bred an Arabian as any that can be shown.

JOHN WILLCOX,
WM. HARRIS,
THOS. SMITH,
JONA. THOMAS.

Committee.

The Committee for the trial of *Ploughmen with Oxen* beg leave to report, that they recommend the award of the premium for the best Ploughman with oxen, to Thomas P. Ashton of Philadelphia county—30 dollars. Six persons having entered.

JOHN WILLCOX,
THOMAS SMITH,
JONA. THOMAS,
GEO. BLIGHT,

Committee.

The Committee for the trial of *Ploughmen with Horses* beg leave to report that they recommend the award of the premium for the best ploughman with horses, to Samuel Beaver, of Chester county—30 dollars. Nine persons having entered.

JOHN WILLCOX,
WM. HARRIS,
THOMAS SMITH,
JONA. THOMAS,

Committee.

The Committee on *Sheep Shearing* considered David Tappan entitled to a premium of 5 dollars. Five persons having entered.

MATTHEW ROBERTS,
Chairman.

The Committee on *Domestic Manufactures* recommend the award of the following premiums to the persons respectively named:—

- For the best blankets, to Mrs. Elizabeth Worth of Bucks county. \$10
- For the second best, to Mrs Dr Harris of Chester county. 5
- For the best piece of damask table linen, to John Finlayson. 5
- For the best carpeting, not less than 30 yards, to Mrs Hepzibah Thomas of Bucks county. 10
- For the second best, to Mrs Barnitz of York county. 5
- For the best hearth rug, to Miss Ann Taylor of Bucks county. 5
- For the second best, to Miss Ruth Thomas of Bucks county. 3
- For the best cotton shawl, to the pupils of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. 5
- For the best cider, not less than 30 gallons, to Mr John Teaster of Bucks county. 10

The committee have to regret, that the woolen knit hose manufactured by Mrs Kersey, of Chester county, were not received in time to enable them to do justice to their merits.

Several samples of domestic wine were exhibited which were esteemed excellent of their kind.

Mr Bonsall, of Germantown, exhibited his grape and currant wine, of equal quality to the wine which took the premium last year.

A sample of some very fine currant wine, was presented by Mrs Waddell, of Bucks county.

STEPHEN DUNCAN,
GEO. BLIGHT,
JONA. THOMAS,
REUBEN HAINES,

Committee.

The Committee on *Implements of Husbandry* report, that they recommend the award of a premium of 5 dollars, to Samuel Kirk, of Philadelphia county, for a machine for paring apples.

A number of implements, adapted to the various purposes of husbandry, were exhibited, which displayed considerable ingenuity; although no improvements appeared to the committee, to be of such character as to justify them in recommending the award of any premium.

WM. DARLINGTON,
JONA. THOMAS,
STEPHEN DUNCAN,
Committee.

In addition to the implements inspected by the committee, various articles were sent by Mr. Powell merely for exhibition.

The foregoing reports having been presented to the Directors, were unanimously accepted, and the awards were accordingly proclaimed.

JOHN P. MILNOR,
Recording Secretary.

In addition to the animals which were entitled to premiums, the Directors noticed with great satisfaction an hundred and ten horned cattle of various breeds: some of them exhibiting by their points, symmetry and early maturity, great improvement, evidently arising from the increased attention which has been within a few years exerted towards this important object of the husbandman's care. They were much attracted by Mr. Blight's, Mr. Morris' and Mr. Hamilton's cattle from Philadelphia county.

To Mr. Wynkoop, Mr. Feaster, Mr. Worth, Mr. Hart, Mr. Paxson, Mr. Waddell, and Mr. Thomas, of Bucks county; Dr. Harris and Mr. Davis, of Chester county; Mr. Roberts and Mr. Matthew Roberts of Montgomery county, the Society were indebted for important additions to their show.

Besides the Sheep for which premiums could be awarded by the terms of the bill, more than two hundred were presented, many of them characterized not merely by excellence of fleece, but by fine forms and every mark of healthful and vigorous constitutions. This remark is particularly applicable to Mr. Kuhn's merino flock, which, by careful selection and skillful management, have been brought to attain a degree of *size and symmetry* in carcass, rarely exhibited by merino sheep in this or in any other country.

Although the display of Stud Horses quite equalled the expectations which the Directors had formed—the deficiencies in form, bone, size, and action, which are evident in most of the females, lead them to apprehend, that without increased attention to the selection of brood mares, no permanent improvement can be expected in their offspring, however excellent the sires may be in every point and characteristic to be desired.

Thus whilst they consider themselves much indebted to the gentlemen who have gratified them by sending mares to the ground, they conceive themselves bound to adhere to the restriction announced in the bills, and therefore have caused the premiums for brood mares, as none appeared "worthy of distinction," to be withheld.

By offering a premium for thorough bred horses, it was not intended to promote the introduction of animals for the turf, but merely to put within the reach of Pennsylvania farmers, the kind of horse, which a majority of the Society consider best adapted to improve the races

employed for quick draught upon the road.

JOHN HARE POWELL,
Corres. Sec'y Penn. Agricultural Society.
Philadelphia County, Oct. 27, 1825.

After having witnessed the success of their efforts not only in the extent of the exhibition, but in the interest manifested by a vast assemblage of respectable farmers, the Society heard from Dr Darlington, an ingenious and instructive address; and adjourned to the Red Lion, to receive Mr Sergeant, Mr Hopkinson, Mr Walsh, Mr Ingham, Mr Breat, of Waslington, Mr Barnitz, of York, the members of the Legislature from the city and county, and other gentlemen whom they had invited, to honour them with their company at dinner.

[We are authorized to state, that "the breeding Neat Cattle, in number 110, far exceeding in excellence, any former display in Pennsylvania, comprised the best individuals which could be produced of "native" New England, New York, Kentucky, and various mixed races of Hamburg, Holstein, Dutch, Devon, and Alderney breeds, yet not one of them took a premium."—Ed. AM. FARMER.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Having seen much in your paper lately, about our breed of cattle, it has struck me with surprise that any farmer could for a moment suppose they could be improved for our purposes by crossing with imported bulls.

The two most important objects in this part of the country, are the yoke and the dairy.—That those who keep dairies in the vicinity of a great market and who do not raise their own working cattle may improve their milch cows by crossing with the Alderney breed, I have no doubt; but I am well convinced that a good selection from our native breed will produce as much milk or butter for a given quantity of food, as the best long horns or short horns that can be imported; I think they would more.

In the western country where cattle are raised wholly for the market, and where pastures are rich, beef being the great object, that breed which will produce the most in the shortest period of time must be the most valuable; and there the imported cattle would be of real advantage. But with us where the labor of cattle is so important, beef can be raised cheaper from the native than from the imported stock, and it is generally allowed that beef is best which has been worked.

Suppose we take an animal of the native and one of the imported breed (say Durham short horns.) They are both kept three years the imported ox is then put to fatten, and the native to work; he is to be worked three years and a half, during which time his work will simply repay his keep, and he is growing and his flesh is hardening at the same time. At the end of this period he is put up to fatten. They are both allowed six months to fatten, and the same quantity of food; They have both been expense to the farmer for three years before putting up to fatten (for the one which gets his living by his labor is of no expense during that time) then allowing at the time they are slaughtered the animal of the imported stock to yield as much beef as the other (which he will not do unless he has been forced in a manner that would ruin most

of our farmers to follow,) still the native ox would yield a product in money over the other of at least twenty per cent from the superior quality of his beef.

But then we have put the keep of the one against the other for three years. This is not fair, for the one growing so much faster than the other will consequently eat much more. But allow that the first year they eat the same (and an animal of the imported stock would make but a slim figure at the end of the year on the keep our native cattle get); the second year the imported animal would require much more, and the difference of size being greater the third year, the difference of keep must be greater in the same proportion; so that there can be little doubt but the keep of the one would amount to more than double the keep of the other, altho' the imported animal may not have been stunted as before suggested to force his growth.

But perhaps it may be said that imported cattle can be trained to work; so no doubt they can, but whoever uses them when he can obtain good native oxen will find himself manifestly a loser.

The perfection of the imported stock consists in smallness of bone and aptitude to fatten; neither of which would be an improvement to our working cattle. For on their bone and muscle depends their ability to labor, and although working cattle should be in good condition, yet we always find those which have more than ordinary propensity to fatten are lazy, awkward, slow walkers, and in every respect bad workers.

By the Editor.—We publish the above very cheerfully, and with pleasure will publish any candid statement of facts and arguments on the other side of the question. We shall not presume to intrude our own opinion on the public, relative to a subject which has divided the sentiments of our most scientific and experienced cultivators. But our columns will be open to the advocates of long horns or short horns, Devons, Alderneys, or Galloways, native or imported breeds—provided personalities are avoided.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

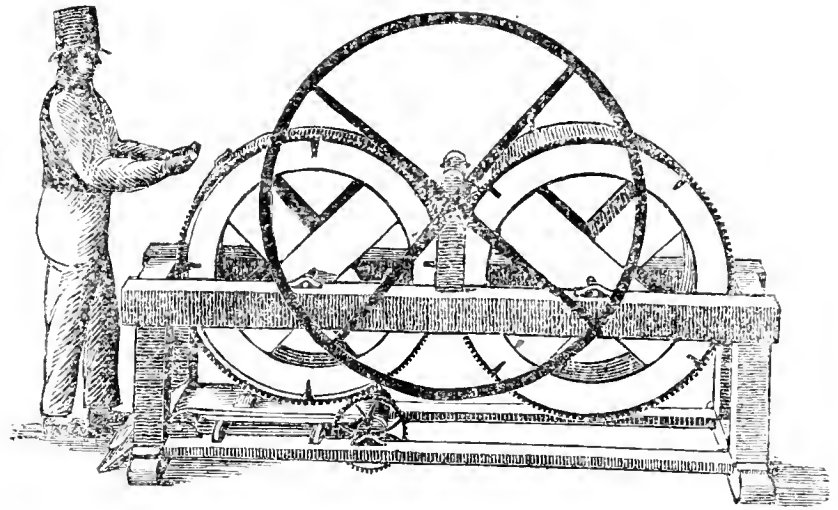
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1825.

Congress.—A quorum of both houses of Congress was formed the 23d inst. Mr JOHN W. TAYLOR of New-York was chosen Speaker on the second ballot, by a vote of 99 to 91. But little business has yet been transacted, but the appointment of Committees. We shall next week commence a regular account of their proceedings, compiled from that valuable paper the *National Journal*. An abstract of the President's Message will be found on page 163 of this week's paper.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS can be supplied with the *New England Farmer* during the present session, by dropping a line to the Publisher, J. B. RUSSELL.

To Correspondents.—We have on hand a number of valuable communications, which shall soon be published. Among others is an able and scientific Address delivered before the Berkshire Association for the promotion of Agriculture and Manufactures, at Pittsfield, October 6, 1825. By SAMUEL M. MCKAY, President of the Society. Like wise useful articles with the signatures "W. B." and "H." &c. which, with some others not specified in this notice shall be given as soon as possible.

NEW BRICK PRESS.



MIC McDONALD'S BRICK PRESS.

Capt. M. McDONALD of Feenswick, (Me.) has invented a Rotary Brick Press, which is very simple in its principles, comprising great power and despatch, and will, with the power of one man, with very little exertion, press from 15000 to 18000 Bricks per day. This press is said to be superior to every Brick Press in operation, in the firmness of its construction, not being liable to be put out of repair by usage. The elegance and durability of brick buildings materially depend on the smoothness and compactness of the bricks used in erecting such buildings.—In order to effect such smoothness and compactness it is very important that the bricks previous to being pressed should be brought into as perfect a state of compactness as possible, to effect which, the mortar should be well mixed and worked, moulded in the usual manner, and brought by evaporation in the sun to such degree of dryness as to be handled without injuring their shape, and then pressed with such power as to give them the solidity requisite.—Experience has clearly shown, that clay in a state of mortar cannot be pressed so as to keep the shape intended; every attempt therefore to press this substance prior to considerable evaporation, will inevitably disappoint the artist.—The model of this machine having been exhibited in Portland, is now in Boston, on its way to the south.

We have viewed the above described Brick Press; and it appears to us to combine great strength of construction with great power in operation; and, as far as we can judge, it must prove an important acquisition to the manufacturer as well as of substantial benefit to the community. It subjects each brick to a pressure calculated at something more than two tons.

Application for the right of using this Machine may be made to the inventor, at Col. Wild's Eastern Stage House, Ann-street; to J. R. Newell's Agricultural Establishment, State-street, Boston; to Nathan Winslow, in Portland; or Benjamin J. Potter in Topsham.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

INFORMATION TO PATENTLES.

A letter to a gentleman in Maine, from Paris, in France dated 30th Sept 1825, and subscribed

Ch. Albert, Member of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. informs that, since the year 1824 the said Albert has established an office for the enrolling of Patents, both here and abroad; also to procure Patentes, Patentes of the Privilege and Orders for their Inventions.

Having myself been a patented Mechanist and Manufacturer, and from a long residence in England, I am sufficiently acquainted with the technical part of Machinery, to draw up specifications in a legal form, and to secure the right of the Inventor, without the necessity of a personal attendance.

To secure the validity of a Patent in France, it must be enrolled previous to any publication taking place elsewhere.

Drawings &c may be addressed to Messrs Ed. Pellitier and Co. at New York, and Havre, where reference will be given as well as in London and Paris.

By this and other establishments of similar nature intended to promote the interest and circulate the improvements of Inventors, we may perceive that enlightened men of Europe are convinced of the importance of the object. We wish that a similar spirit might be excited and become universally prevalent in the United States.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, AT FERRY, CON.—The following facts respecting this institution are extracted from a letter from Mr JOHN HOBBS, Superintendent of the School, to the Editor of the *New England Farmer*:

Our School has much more than answered our expectations. We have had more applicants than we could accommodate, and are taking measures to increase our accommodations and to furnish an opportunity for those who wish to lessen their expenses by their own industry.—It is gratifying to find public sentiment so much in favour of the cause of education we have proposed, and that measures are taking in Massachusetts to introduce important improvements into their systems of education. It cannot be doubted that when a more rational and practical course of instruction is fairly tested by experience, it will spread with great rapidity, and that our farmers and mechanics will, before many years, be men of science as well as prac-

tical men.—Your valuable journal is becoming deservedly popular among our best informed farmers, and it gives me pleasure to be able to promote its circulation."

Important Discovery—Mr. Frederick A. Mayo, of Richmond, in company with a person lately from the mines in Saxony, after exploring the greater portion of the western part of Virginia for minerals, has recently succeeded in discovering a *copper and tin mine*, each of a considerable extent, and as it respects quality, as good as any in Europe—one in Wythe and the other in Grayson county.

North Carolina Gold.—The Western Carolinian informs us, that another gold mine has been discovered three miles above the narrows of the Yadkin river, which is represented to be very rich. A company has been formed in the counties of Rowan, Montgomery, Anson, Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, and elsewhere, for the purpose of working these mines systematically: for which purpose they have procured a practical miner from Europe, a Mr. Rothe, who from an examination of the country, entertains an opinion, that this section of North Carolina is the most extensive deposit of gold hitherto discovered in the world.

PICKLE FOR BEEF OR PORK.

The following receipt for pickling for family use is highly recommended in New-York. It is called the *Kaickerbocker Pickle*, having been first used by several old Dutch families in New-York.

Take 6 gallons of water, 9 pounds of salt, half coarse and half fine, 3 pound coarse brown sugar, 1 quart molasses, 3 ounces saltpetre, 1 ounce of pearl-ash.

These ingredients form the pickle, which must be well boiled and carefully skimmed, and when quite cold poured over the beef or pork previously placed in the tub or barrel; then cover your barrel closely to keep out all dust. The pickle should be sufficient to cover the beef or pork. The above ingredients will make sufficient pickle for one hundred pounds of pork.

INFALLIBLE CURE FOR CHAPPED LIPS.

Dissolve a lump of beeswax in a small quantity of Sweet-oil, over a candle let it cool, and it is ready for use. Rubbing it warm on the lips, two or three times, will effect a complete cure.

Literary and Philosophical Society of New-Jersey

On Wednesday last, one of the stated meetings of the Literary and Philosophical Society took place in the Chapel of *Nassau Hall*, at which Chief Justice *Livingston* presided. Agreeably to appointment, Mr. GUMMERE, of Burlington, delivered a discourse in the presence of a large assembly of gentlemen. Though on the apparently unattractive subject of Land Surveying, it held the audience for an hour in fixed and delighted attention,—illustrating the importance of precision in surveys of land, pointing out the reasons of its not being yet duly appreciated in this sparsely settled country, treating in a satisfactory manner the cause of inaccuracy, explaining the various defects found in the instruments employed, and the injudicious manner in which they are commonly used; and pre-

senting many excellent suggestions of improvement in the art.

Mr. Gummere shewed, that in computing the area of any survey, it was not always sufficient to calculate the extent of its surface, but that allowance should be made for the inequalities of the ground, and that every calculation of an area should exhibit the quantity of surface there would be, if the ground were levelled. On the choice of instruments, he observed, that a very erroneous opinion was entertained by many surveyors, relative to the excellence of a circumferentor; and he clearly proved that in the best instruments of this kind, the oscillations of the needle, contrary to the common opinion, were the most numerous, and continued for the longest time, before the needle assumed its quiescent state, or indicated the magnetic meridian. He further remarked that the best instrument for surveying and the one most in use in England, is the Theodolite. Of the different methods of obtaining the area, he gave a decided preference to that, by which it is calculated directly from the field notes, without first protracting the surveys, as being less liable to error in the result. He also gave many important hints with respect to retracing the lines of old surveys.

The discourse was constructed with great skill; many of its illustrations were made in a manner highly philosophical; its style was exactly suited to the subject—being altogether simple and perspicuous; and in short while it formed a very pleasing and instructive entertainment to general curiosity, it was fitted to inform and guide in the most effectual manner the practitioner in surveying. *Princeton Journal.*

AGRICULTURAL.

At the late annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, held at Prospect Hall, in Philadelphia county, almost every one of the premiums for neat cattle were taken by John Hare Powell Esq. who relinquished the whole of them, amounting in value to \$2,050, for the benefit of the society. This public spirited gentleman has taken a deep interest in the improvement of the breed of cattle, and has spared no pains to procure and intermix the most approved descriptions. Every animal that obtained a premium, whether belonging to Mr. Powell or not, was of the breed of "Improved Durham Short Horn, from Mr. Powell's stock." *National Intelligencer.*

Miscellaneous Items.

Astonishing Increase.—A new Census is taking in Boston, which has been completed in seven wards out of twelve. In those seven wards, the increase since 1820, has been 10,636. Should the other wards have gained in the same ratio, the whole population will be above 61,000, being an increase of 42 per cent, in five years.

The Census of New-York has been completed, by which it appears the city contains 70,000 males, and 92,362 females; total, 162,361—gain in five years, 33,695 or 31 per cent.

Wise public spirit.—The city of Boston has appropriated \$78,500 for the benefit of its schools during the current year.

Mr. *Elijah Rice* of Worcester lately killed a pig of the Bedford breed, six months old, which weighed two hundred and thirty four pounds.

The Canal tolls this year will exceed the estimate of the Commissioners by the sum of \$10,000, and the receipts of last year by upwards of \$200,000.


Part of the cargo of the ship *Algonquin*, arrived at Philadelphia, from Liverpool, consists of potatoes.

The King of the Netherlands has appointed a consul general to reside at Valparaiso who has already sailed for his destination.

A chimney sweeper and his apprentice lately attended at Pottstown, Penn. in a carriage, to discharge their professional duties. Notwithstanding this reinment, they kept up their joy as they rode.

The Pope.—The chair of St Peter is likely to become again vacant. The illness of the Pope is stated to be a mingling of prayers had been put up in all the churches, with his permission, for his recovery.

The Post Master of Montreal says that three mails each week will be made up at his office for the United States.

FRUIT TREES, &c.

JAMES BLOODGOOD & CO. have for sale at their nursery, at Flushing, on Long Island, near New York.

Fruit and Forest Trees, Flowering Shrubs & Plants of the most approved sorts.

The proprietors of this Nursery attend personally to the inoculation and engrafting of all their *Fruit Trees*, and purchasers may rely with confidence, that the *Trees* they order will prove genuine.

Orders left with Mr. ZENOBEE COOK, jr. No. 41 State Street, Boston, will be transmitted to us, and receive our prompt and particular attention. Catalogues will be delivered, and any information imparted respecting the condition, &c. &c. that may be required, on application to him. *Sept. 30.*

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.

[Corrected every Thursday evening.]

	FROM	TO
	D.	C. D. C.
APPLES, best,	bu.	1 75
APPLES, pot, 1st sort, - - -	ton.	105 00
" pearl do. - - - - -		110 00
BEANS, white, - - - - -	bush.	1 00
BLUF, mess, 240 lbs. new, - -	bu.	9 50
" No 1, new, - - - - -		7 00
" No 2, new, - - - - -		6 00
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1, new,	lb.	16
CHEESE, new milk, - - - - -		7 9
" skimmed milk, - - - -		5 4
FLAX, - - - - -		9 10
FLAX SEED - - - - -	bush.	95
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St	bu.	6 25
" Genesee, - - - - -		6 00
" Rye, best, - - - - -		2 50
GRAIN, Rye, - - - - -	bush.	63
" Corn - - - - -		76
" Barley - - - - -		50
" Oats - - - - -		46
HOGS LARD, 1st sort, new, -	lb.	11
HOPS, No 1, Inspection - - -		3 11
LIME, - - - - -	cask	1 12
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.	85
PLASTER PARIS - retails at	ton.	4 50
PORK, Fine Middlings, new,	bu.	16 00
" Lavy, mess, do. - - - - -		13 00
" Cargo, No 1, do. - - - - -		12 50
SEEDS, Heid's Grass, - - - - -	bush.	1 75
" Clover - - - - -	lb.	7 8
WOOL, Merino, full blood, wash		75
" do do unwashed		40 45
" do 3-4 washed		45 50
" do 1-2 do		37 42
" Native - - - - -		60 75
" Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		52 55
" do Spinning, 1st sort		40 45
PROVISION MARKET.		
BEEF, best pieces - - - - -	lb.	9 12
PORK, fresh, best pieces, - -		6 8
" whole hogs, - - - - -		5 6
VEAL, - - - - -		4 6
MUTTON, - - - - -		5 8
POULTRY, - - - - -		10
BUTTER, keg & tub, - - - -		11 18
" lump, best, - - - - -		16 20
EGGS, - - - - -		25
MEAL, Rye, retail, - - - - -	bush.	71 30
" Indian, do. - - - - -		71 30
POTATOES, - - - - -		41 50
CIDER, liquor, - - - - -	bu.	2 00

MISCELLANIES.

The Literary Gazette contains the following lines on an Album :

An Album!—Prythee what is it?
A book, like this I'm shown;
Kept to be filled by others' wit,
By people who have none.

—•••••

Clearness of the Northern Seas.—Nothing can be more surprising and beautiful than the singular clearness of the water of the Northern Seas. As we passed slowly over the surface, the bottom, which was here in general of white sand, was clearly visible in its minutest objects, where the depth was from twenty to twenty-five fathoms. During the whole course of the tour I made, nothing appeared to me so extraordinary as the inmost recesses of the deep thus unveiled to the eye. The surface of the ocean was unruffled by the slightest breeze, the gentle splashing of the oars scarcely disturbed it.

Hanging over the gunwale of the boat, with wonder and delight, I gazed on the slowly moving scene below. Where the bottom was sandy, the different kinds of asterice echini, and even the smallest shells, appeared, at that great depth conspicuous to the eye; and the water seemed, in some measure to have the effect of a magnifier, by enlarging the objects like a telescope, and bringing them seemingly the nearer. Now creeping along, we saw far beneath, the rugged sides of a mountain rising towards our boat, the base of which, perhaps was hidden some miles in the great deep below. Though moving on a level surface, it seemed almost as if we were ascending the height under us, and when we passed over its summit, which rose in appearance to within a few feet of our boat, and came again to the descent, which on this side was suddenly perpendicular, and overlooking a watery gulf as we passed gently over the last point of it, it seemed almost as if we had thrown ourselves down this precipice, the illusion from the crystal clearness of the deep, actually produced a sudden start. Now we came to a plain, and passed slowly over a submarine forest, and meadows which appeared in the expanse below; inhabited, doubtless, by thousands of animals, to which they afford both food and shelter—animals, unknown to man, and I could sometimes observe large fishes of a sardina shape, gliding softly through the watery thickets, unconscious of what was moving above them. As we proceeded, the bottom became no longer visible; its fairy scenes gradually faded to the view, and were lost in the dark green depth of the ocean. [Brooke's Travels.]

Origin of the Coronet's Inquest Trial in England.—A woman in London, after she had interred six husbands, found one sufficiently courageous to make her a wife for the seventh time.—For several months their happiness seemed mutual, which circumstance militated against the conduct of the former husbands, whom she represented as disgusting, either by their softness or their infidelity. In order to ascertain the real character of his partner, the man began to absent himself from home, to return at un-reasonable hours, and to pretend intoxication. At first reproaches, and next threats, were the result of such conduct. He however persisted,

and seemed more and more addicted to his bottle.

One evening, when she supposed him dead drunk, she unsewed a leaden weight out of the sleeve of her gown, and having melted it, she approached to her husband, who still feigned to be in a deep sleep, in order to pour it into his ear by means of a pipe. Now convinced of her wickedness, he started up, and seizing her, called for assistance to secure her until next morning, when she was taken before a magistrate, who committed her to prison. The bodies of her six former husbands were dug up, and marks of violence were discoverable upon each of them, in as far as it was possible to ascertain at the distance of time. Thus the proof of her guilt appeared so strong upon her trial, along with the crime in which she was actually detected, that she was condemned and executed. To this circumstance England is said to be indebted for that useful regulation, by which no corpse of any person dying suddenly, or found dead by violence, can be interred without a legal inspection. *Athenaeum.*

A Connecticut Farmer.—A friend of mine not long since was travelling during the hay season, near New Haven, and observed that the people all made use of straight scythe *snaths* with only one handle or *nib* upon them, and ventured to ask one of the men whom he met whether such were the most convenient for mowing. The man at once perceived that my friend was not from Connecticut, and without answering his question said, with no small degree of contempt, "Oh, you are from the Bay state, I'll bet, where they use them damn'd crooked things to mow with," and passed on.—*Nat. Aegis.*

Connecticut School Fund.—I observed that many of the school houses in Connecticut were small and of very ordinary appearance, which considerably surprised me, since I had so often heard of the excellency of their school system, and the immense advantage which had resulted from the princely school fund belonging to the state. But I heard from many intelligent men that there is not that interest felt there in the character and prosperity of their schools which we had supposed was the case. There is a kind of apathy and indifference growing out of the very manner in which their schools are supported. When people pay their money from year to year, to be expended in their own neighborhood for a particular purpose, they will naturally feel more interest in the proper application of that money, than if they were to receive the same amount in common with thousands of others as a matter of course and which did not require any care or solicitude on their parts.—Such in some cases has been the result in that state.—*Id.*

Rhode Island.—The most noticeable peculiarity in Rhode Island scenery is the great number of cotton and woollen factories which are seen peeping from every valley where water power can be employed. Villages have grown up in this way in regions the most sterile and uninviting and a large population are there fed, where without wealth which they may almost be said to create, fewer families could subsist than the number of thriving and flourishing vil-

lages which now meet the eye on every side. What the moral influence upon society will be, to have such masses of population collected together, without schools and without churches to counteract the tendency to corruption which all promiscuous assemblages of population have, it cannot be difficult to anticipate.—*Id.*

A modest hint.—Sir Benjamin Wrench was a celebrated physician about a century ago, in Norfolk. His fee at that period was two guineas, a proof of the estimation in which he was held. On one occasion having received but a single guinea, he asked for a candle, though it was noon-day, and began to search the room; being asked what he was looking for, he said, he "believed he had dropped a guinea." The patient took the hint, and completed the usual sum.

The total amount of coinage at our Mint, since its first establishment, is only \$33,650,502; a sum entirely inadequate, in our opinion, to the demands of a trading community like that of the United States—averaging, in gold, silver, and copper, for a national circulating medium, scarcely two dollars a head for an increasing population. Would it not be proper for Congress to look into the matter, and extend the limited operations of the Mint as national convenience demands it?—*Wash. Gaz.*

Productions of Michigan.—Dr Brown, of this city, has presented us with a Radish, taken from his garden, weighing *eleven pounds*. A gentleman has also called at the office to inform us that he was present at the weighing of a *pumpkin*, on the farm of Mr. Tucker, near Mount Clemens, the weight of which was *one hundred and twenty pounds*. This will sound well in New England, and now the canal is finished, we invite our eastern brethren to come and examine for themselves the extraordinary vegetable productions of our soil.—*Detroit paper.*

It is related of Protagoras that he painted a fine picture while the enemy was besieging the town. M. de Launase composed in the noise of his wife, children, and domestics. Priestley is said to have written under the same circumstances. I have seen a lady write an epistle for the Port Folio with one hand, keep oil an importunate little rogue with the other, keep the cradle going with one foot, and now and then join in the conversation of the circle.

Censure is like a bug; and is as much impossible for a man to guard his reputation from the attacks of the one, as it is to protect his enclosures from the depredations of the other.

ADMINISTRATOR'S Sale of Real Estate.—By license of Court, will be sold by public auction, on Thursday the 23rd of December inst. on the premises, at 10 o'clock A. M. so much of the real estate of Abel Phelps late of Leominster, dec'd, in the county of Worcester, as will raise the sum of 1500 dollars, for the payment of debts and charges.—said estate is pleasantly situated in the north part of said Leominster, on the road to Lunenburg, and would accommodate both the farmer and the mechanic. For particulars, inquire of Withington & Phelps, Congress street, Boston, or Sumner Phelps living on the premises, or of the subscriber.

DAVID WILDER, Admr
Leominster, Dec. 6, 1825.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at the corner of Congress and Lindall Streets, Boston.—THOMAS G. FESSENDI, Proprietor.

VOL. IV.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1825.

No. 12.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

AN ADDRESS.

Delivered before the Plymouth Agricultural Society, at Bridgewater, October 5, 1825.

BY JOHN E. HOWARD.

(Concluded from page 162.)

It is astonishing how immensely productive a few rods of ground may be made. To furnish some adequate conceptions of this, permit me to give a statement of the produce of a single acre, under the liberal hand of European cultivation. It seems that, "The Androssian Farmer Society, in 1814, offered a silver medal for the best and heaviest crop of turnips, in the parish of Dandonald, situated in the west of Scotland; and appointed two judges to inspect the different fields cultivated within the bounds. They proceeded in the execution of their duty, and in compliance with the requisitions of the Society, by measuring a square rod taken from the average of the fields in different parts. The result of their investigation was, that on one farm, a Scotch acre, (which is short of an acre and a quarter English measure) produced, in turnips,

	Tons.	Cwt.	Lbs.
Of bulbs without leaves	-	76	0 0
Of leaves by themselves	-	11	0 0
Total		87	0 0

Forty bushels of turnips are about equal to one ton; and the quantity per acre, therefore, in bulbs alone, arises to the enormous amount of 3040 bushels, besides 14 tons of leaves, of highly nutritive quality. Estimating the bulbs at 25 cents per bushel, an acre will fetch upwards of *one thousand dollars!* a sum," it is added, "sufficient to awaken the utmost agricultural industry." After giving another instance of a remarkable crop of a similar kind, the account proceeds, "As to the mode of cultivation, nothing singular was stated. These quantities, though extraordinary, must not be supposed unprecedented; for throughout all England and Scotland an intelligent Englishman asserts, crops of similar bulk and weight could be selected in every parish and county."

But to come to our own native Massachusetts, for a farther illustration of this subject. There are to be found in the recorded history of her agriculture, many instances of great crops being produced from a small surface. There are two, one of carrots, the other of potatoes, of which I beg leave to give a short account; not because I know them to be the most remarkable crops of their kind ever raised in the Commonwealth, but because they happen to come first to hand, and answer my purpose. The carrots were raised by a Mr WARE of Salem, in 1818, "on 133 rods of land. The soil," the account states to be "a good deep loam, and the third year, in succession, that one half of it had been appropriated to the culture of carrots." The crop "weighed at the hay-scales 44576 pounds, equal to 23 tons, 1 cwt. 1 qr. and 22 lbs. the acre, being 923 bushels of 56 lbs."†

The crop of potatoes was raised by the Hon. SWANN LARSON of West Springfield, on a piece of ground, on which he commenced his operations in the summer of 1815, under very disadvantageous circumstances. "One acre and 60 rods of which, in 1817, produced 850 bushels." A 1 of this, an acre might have been selected of which he estimated the produce, at "700 bushels!"**

To come still nearer home. The industrious and enterprising individual who took, the last year, this Society's premium for the best crop of English hay, cut, it seems, on four acres, *more than twelve tons!* And he has assured me, that the average produce of these 4 acres did not, five years ago, exceed one ton to the acre. I might mention, too, an extraordinary crop of potatoes, raised by another member of this Society, which has done honor to him, and which would have done honor to any farmer among us. But it is needless to pursue this illustration any farther.

These would be accounted good crops in any country. But may we not reasonably expect to see still better; or if not better, generally as good? It has been justly asserted as a general truth, that "the farmers of Massachusetts are yet to learn the immense productive power of a perfectly cultivated acre." Our agriculture, it should be remembered, is as yet in its infancy, and these are, as it were, some of our first essays; and they are sufficient to authorize the most sanguine expectation of future success. There are no considerations whatever applicable to Massachusetts, or to the character of her citizens, which are not calculated to cherish the hope, that her soil may soon be made to obtain a degree of fertility not inferior to that of our transatlantic brethren; and that she may become at no great distance of time, as preeminently blessed in the produce of her lands, as in the enjoyment of civil and religious liberty.

Another error of our farmers relates to tillage crops. Their operations, in this department, have been conducted with too little reference to these peculiarities of soil, which the crop to be raised requires. This is a subject which has had from no class of farmers, that attention which its importance has merited. Every farm among us is composed of a variety of soils, distinguished from each other by important characteristic differences. To discover these peculiarities, so far as is necessary for every important purpose, requires no labored investigation or philosophical analysis. It is a species of knowledge within reach of the attainment of every farmer, and is of primary and essential importance to him; and it should always be his endeavour to avail himself of it for practical purposes. As it is obvious, that soils remarkable for properties thus differing from each other, cannot be equally well suited to the production of every species of grain or vegetables, the perfection of his art in this particular would consist, in invariably applying to each, those particular crops, to the growth

of which they are respectively the best adapted. Experience, the best of all instructors, can soon enable him to discover this fitness; and having once become sufficiently enlightened in this respect, how admirable must be the system, conducted according to such principles.

There is no tillage crop for which our farmers have appeared to manifest a stronger partiality than for that of Indian corn; and none, in the production of which they have been more emulous to excel each other. But whenever they have been successful in raising good crops, it has been owing, I apprehend, generally not to a proper adaptation of the crop to the soil, but to the excessive and I must say injudicious liberality of their treatment. Thus, if not absolutely preferring to counteract, still neglecting to avail themselves of the natural disposition of the soil. But how far preferable is it not, to move easily and sweetly along with the natural current, than to resist its pressure with counter-acting struggles.

To succeed in raising good crops by a judicious application of this principle of adaptation, is infinitely more creditable and deserving of reward than when success is attributable to any other cause whatever, within human control.—Because it implies the exercise of more skill and discrimination in the cultivator. There are besides, these important advantages resulting from a practice thus regulated, that there is less danger of a failure of crops, and it furnishes an opportunity to employ resources to better purpose.

Some soils there are, which can afford no nourishment to certain kinds of vegetables, that in others at no great distance from them are indigenous. Thus the wild flowers of our swamps and hedges,—(thousands of which yearly "give their balmy fragrance to the desert air," unseen and unadmired,—if transplanted into the rich, warm soil of the flower garden or parterre, would droop and die. Nor can the tender solicitude, with which, I doubt not, they have often there been cherished and watched over, prevent their premature decay. But in their own rude region, these dumb, untaught children of nature spring up, unaided by the hand of cultivation, and flourish,—the pride and glory of their native wilds. There must be a total absence of the nourishing principle by which they are sustained, otherwise their decay would not be the sure and unerring consequence of a removal from their native element. This, however, it may be said, is not the case with our tillage crops. There is no soil to which they are usually applied, from which they do not derive some nourishment. But it cannot have escaped observation, that the growth of different kinds is not, always, equally thrifty and vigorous in the same soil. To one species it will yield, of nutritious matter, but a scanty, while to another an abundant supply. And thus it is only when the proper discriminations and adaptations are made, that the harvest will be both sure and abundant, and that means can be employed with an unerring hand.

Thus, gentlemen, in what I have had to say on this subject, I have endeavoured to give you

* Mass. Agric. Journal, vol. v. page 263.

† ALPHEUS FORBES of Bridgewater.

‡ LEONARD HILL of East Bridgewater.

my humble views of what should be the ultimate object of every farmer; some brief hints as to the plan of his general operations, and as to the course he should pursue in regard to tillage crops; together with such other reflections as a discussion of these topics would naturally lead to. If there are any present, in whose estimation agriculture still languishes, there are considerations of a different nature which may be urged in its behalf.

A country richly cultivated possesses charms peculiar to itself. A view of such an one causes a train of pleasurable emotions, with which the remembrance of it will always be associated.—Who, that has ever witnessed the beauties of a Tuscan landscape, will not carry to his grave a recollection of the delightful feelings with which that admirable country inspired him? Who that has ever witnessed them can find it in him to condemn as a mean and degraded employment, the art which has contributed so much to soften the asperities of nature and meliorate the condition of man? It is not alone the natural scenery; not the dark Apennines towering in the distant horizon; nor the grand and interesting objects of uncultivated nature, over which the eye wanders in tracing their lofty summits—to which the traveller is here indebted for his enjoyment, more than to the rich enclosures with which, on all sides he is surrounded. It is nature improved by art—the hand of cultivation—the labors of the FARMER, which he here recognizes, and from which he cannot withhold his admiration.

But how different is our condition as farmers, from that of this degenerate people; or from that of any other nation of the civilized world! We are not situated within the iron grasp of despotic power, nor exposed by our vicinity to other states, to the desolating ravages of invading armies. We are not, moreover, the subjects of a government founded on the rights of conquest, enjoying only a qualified and limited estate in the lands we cultivate, and suffering under the rigorous hand of feudal exaction. We are the allodial proprietors of the soil,—have the free simple right and absolute property of it. It is ours in the largest sense of the term. We can alienate, transfer, and do with it according to our pleasure, without infringing on the right of any superior lord or master. And these inestimable rights and privileges will be continued to us so long as we, together with the rest of the people of our land, shall have the virtue to maintain, in their purity, that government and those laws and republican institutions by which the enjoyment of them is secured to us and our posterity for ever. When therefore the American farmer labors and makes improvements on his lands, he labors, it should be remembered, exclusively for himself, his children, and his children's children. A field is thus opened for the exercise of his active powers, in which he is impelled to enter, by the strongest and dearest motives; a field, too, in which he can rear monuments to his taste, his industry, and his enterprise, which will remain long after he shall have been gathered to the tomb of his fathers. An opportunity is thus afforded of transmitting to future generations a bona which will not only be lasting, but unsullied by the recollection that it was built on any circumstance or event involving the ruin or destruction of any of his species.

None of the active pursuits of life afford more

leisure than that of agriculture; and none consequently a better opportunity for intellectual improvement. It is also favorable to the growth of moral. I am sensible that here as elsewhere Ignorance has her dominion and Vice its votaries. But this shows only a lamentable neglect of opportunity and an abuse of privileges; it proves nothing against the pursuit itself. And until it can be satisfactorily shown, that agriculture does not possess advantages in this respect which belong to other pursuits of a similar nature, we surely should be unwilling to admit that it is altogether that unworthy thing, which its enemies would have it to be. On the contrary, the labors of the farmer, and the sublime and interesting spectacles to which he is daily admitted, are peculiarly fitted to impress on his mind, a sense of the universal presence and constant cooperating agency of Deity. He can sow, it is true, but who causes the blade to appear? He can plant, but who gives the increase? The stupendous changes, moreover, which the face of nature is constantly exhibiting under his eye, the various interesting aspects which she alternately assumes—the revolution of the seasons—the fall of the leaf in autumn—the opening beauties of spring—the rich magnificence of summer—and the desolate dreariness of winter. On what mind is the habitual contemplation of such phenomena not calculated to produce an impression and exert a salutary influence? Indeed, that man who can witness them without emotion, and without feeling his heart glow with sentiments of love, reverence, and gratitude toward "Him that made him," must be fearfully insensible.

I can conceive of no higher desert, in my active calling, no stronger recommendation than this; and I should feel myself wanting in faithfulness to the occasion, did I, in speaking of the merits of agriculture, omit a view of the subject so grateful and interesting.

Thus the farmer has constantly before him the wide expanded volume of nature. A volume in which are recorded no vain theories, or idle speculations; but the most sublime and useful truths. It speaks to him in a language which he cannot misunderstand, and with an eloquence irresistible. It forcibly reminds him of his frailty, his dependence, and his final end and destination. These are the lessons which he daily imbibes; and who will venture to assert, that they are without a practical influence on a very thoughtful and feeling mind? There may, indeed, be found some, so dead to every sense of moral feeling, so blinded to the benevolent designs of a merciful Providence, as to disregard them.—But such, I thank God, whatever it may be in other lands, is not the general character of those who in this country are denominated Farmers! They are no degraded, abandoned race. There is to be found among them, and I rejoice to see it, a spirit of intelligence, an integrity of soul, an easensibility to moral and religious truth, from which the happiest results have been experienced, and may still be anticipated. May they be sensible of their highly favored condition, and improve, to the best possible advantage, all their various opportunities and privileges! And may they always preserve that character for uprightness, and intelligence, which becomes the independent yeomanry of a free and an enlightened nation!

PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Octel r Quarterly Meeting.

The Society met in their Hall, the following members being present.

Jonathan Roberts, John Hare Powell, Richard B. Jones, Manuel Lyre, John G. Wamough, James Worth, Stephen Duncan, Reuben Haases, John Wilcox, Jacob S. Wain, Thomas Morris, Dr Hare, Michael Newbold, Wm. Mason Walmsley, Thomas Landrieth, Jonathan Thomas, Fenjamin Scribble, G. W. Sargeant, Charles J. Davis, Aaron Clement, Mordcait R. Moore and John P. Minor. Visitors, Dr Tadyman and Col. Alston of South Carolina.

The President in the Chair.

William M. Clark, Esq. presented to the Society, through Mr Haases, "Michaux's American Sylva."

The following gentlemen were elected resident or honorary members.

Resident Members—Des Gibson, Lloyd, Jones, James Thomson, of Philadelphia County—Anthony Taylor, of Bucks County.

Honorary Members—Hiram P. Penny, William Marks, James Todd, William W. Kinsland, Thomas Pains Jr., Esqs. of Pennsylvania—Robert Oliver and Edward Lloyd, Esqs. of Maryland.—Samuel W. Pemetoy, Josiah Quincy, and John Lowell, Esqs. of Massachusetts.—Dr Emer, Col. Johnston and Miles Smith, Esq. of New Jersey—Richard K. Meade, Esq. of Virginia.—E. Dupont and Caleb Kirk, Esqs. of Delaware.—William B. Sealbrook, Esq. of South Carolina.—J. Whitaker, Esq. of Bunay; Major Ridd, of Marton Lodge, Rev. H. Berry, of Acton Rectory; Robert Barney, Esq. of Berry Hill, Maryland.

The following communications were presented.

A letter from the Recording Secretary to the President, on the publication of the Society's Minutes, stating that he was privy to the whole arrangement of the work, proving that the extracts were made with perfect correctness—that their extent and tendency were not determined by the editor—that no omissions or alterations were made by him—and that this statement was backed by a series of letters which had appeared in the New England Farmer.

A letter from the Rev. Henry Berry, Herefordshire, England, acknowledging the receipt of the Society's Minutes, accompanied by an essay on different breeds of cattle—pointing out errors in management, and the mistakes into which certain breeders have fallen—declaring his conviction in favour of the proved short horns; and showing the evils of "breeding in" a class, by which is meant putting brothers and sisters together, or breeding from the same family for many generations.

A letter from a gentleman, dated Yorkshire, Aug. 6, noticing the cow bred and fed by the improvement of cattle, stating that Mr Venner's improved short horns had taken the prize at the late Doncaster Show, beating Sir Charles Champion of Blyth, &c.

A letter from Yorkshire (Eng) in reply to the Corresponding Secretary in regard to Southdown and Dishley sheep, observing that the sum of thirty guineas was too small for the purchase of four lambs.

A letter from Mr. Whitaker, Parley, Yorkshire, to the Corresponding Secretary, acknowl-

edging the receipt of a Berkshire horse-rake, and some Massachusetts patent hay and dung forks, which he and his agricultural friends considered valuable, as improvements, for the general use of the country.

A letter from Mr. Wetherill, Leicestershire, England, acknowledging the receipt of the Society's Memoirs, and opposing the prejudice against white colour in neat cattle, requiring an hundred and fifty guineas for a yearling bull.

A letter from an old breeder in Yorkshire, England, condemning the prejudice against white cattle, conveying his opinions as to form, &c. of Dishley and Southdown sheep, and stating that he had made a purchase for Mr. Powel.

A communication on oyster shells as manure; prescribing the best modes of preparing them, by grinding when recent, by calcination when old; and shewing, that the farmer should ascertain the deficiencies, before he attempts to remedy the defects of his soil.

A communication on experiments made on large fields, proving the advantages of fresh manure, over compost or rotted dung.

A specimen of cotton, grown in Roxborough, near Philadelphia, by Dr. Tidyman; and a parcel of Carolina cow peas, grown in Pennsylvania, by the same gentleman, were also exhibited, and were considered, from the largeness of their product, and the strength of the feed which they afford, likely to become a valuable addition to our esculent crops.

A portrait of a celebrated improved Durham Short Horn Cow, was presented from Maj. Rudd of Marton Lodge, England, by the Corresponding Secretary.

An improved probang for relieving hoven cattle, and a trochar as a substitute for a common knife in such cases, were exhibited by Mr. Powel.

The premium bill for the annual exhibition of 1826 was adopted.—Adjourned.

(From the Minutes.)

JOHN P. MILNOR, Rec. Sec.

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MULES.

[Some weeks since, passing along Market-street, our attention was arrested by several teams of extraordinary mules, moving with heavy waggons and with a briskness at least equal to any horse teams. We could not stop to admire them, and having ascertained that they belonged to Gen. Charles Ridgely, of Hampton, the President of the Maryland Agricultural Society, we took measures to ascertain the size of these valuable animals, and here annex the statement. It has been long known to us, that for all the hard and heavy labour connected with his furnaces and forges, Gen. Ridgely had substituted mules for horses. For some time he indulged an old servant in keeping one horse team, but it was found that the mule teams performed their day's journey, hauling equal weight, sooner than the horses, by one hour, and the superior value of the mules has been so fully established that they have altogether superseded horses, with entire conviction, after ample experience, of the great saving accomplished by the change.]

The exact height of 30 mules, belonging to Gen. Ridgely, of Hampton, composing 5 teams, attached to the Northampton Furnace, viz:

No.	Hands.	Inches.	No.	Hands.	Inches.
1	14	3	16	15	2 1-2
2	13	1	17	15	—
3	11	3	18	14	3
4	11	2 3 4	19	14	2
5	13	1 1-2	20	14	2 1-2
6	15	—	21	14	3 1-2
7	15	—	22	13	3 1-2
8	14	3	23	14	3
9	14	1 1-2	24	14	1
10	14	3 1-2	25	14	3
11	15	—	26	14	3 1-2
12	14	3	27	13	2 1-2
13	14	2 1 2	28	14	2
14	14	3	29	14	3 1 2
15	14	2 1-2	30	15	—

The ages are from 5 to 16 years, and a few over 16. *Amer. Far.*

NEWLY INVENTED SILK LOOM.

A loom has recently been made at Lyons for silk-weaving, which has many advantages. It is composed of five stages, and the mechanism, which is simple, allows one man to weave five pieces at the same time. The loom has been examined by the Commissioners from the Academy of Lyons, in company with M. Jacquart, the inventor of that sort now in use, and which was imported into England with great haste, tending to prove its great advantages. M. Jacquart is of opinion that the new invention is of great importance, and he has pointed out some improvements in it. The inventor is M. Lebrun, and the Academy intends to confer a gold medal on him. By this loom a saving will be made of four-fifths in the expense of labour.

Courier Francais

FIRE BOARDS.

Three fires, two in Hartford and one in New Haven, have happened from the following cause.—Fire boards placed in fire places not used, have taken fire. Those fire places, however, were in chimneys that had other fire places in them that were used. The soot, &c. that collects in those chimnies, falls down and deposits in the fire places not used, and in the course of a few years a considerable quantity is collected. Spiders, also, here find a retreat, and spread their nets from side to side. This matter, (very combustible) is concealed from view by the fire board, and it is not known, or it is forgotten, until after an accumulation for years, it is set on fire from matter that falls down the chimney from accident or design, or from the ordinary falling of ignited matter. Under these fire boards, there is commonly a small crevice, so that the air draws up strongly between the hearth and the bottom of the board, and thus a fire is well kindled. Iron or tin, or brick and mortar, instead of boards, should be used to stop all such fire places.

TO CLEAR BARNs AND OUT HOUSES FROM MITES AND WEEVILS.

The following method is practised in Germany, for granaries infected with mites and weevils. Let the walls and rafters, above and below, of such granaries be covered completely with quick-lime, slacked in water, in which trefoil wormwood, and hyssop, have been boiled. This composition should be applied as hot as possible.

Improved Bucket.—We have seen an improvement in affixing bails to buckets, for drawing water, which is entitled to notice. Could we name the inventor we should do it. The bucket is made as usual, but the bail is attached to it about one third of the distance from the top to the bottom. The advantages are, the bucket fills better; not being so liable to be entirely inverted, when dipping, and so by retaining air to exclude water—it is emptied with less labor the weight in the upper part, when but little inclined, operating to balance some of that in the bottom—and the fingers in which the bail is held, are allowed to pass freely by the top of the bucket.—*Pennsboat Gazette.*

In the packet ship Algonquin, Capt. Dixey, have arrived a bull and a cow of the short horns, Durham breed, and two South Down Sheep.—They were selected by one of the most experienced graziers in England, and have been imported at the expense of John Hare Powel, Esq. The exertions of this gentleman to improve our breed of domestic animals, are beyond all praise. He spares no pains and no expense. We are sorry to state that two Leicestershire sheep, which also had been selected with great care, died on the passage. *Phil. pap.*

We are informed, that Col. J. Hare Powel, of Powelton, (Pennsylvania) has recently transmitted by the packet ship Florian, three valuable sheep of the Tunisian breed, which he has presented to Mr. Seabrook, Col. J. Alston, and Dr. Tidyman, of this State. He has also sent on to Dr. Tidyman, a model of a Moveable Force, which may be seen at the office of Messrs. Chisholms and Taylor. Col. Powel has been uniformly a zealous and devoted friend to the Agriculture of his country; equally distinguished for his enterprise and liberality, he stands unrivalled as an enlightened Farmer.—*Charleston Courier.*

Mr. Michael Barry of Swords, (Ireland) has invented a machine simple in its construction and principle, by which with two horses and one attendant an acre of potatoes can be dug out in one hour; also, an acre of ground previously ploughed for oats or other grain, can be harrowed by it in an hour with two horses and one attendant, thereby effecting in the branch of harrowing a saving, of upwards of 93 per cent; or in other words, doing the work of 32 horses and 16 attendants with two horses and one attendant.

PROSPECTS FOR FARMERS IN 1826.—It is painful to learn, by gentlemen arriving here from different parts of the State to attend the Convention, that the prospects for a grain crop next year are more gloomy than they were almost ever known to be at this season. Fields, which it has been heretofore necessary to check by feeding down, present scarcely a sign of vegetation; so intense and long continued have been the drought and drying winds of autumn and winter.—*American Farmer.*

It is said that a farmer in Moravia has just invented a new plough, which although drawn by only one horse produces four furrows. The Agricultural Society of that country has presented him with a gold medal.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

WHITE CLOVER SEED.

Bluchill, (Me.) Dec. 3, 1825.

SIR,—Having purchased 23 pounds of white clover seed, that were imported to Boston from Holland, and having a considerable tract of land burnt over the fall previous to sowing, and not being able to purchase any more seed, I was resolved to make what I had go as far as I could. I sowed one half pound to the acre in the middle of May 1824, on a rough piece of land without harrowing. It came up well, but the first of the season being dry, it did not grow very fast. After the rains came, it grew rapidly, and blossomed in August and September. It looked very luxuriant, and was 8 and 9 inches high.—After the frosts came, I turned in my cattle and sheep, and fed it down. In the spring of 1825 I suffered no cattle to go on it, purposing to save it for seed. It began to blossom in the middle of May, and in June was in full blossom; covering the ground with a rich luxuriant verdure, and was from 12 to 13 inches high. I judged that I might have cut two tons of hay on the acre, if the land had been smooth, so that I could have mowed it. In the middle of August I began to gather the seed; as the land was so rough I could not mow it, I began to strip the seed by hand, but I found I made very slow progress in gathering the seed this way. I ordered some iron toothed rakes to be made, the heads of the rakes 13 inches long, the teeth 3 inches and the handle 4 feet long. I then began to rake it together, but I soon found that it would not answer to rake it in the middle of the day, as the seed shelled out considerably.—I then tried it when the dew was on, and found it did not shell out and it was easier raking it together. I left it to dry, and then hauled it to a smooth ledge of rocks and threshed it out, and when cleaned up I had 1500 pounds of good seed, as good as any imported from Holland, and some of my neighbors collected 100 pounds, the land being rough and difficult to work upon, so that it was supposed that not more than half of the seed was gathered. If you think this account will be any encouragement to farmers in raising their own seeds, together with the advantage of a good pasture, it is at your service,

I remain, yours, &c

JOHN P. CARTER.

We the subscribers hereby certify, that the land on which John Pierce Carter collected the white clover seed, he purchased of us, and that part of the twenty-three pounds of seed sown was purchased of one of us, and the remainder of Mr JARVIS. And we have the present year purchased of him the said Carter about fourteen hundred and forty pounds of the said white clover seed, and paid him twenty-five cents a pound for the same; all of which was gathered on the same piece, and which we now offer for sale at twenty-five cents, the same as we gave. We are sure it is of as good and fair a quality as any we ever saw, and as well cleaned. We also believe the statement above, made by the said Carter, is substantially true; and as he is a young man, beginning on a new piece of rough land, we are of opinion that he is entitled to much credit for his way of managing the same.

Bluchill, Dec. 3.

GEO STEVENS,
NATHAN ELLIS.

THE SEASON.

Extract of a Letter from a respected correspondent in Woodstock, Vermont, dated Nov. 15th, 1825, to the Editor.

"The season has been here what would be termed tolerably good. The fore part was very productive. Grass of all kinds never was better. The farmers here have their barns and sheds all filled. There was no drought to hurt the crops of hay. Some few crops of English grain were injured, but I think there was a middling crop. Indian corn is very good. Some few fields were cut a little short. Potatoes were much injured both in quantity and quality. I think there is not more than half a crop. Cider is very plenty and not worth making. They will cart it five miles, and sell it for fifty cents a barrel. July, August and the fore part of September, were very dry; pastures were dried up. But since that time we have had rain sufficient to wet the top of the ground, and have had but little frost; consequently the grass has started in the pastures. October and November to the 17th, were remarkably warm, and as suitable for all kinds of business as August. Since the 17th it has become very cold, the ground is frozen, and we have an inch or two of snow."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

THE POTATOE.

Framingham, 21st Dec. 1825

SIR,—You probably remember seeing, about a year since, in the Boston Centinel, the description of a potatoe raised in this place, weighing more than three pounds.

That was committed to my care for experiment.—About the middle of May, it was planted in a soil, consisting mostly of vegetable mould or loam; apparently no lime, and scarcely any silex. A small portion of lime and sand, mingled with horse dung, were thrown over it.

At the same time, to try the principle of cutting for the purpose of extensive propagation, I weighed the amount of the large potatoe, in common sized ones; and cutting them into as many parts as were eyes, planted them immediately beside the undivided potatoe, in two hills, and gave them the same treatment.

The season being very unfavorable to the production of the potatoe, owing to the severe and protracted drought, they were watered daily. This probably retarded and stunted their growth.

The experiment is not perfectly satisfactory. The result, however, I will communicate.

The large undivided potatoe produced in number 76, in weight 12 3/4 lbs. The cut potatoes produced in number 151, in weight 12 1/2 lbs. These were dug soon as the vines were perfectly dead.

In the eastern part of Maine I made a similar experiment. I planted the same weight of whole and cut potatoes, in rows alternately; and found no perceptible difference in the produce. I have found sea-weed, covered with sea-sand placed over the potatoes, the cheapest and most productive manure, on the sea-board. Oak-leaves would probable be a good substitute for sea-weed in the interior, especially in moist cold land.

The observations of "Horticulturist," on the

imaginary new disease of potatoes, are very just.* By a long continued, or severe drought, the vines, and fibrous parts of the root are killed, and detached from the tuberosous portion. This latter, thus situated, is completely prepared for germinating. To produce this effect, however, a great degree of moisture, (one drenching shower at least,) combined with considerable warmth is requisite. Cold wet weather, or moderately moist and warm, is ineffectual. This accounts for the *imagined phenomenon* not having been more frequently observed.

Small potatoes very frequently continue to grow, after the vines are dead: This death has then occurred from a severe frost, and not dry weather. We may ascertain this, by pulling up the vines; if they bring up potatoes with them, the roots are unaffected, and you may gain growth by delay; otherwise the time has arrived for digging.

Permit me to conclude, Sir, with a query. The potatoe (*solanum tuberosum*), we are informed, was first found on the declivity of the Andes, somewhere in the equatorial regions of South-America. In its wild state, it is a virulent noxious plant. When domesticated in an extremely northern clime, its qualities are entirely changed. It becomes a mild, farinaceous, nutritious, and exceedingly palatable viand. After, however, being brought to perfection, veiled and protected by the mists of Ireland, or the clouds and fogs of Newfoundland; if transported for cultivation to the south, it degenerates in proportion, as it approaches the equator; and cultivated in the torrid zone for a long series of years, would probably resume its originally poisonous nature.—My query. Why this improvement by travelling northwardly and degeneracy by returning to the south?

Very respectfully, W. BALLARD

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PAUPERISM.

Bristol County, Dec. 3, 1825.

SIR, I was much pleased with the notice you gave in your valuable paper of the 18th ult. of a proposition made in Franklin County, for calling a convention of delegates from the several towns, for devising a plan for supporting and employing their poor.

Although the pages of your paper are almost exclusively devoted to agricultural improvement; yet it is conceived that whatever manifestly tends to general improvement, may with propriety occupy a corner in your paper. The attention of the thinking part of the community by the foregoing notice is called to a subject, the importance of which, it is thought, no one will be disposed to dispute. That there are poor and unfortunate persons in every section of the commonwealth is a fact too notorious to be denied; and that their number is gradually and constantly increasing, is thought to be equally true; consequently there must be an increase of expense for their support, in most instances corresponding with the increase of their number. Hitherto the attention of the community has been principally directed to the evil, as it is seen to exist, without much general inquiry into the causes that are continually operating in society and constantly producing such disastrous

* See page 134 of the current volume of the New-England Farmer.

results. It ought ever to be remembered that an effect is only the result of an antecedent cause, and that certain causes will produce certain effects. If an evil exist and the cause can be clearly ascertained, it very naturally follows that by removing the cause the effect would cease; and that poverty is an evil, and generally the offspring of causes that can be readily traced, is thought to be a position so plain as to require no proof. It is a maxim with physicians, that preventives are better than restoratives, and surely if a preventive can be used to advantage, and with success, to ward off a disease with which we may be threatened, no good reason can be assigned why we should not endeavour to ward off other evils, with which we may be assailed. To be poor is certainly a great misfortune; and when we become so by casualty, or in other words by the hand of God, we have a solace in the midst of our affliction, which in some degree smooths the asperity of our condition, and enables us to bear our misfortunes with fortitude and a becoming resignation. But where is the consolation of those who are conscious that their poverty and wretchedness are the direct consequences of their own vice and folly? such unquestionably there are who not only find themselves poor and destitute of the necessaries and comforts of life, but may frequently be seen broken down by intemperance and a prey to the most loathsome diseases with which man is afflicted; and to heighten their misery, they are frequently seen surrounded by an affectionate wife and a helpless progeny, reduced from comfortable, and often from affluent circumstances to a state of beggary and want, all which may be fairly ascribed to frequent and unwarrantable indulgence.

Of the first class of paupers described, it is thought their numbers are comparatively few: of the latter, it is believed that in most of our towns the number is already very considerable, and if the same causes shall continue to operate in future, that has been permitted to prevail for the last ten years, no one can foretell with precision what the number may be ten years hence. So far as my inquiries have extended, the vice of intemperance has increased in a greater ratio within the last ten years, than it did at any former period within the last half century; if that should generally be found to be the fact, it will appear that there is a manifest propriety in calling the attention of the public to an evil of such growing magnitude; therefore the writer of this article respectfully makes the following inquiries, the true answer to which may serve to develop some of the causes of pauperism, and if the cause becomes clearly understood, it will be the less difficult to apply a timely and proper remedy.

How many towns are there in the commonwealth that have no more innholders and retailers of spirituous liquors than the public good requires?

Do innholders and retailers strictly and scrupulously regard the conditions of their respective recognizances?

Are innholders and retailers that are known to violate their recognizances, promptly prosecuted for every known offence?

Can selectmen sincerely and conscientiously certify that the public good requires as many licensed houses and shops as may at this moment be found in almost every town of this state; and if the public good does not require the present

number, it is inquired on what ground they received their licences?

Do selectmen sufficiently consider their responsibility to the public when they make their return to the court of sessions, that to their best knowledge and belief every person whose name they return has maintained good rule and order in their respective houses and shops, and has conformed to the rules and regulations respecting licensed persons?

Do selectmen take due care that tythingmen are annually chosen and sworn in their respective towns? and do tythingmen faithfully perform their duty?

What would be the effect on the morals of the public, were congress at their present session to lay an additional duty on foreign distilled spirit, and also a duty upon distilleries of domestic spirit?

SELECTIONS

From files of English papers received at the office of the New England Farmer.

Paint made with Potatoes.—Take one pound of potatoes skinned and well baked: bruise them in three or four pounds of boiling water, and then pass them through a hair sieve; to this add two pounds of good chalk in fine powder, previously mixed up with four pounds of water, and stir the whole together. This mixture will form a sort of glue, capable of receiving any kind of colour, even that of powdered charcoal, brick or soot, which may be used for painting gates, palings, or other articles exposed to the air.—*London Farmer's Journal.*

Wash Leather under Waist-coats.—In several instances the best effects have occurred from wearing Wash-leather over flannel, as a preservative against the consequences of those exposures to which all are more or less liable. A waist-coat of this material, will, in many cases supersede the necessity of, and prove a more effectual barrier against cold than a great coat; and often even after the establishment of a rheumatism which refuses to give way to the most powerful medicine, clothing the parts with leather will almost immediately effect an easy cure.—*Ibid.*

Cats.—The following extraordinary anecdote of the sensibility of cats to approaching danger, from earthquakes is well authenticated. In the year 1783, two cats, belonging to a merchant of Messina, in Sicily, announced to him the approach of an earthquake. Before the first shock was felt, these two animals seemed anxiously attempting to work their way through the door of the room in which they were. The master observing their fruitless efforts, opened the door for them. At a second and third door which they likewise found shut, they repeated their efforts, and on being set completely at liberty, they ran straight through the street and out of the gate of the town. The merchant whose curiosity was excited by this strange conduct of the cats, followed them into the fields, where he again saw them scratching and burrowing in the earth. Soon after there was a violent shock of an earthquake, and many of the houses in the city fell down, of which number the merchant's was one, so that he was indebted for his life to the singular forebodings of the cats.—*Ibid.*

From the Philadelphia Democratic Press.

POTATOES.

It is sometime since we have called the attention of our country friends to the cultivation of this most valuable of all vegetables.—Last year we had great abundance of potatoes. The consequence was, that they fell in price;—then we were stung with complaints venally, and by letter, on account of the reduction in price. These complaints stopped our pen and we are sorry for it. After diligent enquiry we are satisfied that last year, as well as every year, for the last five and twenty years, Potatoes paid the farmer, better than any other crop he raised.—Those who kept their potatoes until the spring, obtained high prices and upon the whole they paid very well.

This year, our potatoe crop is not an average crop, and the potatoes, generally speaking, are not of a good quality. They now fetch seventy five cents a bushel in our market, and are but an indifferent potatoe. If our farmers had planted a few thousand more bushels of potatoes, we should have had abundance of them, and they would have received more money than they will now get for the productions which have been raised in the place of potatoes. Again, if more attention had been paid to the selection of good seed and the cultivation of the crop, we should not now have our potatoes not only scarce, but indifferent in quality. Potatoes are neglected more than any other vegetable. Sufficient care is not taken to select good seed, to prepare the ground, and tend them after they are planted; and, when the Farmer has done these, not one in twenty of our housewives pay proper attention to the cooking of them. Under all these discouraging circumstances it is not to be wondered at that our potatoes are neither good nor plenty.

For some time our wharves have presented large quantities of Nova Scotia Potatoes, for sale, this was endurable—but when we see two thousand three hundred and thirty five hampers of potatoes advertised as arrived in one vessel, from England, we cannot but complain to our farmers that they are inattentive to their own, and to their country's interest. They should more carefully and more extensively cultivate Potatoes.

We do not pretend to understand a great deal about farming, but we defy human ingenuity to satisfy men of plain, common understandings, that it is right or proper in our farmers, to drive us to the necessity of importing potatoes from England. That we can grow them infinitely cheaper than they can is perfectly clear. The Tythes and Taxes, annually paid by the English Farmer is equal to what our farmers pay for the purchase of their land, in Fee simple. In Pennsylvania we pay no tythes or taxes, and we can work our farms as cheap as English farmers can work theirs. Yet for all this the English are able to pack up their potatoes in hampers, ship and transport them three thousand miles, pay a duty of 15 per cent to our Government, and then sell them as fast as they are landed on our wharves.

We place the facts before our farmers and our agricultural societies, and we beseech them to take such order on them, as their own interest and that of the country requires.

We cannot prevail upon ourselves to close

this article, without saying that the cultivation of *Hemp and Flax* is nearly as much neglected as that of Potatoes. If these things were attended to and our *Iron Ore and Coal* brought together by skillful artists, our State would, in ten years be the most wealthy and the most populous in the Union.

New articles of Commerce.—On Friday evening last, the canal boat *Farmer's Daughter*, of Skenrateles, arrived at Albany, from Jordan, 190 miles in the interior, with a cargo of *one thousand live turkies, geese and ducks*. They were immediately taken on board a vessel bound to New-York, for their ultimate destination, the West Indies.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1825.

Encouragement of the Manufacturing and Mechanic Arts.—A meeting of the friends to an establishment in this city for the encouragement of the manufacturing and mechanic arts was held on the evening of the 21st inst. at the New Court House, at which the Hon. ISRAEL THORNDIKE was chosen Chairman, and John A. Lowell, Esq. Secretary. A committee of 47 persons was appointed to solicit subscriptions to the association in all the New England states, and provisions made for adding to the number of said committee at a future meeting. This committee was authorized to apply to the Legislature for an act of incorporation. It was also voted that the association should extend to every branch of the manufacturing and mechanic arts, which contribute to the comfort, convenience, enjoyment and prosperity of the country. No favor whatever shall be given to one branch over another, except in proportion as whatever may be deemed by the representatives of all their relative importance. Thus every person subscribing two dollars per annum to be entitled to the privileges of a member, and all persons paying twenty-five dollars to be members for life, subject to no annual subscription. After passing some other votes to promote the important objects of the association, the meeting adjourned to meet again at the same place on Tuesday, the 27th inst. at 7 o'clock, P. M.

Pulmonary Complaints.—A writer in the *Exceter Gazette* (an English paper) says,—"It may be observed to the numerous class of our country labouring under pulmonary affections, as well as those who are called upon for the professional treatment of them, to know that in cases of hæmoptysis, or where an effusion of blood takes place from the lungs, from a morbid disorganization of their structure, that a prompt and infallible resource might be easily provided, so as to meet the occasion with a safe and decided effect. From 20 to 25 drops of the spirits of Turpentine (as the age or the strength of the patient might indicate) in a glass of water, will occasion an instantaneous collapse of the mouth of the vessel producing this distressing and dangerous affection. The great Dr. Baillie, when lecturing on the subject of the lungs, made it a rule to stop short and devote from his anatomical discussions, in order to arrest the attention of his pupils (one of whom I was) to this important fact. He confessed his ignorance

of the mode by which this specific produced its sudden impression; for long before it could have acted through the medium of circulation, the object was generally effected; and I may add, from the experience of thirty years in the profession, this treatment has obtained such practical confirmation, that I have never failed to instruct such patients to provide themselves with a phial of the above medicine, so as at all times to be armed with immediate relief, for want of which life is rendered daily precarious, and not unfrequently lost, through the miseries of suffocation in the depth of the night, a recent example of which has induced me to give publicity to the above statement."

Clover Seed.—In a preceding column, page 172, we have given an account of Mr John P. Carter on raising clover seed. It seems Mr Carter experienced some difficulty in gathering his seed, which, perhaps, might have been obviated by the use of some machine or machines invented for the purpose of collecting that valuable product. Two sorts of machines are described in the "*Transactions of the New York Agricultural Society*" for gathering clover seed. They were invented in Brookhaven, Suffolk County, New York, by Mr L. Hommidieu.—One of these machines consists of an open box, about four feet square at the bottom, and about three feet in height on three sides; to the fore part, which is open, fingers are fixed similar to those of a cradle, about three feet in length, and so near as to break off the heads from the clover stocks between them, which are thrown back into the box as the horse advances. The box is fixed on an axle-tree, supported by two small wheels, two feet in diameter; two handles are fixed to the hinder part, by means of which the driver, while he manages the horse, raises or lowers the fingers of the machine, so as to take off all the heads of the grass; and as often as the box is filled with them, they are thrown out, and the horse goes on as before.

The other machine is called a *cradle*, and is made of an oak board about 16 inches in length and 10 in breadth. The fore part of it to the length of 9 inches, is sawed into fingers; a handle is inserted behind, inclined towards them, and a cloth put round the back part of the board, which cloth is cut somewhat circular, and raised on the handle; this collects the heads or tops of the grass, and prevents them from scattering as they are struck off by the cradle, which may be made of different sizes; being smaller in proportion for women and children, who by means of it may likewise collect large quantities.

We cannot say but the iron toothed rakes used by Mr Carter might answer as good a purpose as either of the above machines, though we think they would be less effective. We submit the subject to the consideration of those who may feel an interest in attending to it.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SLAVER IN HORSES.

Mount Republic, Wayne Co. Pa. Dec. 6, 1825.

DEAR SIR,—Soon after I commenced foddering last winter, I observed that my horse was troubled with copious emissions of *saliva*. The case was unusual to me, and at first I could not believe that the saliva was in consequence of

eating hay. To establish the fact, I fed alternately with hay of the last, and of the preceding year, of which I had wintered a stack. The growth of the same field. Whenever we returned to the hay of the last year my horse was severely afflicted with the complaint. I repeatedly gave the hay to horses belonging to my neighbors, the result was, that in every instance the slaver followed the feeding in the course of from one to two hours time. My cattle were occasionally subject to a similar complaint. The hay was a mixture of Red Clover, English Grass or Spear Grass, and Timothy. I ascertained however, that the Timothy hay was harmless in its effects. The weather, for five or six weeks previous to the cutting and curing of the hay, had been very wet, and the growth of the grass was rapid and rank. For myself I am inclined to believe that the slaver was in consequence of a mould upon the grass at the time of cutting.

I am now foddering with hay, the product of the present year from the same field, but there is no appearance of the complaint.

I am, Dear Sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obed't serv't.

SHELDON NORTON.

Remarks by the Editor.—The subject of salivation or slavers in horses has figerently been treated of in this paper and in the *American Farmer*. Mr Abel Seymour, of Moorfield, Va. in a communication dated July 1, 1823, says "The supposition that appears to me most probable, is, that it is produced by the mould of the grass, to which it is extremely subject." &c. [see N. E. Farmer vol. II. p. 19.] Mr Lovett Peters, of Westborough, Mass. is "convinced that the slavers of horses is caused by their eating a kind of grass of the second growth, making its appearance in the fore part of July, much resembling oats, which came up the fall after the crop is taken off the ground. When chewed it causes a flow of water in the mouth more than any other vegetable I have ever seen." [see N. E. Farmer vol. II. p. 53.] Several other cultivators, whose communications are quoted or referred to in the N. E. Farmer, vol. II. pages 70 and 78 attribute this disease to Spotted Spurge, (*Euphorbia Maculata*). Dr Barton, of Philadelphia, was of opinion that several vegetables had a similar effect with the spurge in producing the *slavers*; and that he had known this disagreeable disease to be produced by *dry clover*, which he supposed to be in a diseased state.

It is probable that several causes produce this disorder, and perhaps the mouldiness of grass alone, without its being mixed with any poisonous plant, or foreign material, may bring on the disease. A description of the plant to which it has been usually attributed, may be found in the N. E. Farmer, vol. II. p. 78. The subject is important, and we hope our correspondent, and others who have the means, will turn their attention to its investigation, and favor us with the result of their discoveries.

Proceedings of Congress.

SENATE.—Dec. 9. Mr Hayne submitted a resolution, that uniform laws throughout the United States on the subject of Bankruptcy ought to be established.

A resolution for the appointment of a standing committee on Roads and Canals was negatived 19 to 14.—A committee on Agriculture was appointed.—The consideration of the resolution of Mr Johnson of Ky. for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the expediency of abolishing imprisonment for Debt, was, after debate, postponed to the 13th inst.

Dec. 12.—Standing committees were announced—Walter Lawrie was chosen Secretary, and Dr Staughton Chaplain.

Dec. 13.—A committee was appointed on Roads and Canals—The Committee of the Judiciary was instructed to inquire into the expediency of placing persons & property with regard to legal proceedings in the United States courts of citizens of States admitted into the Union since the 29th Sept. 1789 upon a footing of equal security with the persons and property of the citizens of the original States.

A confidential message from the President was received, and the dooms closed.

Dec. 14.—Several resolutions to provide a more expeditious mode of seizure and forfeiture of goods illegally imported were agreed to.—A resolution was agreed to for trying before the Senate the proceedings in the case of Commodore Potter, &c.—Dec. 19, A resolution was agreed to for inquiring into the expediency of extending the sessions of the supreme court of the United States, in order to decide all the causes of every term.—relating to obtaining information respecting had measures—for inquiring into the expediency of amending the constitution so as to provide for the election of the President and Vice President by a direct vote of the People.

HOUSES, Dec. 9, Standing committees were appointed as usual.—The House voted to appoint a committee of seven to report on all subjects coming under the several acts, granting pensions to the officers and soldiers of the revolutionary army—the Rev. Reuben Post was elected Chaplain of the House—Dec. 12, A bill making appropriations for the compensation of Members of the House was reported, read and committed—the committee of Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the duty on imported sugar.

Dec. 13, Mr Bailey of Mass. offered several resolutions relative to roads and canals, &c. which were ordered to be printed.—Dec. 14, A bill making appropriations for revolutionary and other pensioners was reported and read twice—Dec. 15, The committee on roads and canals was instructed to inquire into the utility of rail ways as a mode of conveyance for the mail in carriages, and as a means of transportation of heavy articles, and that they report the comparative cost of constructing rail ways and canals, and the relative advantages of the two modes of conveyance, when brought together with such facts and opinions as they may deem proper.

Miscellaneous Items.

The publishing of the official acts of Congress has been transferred from the National Intelligencer to the National Journal.

A meeting of the citizens of Washington has been held for the purpose of digesting a plan of representation to the Government for the district of Columbia and of nominating Congressmen for such an establishment.

In North Carolina, the amount which was expended by the state for the reception and entertainment at General Fayette, was \$4000, and in Virginia \$10,000.

New Steam Locomotive.—We have seen the drawings and specifications of a newly invented rotary steam engine, by Messrs. Averil & Hoard, and also seen the model, and as far as we have been able to judge of its merit, we should say that it is very ingenious, economical, and calculated to be of practical utility. It occupies considerably less space than the usual steam engine, and can be adapted to any terrain. It will be applied to canal boats, and occupy but little room in the steam.—North's Advocate.

A fleet of the Norwegian emigrants whose arrival at New York in a small craft was recently noticed, have, it is said, located themselves in the town of Matray, Orleans Co. near the canal.—N. Y. D. Ad.

The survey of the contemplated canal route from the Erie canal through the village of Auburn to Oswego, was commenced on the 23th ult. and is now in progress.

The amount of specie exported from April to October last, both months including, was \$2,811,319—an amount greater than the value of domestic goods and produce exported in the same period.

The National Library established by Poyner is just been opened in the building partly occupied by the Lyceum in the Place Pelion, and is to be open to the public two days in the week.—Port au Prince paper.

A London paper mentions that the back of the great timber ship Baron of Renfrew, was so completely broken during her passage, that previous to her grounding she drew 25 feet water in the midships, and 61 at each extremity.

A contract has been entered into with Henry S. Tanner, of Philadelphia, for engraving the map of Virginia with the authorities of that state. Mr. Tanner is to finish the work in one year, and to receive when it is completed, the sum of 4,500 dollars.—Aurora.

Discovery.—A bed of Mineral Coal has been discovered in Providence, which on an analysis was found to contain 52 1/2 grains of pure charcoal in 100 grains.—The Lehigh coal has 66-102; and Worcester 45-100.

The Tax Off.—The New York papers, on the authority of a Senator in Congress, say that the excess of the Revenue over the expenditures has induced many members of Congress to talk of a reduction of the duties on some of the most important articles of domestic consumption; such as coffee, tea, wine, salt, &c. This measure may even be necessary to prevent smuggling.

埃及.—The able and energetic Pacha of Egypt is devoting himself to the internal improvement of the provinces over which he reigns. Several cotton factories are established at Cairo and in other parts of the Kingdom. Manufactories of brass cannon and other iron implements of war are also established, and it is the Pacha's endeavor that his subjects should manufacture every thing for themselves.

Gov. Troup.—It is said in some of the southern papers that the Legislature of Georgia will pass a vote of censure upon Gov. Troup; on what particular of his conduct is not stated.

The steam boat Comet, of Glasgow (Scotland) was run foul of in the night, and sunk, by the steam boat Afr.—Only ten persons, of eighty, who were supposed to be on board at the time of the disaster, were saved.

The Marquis of Wellesley, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, was married in Dublin, on the 29th Oct. to Miss Fitzgibbon, formerly of Baltimore. The fortune of this lady is stated to be more than 130,000 pounds sterling.

Illinois.—Four routes have been partially surveyed, or are proposed to unite the waters of lake Michigan to those of Illinois river. It is ascertained that the lake is 157 feet 11 inches higher than the Illinois at the mouth of the little Vermilion river, the contemplated place at which they shall be joined. The cost of the Canal &c. is estimated, for the different routes—the lowest 329,512 dollars, the highest 716,110. An act has passed the Legislature of the State to incorporate a company with a capital of \$1,000,000. This canal will be made; and when made, be a very important one indeed.—Niles Reg.

Lord Cochrane has denied the story of his having represented to Sir Walter Scott the dagger of Montezuma, which he says he had never heard of, and also that of Lady Cochrane having killed a robber, she never having met with one.

A convention has been called in Maryland, and has elected the venerable Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, president, the object of which is the promotion of Internal Improvement.

Mr Brougham, the intrepid leader of the opposition in the British Parliament, is about to visit the United States, to witness the practical effects of a system of which he is an enthusiastic admirer.

Invasion of Cuba.—A letter from Carthegena, dated October 13th, states that an expedition is fitting out at that place, against Cuba, and only waits the arrival of the two new frigates from New York, and one from England and that the troops to be embarked, will consist of from 10 to 12,000 men.

Civic Feast.—An OX is to be roasted in front of the Greenwich Market N. York, on the 26th inst: the citizens are invited to attend the feast.

The Penobscot river, at Bangor, was closed by ice on Tuesday last. A Mr Pratt, in attempting to cross the Stillwater on the ice, with a sleigh and load of corn, broke through, where the water was fourteen feet deep. He received immediate assistance, and escaped with the loss of one of his horses.

A Virginia writer says, in a review of that state, that in order of being able to reduce the trade, they must establish manufactures and enjoy its benefits. He often, he says, with them, will grow around the mills where it is to be carded, spun and woven.

A French Gazette has been established at Detroit.

NATHANIEL PARLORN has removed from No. 33, to 61, Mark Lane street, up stairs—where he respectfully solicits a continuance of public favor. Cards of every description engraved and printed—Book Plates and Stencil Plates furnished—Engravings on Wood—Stamps, &c. executed to order.

ADMINISTRATOR'S Sale of Real Estate.—By license of Court, will be sold by public auction, on Thursday the 23rd of December next, on the premises, at 10 o'clock A. M. so much of the real estate of Abel Hildes of Leominster, deceased, in the county of Worcester, as will raise the sum of 1500 dollars, for the payment of debts and charges—and said estate is pleasantly situated in the north part of said Leominster, on the road to Lunenburg, and would accommodate both the farmer and the mechanic. For particulars, inquire of Withington & Phelps, Congress street, Boston, or of Samuel Phelps, living on the premises, or of the subscriber.

DAVID WILDER, Adm'r. Leominster, Dec. 6. 1825.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.

[Corrected every Thursday evening.]

Table with columns for item, unit, and price. Items include Apples, Ashes, Beans, Beef, Butter, Cheese, Flax, Flour, Grain, Hogs, Lard, Lime, Oil, Plaster, Pork, Seeds, and Wool.

PROVISION MARKET.

Table with columns for item and price. Items include Beef, Pork, Veal, Mutton, Poultry, Butter, Eggs, Meal, Potatoes, and Cider.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A POEM,

ON THE

BEAUTIES OF PEACE AND INSANITY OF WAR

BY JOHN KENRICK.

True lovers of PEACE! all agreed as a band
Of brothers and friends; well united we stand.
Let mildness and harmony reign far and wide;
All wrath and contention for ever subside:
Political feuds, and sectarian strife,
Be banish'd far hence, they're the brambles of life
We'll walk in the beautiful heavenly way;
The vicious reclaim, who are wandering astray;
Lay open the crimes and the horrors of WAR!
A monster so vile we're compell'd to abhor.
This idol, so craving—so thirsty for blood,
Though recently gorg'd with no less than a flood,
Still calls for his thousands and thousands of men;
Supply his demands to the full—and what then?
Like Death and the Grave, he would swallow down all,
The wealthy and worthless—the great and the small.
Let the monster be starv'd, and he'll dwindle away;
His triumphs and terrors soon fall to decay.

The wranglers defeated, and falling in cash,
At last become willing no longer to slash—
Set down quite contented just where they began,
Each boasting of victories his party has won!
The people are loaded with millions of debt—
Bereavements and losses too great to forget,
They know, and they feel, that this WAR is a cheat.
The monster with cunning secures his retreat:
In Peace he advises for War to prepare!
And when they get ready, no doubt he'll be there.

When lives are regarded, and virtue men's choice,
This *Dagon* must fall, and the earth will rejoice,
That day will then dawn by the prophets foretold,
When heavenly FAVOUR shall her banners unfold,
Then the glorious FAUCER from the manious above,
Resplendent in robes of salvation and love,
Will descend in a blaze of ineffable light,
Dispelling old darkness, and banishing night;
His kingdom of Peace and salvation extend;
And in right'ousness reign o'er the world without end.
Sing, Earth! in melodious anthems of praise,
Hallelujah's sublime to the Ancient of days!

Duelling.—Mr Solicitor Davis, in his useful work on the duties of Justices in criminal prosecution observes; "In this country the practice of duelling will probably be exploded. For it is now principally confined to boys and cowards and if those who have any rank or consideration in society engage in it, no other feelings are excited towards them, than those of Scorn and contempt."

Flattery.—Pythagoras used to say, that those that reproved us, were greater friends to us, than those that flattered us; and another philosopher, that to become a happy man, one must have either faithful friends, or severe enemies.

Mount Vernon.—This venerable seat was so called, from respect to Admiral Vernon. The arms of his family here for their motto, *Ver non scemper virtet*; spring does not always flourish; or Vernon always flourishes. This will be true of the sacred tomb of Washington, whilst there is a pen to record his virtues, or a heart to feel.

South-Carolina.—Columbia, the Seat of Government of this State, is pleasantly situated on an elevated spot on the banks of the river Congaree, which commands a beautiful prospect of the surrounding country. In a clear day it can be seen from the road at the distance of 17 miles.

The South-Carolina College continues to flourish under the auspices of the distinguished and learned Dr. Cooper, and of the able and enlightened gentlemen who fill the different Professorships.

The Sea Coast of South-Carolina is bordered with a fine chain of islands, between which and the shore there is a very convenient navigation. The banks of the large rivers and the creeks in the low country are bordered with a belt of excellent land, producing cotton and maize in abundance, and the marshes and swamps make fine rice plantations. After leaving the low country, in proceeding into the interior, you first pass through a region of little sand hills, resembling the waves of the ocean in a high sea. This curious country, sometimes called the middle country, continues for 50 or 60 miles, till you arrive at the Ridge, which is a remarkable tract of high ground as you approach it from the sea, but level as you advance from the northwest. Beyond this Ridge commences a fine healthy country of hills and dales, and in the western extremity of the State, rising into lofty mountains.—*National Journal.*

Louisiana.—The whole extent of Louisiana, deducting 15th for swamps, rivers, lakes, barmens, &c. is estimated at 23,180,320 acres; and it is supposed that 250,000 are capable of being advantageously cultivated in Sugar, 250,000 in Rice, 2,400,000 in Cotton, 2,000,000 in Indigo, and 1,500,000 in Tobacco. The Indigo and Tobacco lands are as well suited for Cotton as any other.—*Id.*

To Farmers.—Carefully lay up tools that have been used in the fall work. Many farmers are very negligent in keeping their accounts. Hence they do not know how much property they really possess; their expenditures are suffered to exceed their income; and if they are suddenly removed from life, their property is left in confusion, their estates vanish under the hands of the executor, and their children, who have perhaps been trained up delicately, are left poor and dependent.

Farmers.—In these long evenings you want the company of friends, (and the best are in your family) of a well edited newspaper, and a book from a parish library. Furnish your children also with books that will be so interesting that they cannot refrain from reading them.

Let the Farmer cease to look abroad for sources of sudden wealth—let each attend to his farm understandingly—let him know his own plan and pursue it steadily—let him do his work well and in due season—see that all is in order, and fit for what it is designed—contribute cheerfully to objects of usefulness and public improvement, regarding, with anxious care, the interests of church and schools—let him discountenance idle and vicious habits, and promote good conduct and vital piety in the circle around him by his own example—let him, in short, strive earnestly to discharge his duty to himself, his neighbours, and his God, and he can not fail of

success; but with an approving conscience, and the smiles of Heaven, he will secure to himself the rank of an honest, intelligent and independent American Farmer.

Bristles.—There are many small articles which are too often overlooked in domestic economy. Among these are hog's bristles.—Since the manufacture of brushes has become so much of a business, in our country, bristles are in great demand; and always command cash.—It is true that the bristles from a single hog will amount to only a very small sum, but those which might be collected from a county, or a town, would command a sum which every one would acknowledge to be worthy of notice. A respectable gentleman, in Westbrook, has informed us that his retailers of tin ware, had often collected, in a year, so many bristles as sold for twenty dollars.—*Penobscot Gaz.*

Falling upwards.—On Thursday last (says the Chelmsford Chronicle,) as a gardener of the name of Clarkson, nearly 70 years of age, was gathering walnuts at Uppinster-hill, in this county, he fell a considerable height, and was so dreadfully injured as to survive the accident but a few minutes.

Seduction.—About two months since we gave our readers some account of a young lady's having died in Lisbon, N. H. who for reasons then conjectured, gave no account of her parentage or residence. It was then stated that a man named Jacob Lettitt came with the young lady to Lisbon, where he took lodgings for her with an acquaintance of his; that she there gave birth to a child, and subsequently died. It is now stated that a letter has been received from the parents of the young lady residing in Wilmington, N. Y. by which it appears she left them to go to a boarding school, and was seduced by the brother of the man to whose care she was entrusted. The first intimation of the unhappy fate of their daughter was communicated to the bereaved parents, by the publication of her decease in the newspapers. When we recorded the death of this young lady, and the attendant circumstances, we indignantly remarked that "were the seducer made to answer to his country for the crime of murder, justice would but have her due." A poet has invoked a speedier punishment on the seducer—

Great God! be just, and just it be!
Shall this swart fiend be left to anguish!
And will no bolt be cast by thee,
To blast the wretch who caused the anguish!

Boston Patriot.



FRUIT TREES, &c.

JAMES BLOOCHOOD & CO. have for sale at their nursery, at Flushing, on Long Island, near New York,

Fruit and Forest Trees, Flowering Shrubs & Plants of the most approved sorts.

The proprietors of this Nursery attend personally to the inoculation and engrafting of all their Fruit Trees, and purchasers may rely with confidence, that the Trees they order will prove genuine.

Orders left with Mr ZENOBEE COOK, jr. No. 44 State Street, Boston, will be transmitted to us, and receive prompt and particular attention. Catalogues will be delivered, and any information imparted respecting the condition, &c. &c. that may be required, on application to him. Sept 30.

Published every Friday, at THREE DOLLARS, per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing will be entitled to a deduction of FIFTY CENTS.

Gentlemen who procure five responsible subscribers, are entitled to a sixth volume gratis.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

DISEASE OF SHEEP.

Sandwich, (N. H.) Dec. 20.

SIR.—Perhaps some apology for my present communication may be necessary, and the more especially as I have been a constant subscriber for your paper, and a partaker of your useful editorial labors. Having waited a long time for the appearance of the "series of numbers on the management and diseases of Horses, Sheep, and Swine," which you "proposed to give in the course of your third volume," I still feel the strongest reluctance to anything which may anticipate your designs; yet a due regard to my own interest, and to that of my fellow citizens, has induced me to address you in respect to some of the diseases of sheep. Frequently I have heard farmers complain of the loss of their lambs, when arrived at some two, three, and even six, or eight weeks of age, by some sudden malady, wholly unknown to them, and often without visible marks of any disorder previous to the agonies of approaching death. Lambs said to have died in this situation are represented, as healthy, thrifty, and well fed as any in the flock.

For several years I have been a proprietor of a flock of Merino sheep, and of course have made it my business to mark the progress as well as the apparent causes of their diseases, their health, and in a word their good or ill condition so far as it regards the interest of their owner. Generally, lambs, when they are once well dried and have a plenty of milk, need but little attention; and are not very liable to disease. The last spring my lambs for several weeks after birth appeared as healthy, and in as good condition as any I ever had. At the age of from three to six weeks, several of them, perhaps three or four, were seized with a lameness in their legs, that made them reel and stagger like a drunken man, and at last blunder down. Two of them died in a short time, and were thrown away, the supposed victims of some new and violent disorder. The others partially recovered from the first attack, but continued reeling and frequently tumbling down. New cases daily appeared, in which, as well as in the others, the symptoms of disease were, a strong aversion to moving about, much distress after suckling, weakness in the legs, staggering and falling down when attempting to walk, and in extreme cases a total loss of the use of their legs. Some of them after they could not stand were put into the barn and their dams confined from the pasture. The dams would come to the lambs sufficiently often for them to suck while lying down, or at most standing on their knees, for their joints had become so stiffened that their limbs could not be straightened even with a great force. After continuing a long time unable to stand or walk they nearly all died that were seized, one only in six or seven finally recovering. Some of the fattest and thickest lambs I ever saw pined away to mere skin and

bones, though they had a good appetite and a plenty of milk. Supposing, after several had died, there was a possibility of discovering their disease by examining their stomachs and intestines, I began the operation. In the stomach of the first was found nearly a gill of little balls or gobbles of wool one fourth or one third of an inch in diameter and felted together almost as solid and difficult to separate as a hat or piece of fulled cloth, some of them nearly or quite closing the entrance of the guts. The stomach was much inflamed and in parts nearly in a state of putrefaction. All that died after this I had examined, and the stomachs of every one of them, fifteen or sixteen in number, were found to contain more or less of these balls, closing in most instances the entrance of the guts, and causing, as I should think, an obstruction sufficient to produce death. In those which died the most suddenly were found the greatest number of balls, and the fewest in those which lived the longest.

At the first finding of these balls I did not recollect to have heard any account of them; but since, one of my townsmen informs me that he lost some lambs last winter that were found on examination to contain balls similar to those I have described. M. DAUBENTON also says "The wool which the lambs may swallow forms in the rumen bag balls or gobbles," that "these balls or gobbles close the entrance of the guts, and kill the lambs," that "when the dog of the eye is covered with wool the lamb is apt to seize it instead of the teat, to pull it off and swallow it," and that "the lambs, seeing the bits of hay that fall from the racks on their mothers and on the other lambs, are apt, in their desire to eat them to draw out and swallow filaments of wool, from which these balls are formed." He further says "The manner of relieving sheep when thus oppressed will be hereafter explained."

What DAUBENTON says in regard to the lambs' seizing the wool instead of the teat, may perhaps be correct; but I think it does not cause this mischief very often. I should suppose, as the lambs are more at a loss in finding the teat when very young than at any other time, that if the balls were gained in this way, they would produce some effect before the second or third week; and we might expect that lambs belonging to dams that are unkind, and that have the most wool about their dugs would be the most likely to suffer in this way; neither of which has been the case with mine. And again, I should think it a little strange that one lamb should accumulate in this way so large a quantity of wool, as has been found in some; and further, for five years preceding this I have not seen a single lamb show symptoms of this disease, tho' quite as likely to seize the wool in this way as in the present year. How the lambs could obtain so much wool by picking the bits of hay from their mothers and the other lambs, I cannot see; for, in the case I have named, the sheep and the lambs were guarded by a rack too close and tight to admit the hay's falling on them;—and besides, when fodder is given to sheep in the open yard on the ground, or in a barn so constructed that the lambs can have access to

the hay at pleasure, I have not known this evil to have been produced. Till the last winter my lambs have had free access to the hay at all times of the day, but finding an inconvenience in their ranging at will all parts of the barn, I made some close racks with troughs attached to them sufficient to rack the hay so. The racks excluded the lambs from the hay at all times, except when the sheep were eating, perhaps one or two hours in a day. Lambs, after they are ten or fifteen days old, manifest an inclination to have something in their mouths which they can champ, and they will generally pick over and eat some fine parts of the hay if it is within their reach. Their being mostly excluded from the hay may induce them to be more eager in picking off the bits of hay they may see on others, and possibly for want of something more suitable to chew, they may seize the filaments and loose locks of wool that are often hanging about their mothers; indeed, I think I have noticed them biting and champing the loose stringy locks that are tasseled out on the surface of the old sheep's fleeces, and doubtless they may frequently swallow them.

The causes which M. DAUBENTON assigns for the production of these balls or gobbles, together with such as I could supply, have not satisfied me that there are not many others; that is, which induce the lambs to swallow the wool.—What method can be taken to prevent the lambs from swallowing the wool I do not know; and I am at a still greater loss to contrive a remedy for those that already have the balls formed within them. I have tried purges with no other effect than an aggravation of the disease. Emetics I have not tried, but think there is more plausibility in their proving effectual.—M. DAUBENTON promises to explain the manner of relieving sheep when thus distressed, but I can find nothing of the relief in his books. I should be happy to inquire, through the medium of your paper, whether any other person has noticed this disease in lambs, and do wish they may communicate to the public what they know relative to it.

Sore eyes, for more than a year past, have been troublesome in my flock of sheep. I do not think the disorder very alarming, but yet, it is quite uncomfortable, and it has never quit the flock since it first appeared. The treatises on sheep that I have seen say nothing of sore eyes; and none but M. DAUBENTON mentions the disease in lambs occasioned by their swallowing wool.

If you or any of your correspondents will give some information respecting the causes, prevention or cure of these diseases, you will much oblige,
Your subscriber. CUSTOS

From the Medical Intelligencer.

DECEMBER.

The principal disorders during the present month have been of an inflammatory nature, most frequently occurring about the throat and air-passages, sometimes extending to the lining of the branches of the wind-pipe, occasioning

cough, hoarseness, thirst, lassitude, want of appetite, &c. denominated *cold*, or *caturrh*, according as they are more or less severe. Every matron is furnished with so many remedies for complaints of this kind, handed down, by mothers to daughters, from the old times of simple living and long life, that it would not be becoming in us to intrude our advice where it is not wanted. A cold, however, it should be borne in mind, though in itself a slight disease, is often the forerunner of that highly dangerous, and generally fatal complaint, consumption. The inflammation is communicated from the lining membrane of the lungs to their substance, causing ulceration, and hectic fever succeeds.— Sometimes it occasions asthma, or dropsy in the chest. It should not, therefore, be neglected; but only the most simple precautions, except when the disease is of peculiar severity, are requisite. When the inflammation extends to the substance of the lungs, it may be known by a hard, harsh, grating sort of cough, the noise of which seems limited to a circumscribed space in the chest,—the expectoration is scanty, and for some time, a tenacious yellowish mucus,—the pulse is generally flagging, the respiration heavier or more oppressed than natural, and though there is cough, pain is often absent. In this state, or in the commencement of chronic inflammation of the lungs, blood letting should be employed, rest in bed, a spare farinaceous diet should be enjoined, and occasionally a mild aperient: digitalis, so as to reduce the pulse to its natural standard, and keep it there for some time, has in many cases seemed to check the progress of disease in the lungs.

ON MANURES.

[From the Agricultural Almanack for the year 1826, patronized by the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture.]

At a meeting of the Curators of the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture, at its hall, October 1st, 1825—Unanimously resolved, that John Hare Powell, Esq. be respectfully requested to furnish for publication in the Agricultural Almanack, the valuable matter which he has been pleased to select and prepare.

ROBERTS VAUX, Chairman.

Kirwan's Analysis of Stable Manures.

100 lbs. of	Charcoal	Lime	Clay	Sand	Fixed Salts	Carbonated hyd. carb. acid and water.
Cow dung	3.75	1.20	0.15	2.50	0.60	92.80
Horse dung	19.2	1.50	0.50	3.0	0.21	77.77
Sheep dung	25.0	10.25	2.0	29.0	0.72	63.00

ON LONG OR SHORT DUNG.

The discordance in practice, as well as in opinion, prevailing on this question, induced some scientific men to institute a series of experiments, having for object a full and regular solution of it. With this view, parcels of dung (long and short,) were taken from the same stable, on the same day, and applied to crops of the same kind, growing on the same fields. The result was

perfectly conformable to theory, and similar experiments. Those parts of the field to which the short dung was applied, gave the best crops the first year, but those on which the long dung had been laid, gave the best crops the second and third years; a fact which authorises the conclusion, that if we wish to obtain one great crop, the rotted dung is best; but when we look to more permanent improvement, the long dung is to be preferred.

[Treat. on Agr. by a Prac. Farmer, Albany.

ON THE APPLICATION OF ANIMAL MANURES—SEASON AND MODE.

Much depends upon the climate. What is found beneficial in warm climates, will not answer in a cold one. Besides, in wet soils and cold climates, when the dung is bestowed only in small quantities, so little of it is kept together, that fermentation in the ground is retarded, until it is too late to be of any material use to the crop sown with it.

The advantage of using fresh dung, must also depend upon the soil. Practical farmers are in general of opinion, that long dung is more applicable to strong, than to light land; and as it has a tendency, by its fermentation, to divide and to loosen the constituent parts of the soil, and furnishes matter which prevents the particles of clay from coming into contact, and adhering together, it must necessarily have a much more desirable effect in soils too compact, than on those already too light and open.

[Sinclair's Code of Agriculture.

I have never had apprehension of the loss of animal manure by sinking, as its component parts are generally so insoluble in water, as to cause them to be left by filtration sufficiently near to the surface for all our purposes: but I have had many motives to guard against its escape by evaporation, and therefore invariably deposit it deeply, and generally in its freshest state, beneath the surface of the land. My experience during nearly twenty years, has taught me that in this climate, where the ebullitions of the sun, during one season—the influence of wind, the effects of melting snow, and torrents of rain, during another, upon a surface made impervious by frost almost to the edge of an axe, top dressing, except when principally composed of calcareous matter, should seldom be applied. Old pastures remarkable for the excellence of their herbage, or grass lands within the reach of large towns, may be profitably enriched by the application of animal manure to the surface in the spring, when the soil is open, and the grass, by pushing forth its leaves, soon affords some protection from the sun, whilst they are, to a certain extent, the fertilizing principle, passing off in a gaseous form.

The expedients, which the *darkness of land* and the *cheapness of labour*, have coerced certain Europeans to adopt, cannot for ages become profitable, where the farmer till, generally his own soil, and the laborer is paid and protected, as being worthy of regard, and the wages of his toil.

[John Hare Powell, in *Memoirs Penn. Agr. Soc.*

The excess of fermentation tends to the destruction and disposition of the most useful part of the manure; and the ultimate results of this process are like those of combustion.

It is a common practice amongst farmers, to suffer the farm-yard dung to ferment, till the fibrous texture of the vegetable matter is entirely broken down, and till the manure becomes perfectly cold, and so soft as to be easily cut by the spade.

Independent of the general theoretical views unfavourable to this practice, founded upon the nature and composition of vegetable substances, there are many arguments and facts which show that it is prejudicial to the interests of the farmer.

During the violent fermentation which is necessary for reducing farm-yard manure to the state in which it is called *short muck*, not only a large quantity of fluid, but likewise of gaseous matter is lost; so much so, that the dung is reduced one half or 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, are capable of becoming a useful non-essence of plants.

Besides the dissipation of gaseous matter when fermentation is pushed to the extreme, there is another disadvantage in the loss of *heat*, which if excited in the soil, is useful in promoting the germination of the seed, and in assisting the plant, in the first stage of its growth, when it is most feeble and most liable to disease: and the fermentation of manure in the soil must be particularly favourable to the wheat crop in preserving a general temperature beneath the surface late in autumn and during winter.

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 cleared of weeds any kind of manure, fermented or unfermented, will occasion their rapid growth. If slightly fermented farm-yard dung is used as a top dressing for pastures, the long straw and unfermented vegetable matter remaining on the surface should be removed as soon as the grass begins to rise vigorously, by raking, and carried back to the dunghill; in this case no manure will be lost, and the husbandry will be at once clean and economical.

In cases when farm-yard dung cannot be immediately applied to crops, the destructive fermentation of it should be prevented as much as possible.

The surface should be defended as much as practicable, from the oxygen of the atmosphere; a compact mark, or a tenacious clay, offers the best protection against the air.

[Davy's Elements of Agricult. Chemistry.

Dung should be defended from the action of the sun. It should be ploughed in immediately after having been hauled out. What would be thought of the housewife who should expose her tea to the effects of the sun, rain, and wind, before its essence was to be extracted for her purposes!

The farmer should ascertain the constituent parts of his soil, in order that he may supply its deficiencies and remedy its defects. Most soils are deficient in animal matter, as it is difficult of acquisition, and not less difficult of retention. He who should recommend the same manure for all soils, would be scarcely less absurd than the quack who prescribes the same nostrum for all

diseases. If it be deficient in calcareous matter, let that be supplied: if it be too tenacious, or surcharged with inert vegetable matter, let the calcareous matter be applied in its caustic state, as quick-lime: if sand be at hand, let it be used in the sheep-folds and barn-yards; thus keeping the animals dry, and finally assisting, as *burned clay*, in mechanically separating the particles of the soil.

JOHN HARE POWELL.

GRASS SEEDS, TO BE SOWN.

The proper quantity of grass seeds to sow, per acre, is a point of the greatest importance, as regards the expense of the seed, and the speedy formation of the most valuable sward.—The circumstances of soil, tilth, and weather, at the time of sowing, all influence, in a great degree the successful vegetation of the seed. Should less seed be sown than is sufficient to furnish every part of the soil with plants of grass, a proportionate loss of time, labour and land will be suffered. Minute vacancies of plants in a recently-made pasture, or in a field of seedling grasses, may, to general observation, appear insignificant, or escape observation altogether; but if these apparently minute deficiencies which occur over the surface of an acre be calculated, a difference, perhaps of from ten to fifteen per cent. in the produce, will be found to exist between a perfectly furnished surface of land, and one where the deficiencies of plants are so minute as scarcely to be perceived. In the most productive natural pastures no deficiencies of plants are to be found, every part of the surface is closely interwoven with plants; and not as in pastures artificially formed of one or two species of grass only, where the surface is merely shaded or covered by the foliage of the comparative thinly-growing plants. A rough uneven surface will require a much greater quantity of seed, than land with a dry, finely pulverized, smooth, consolidated surface. If the surface is wet at the time of sowing, a greater quantity of seed will be required than otherwise would be necessary. The seed of most of the essential permanent pasture grasses are so small and light, as to be readily taken up in clumps by the harrow or roller passing over a damp surface.

[Seeclair's Hort. Gram. Fabron.

Grass seeds are often defective in quality; are seldom sown in sufficient quantities, and they are very rarely put in with proper care. Accurate husbandry is more essential for the proper laying down and management of grass lands than any other branch of the agricultural art.—Fine tilth—careful sowing—ample supplies of manure, are especially requisite in a country exposed to extreme cold and excessive drought. Autumnal sowing has generally been found most successful; but the practice of sowing clover upon wheat and rye crops, must necessarily be continued in the spring. A light harrow, with wooden tines, should, in all seasons, be used for covering grass seeds. In the spring, the wheat and rye crops are benefited by its application: their roots, which are often diseased from being thrown out by the frost of the winter, are brought into contact with fresh earth. The grass seeds are covered by the aid of the harrow: a very light roller, after, by slightly compressing the earth, secures to the tender germs nutrition, at the moment when it is most required, and fills up the interstices immediately about

the roots of the plants, upon the products of which, the farmer's hopes principally depend.

J. B. P.

FARMS IN WORCESTER COUNTY.

At a meeting of the Worcester Agricultural Society, in June last, several committees were appointed in different parts of the county, for the purpose of examining such farms and manufactories as might be offered for their inspection. The reports of some of these committees have been published in the Worcester papers. Many farmers are noticed in these reports, with the modes of cultivation, produce, &c. Mr. John Warren, of Westborough, has a farm containing only 46 acres, which produces annually 50 tons of English hay, fattens 6000 pounds of pork and beef, makes 2500 pounds of cheese and 1100 pounds of butter, and raises 300 bushels of corn and wheat. It is estimated that two million feet of lumber are sawed annually in the town of Winchendon. Capt. P. Whitney, of Winchendon, cuts annually 150 tons of English hay; his hired men use no ardent spirits. Royalston contains a great number of well regulated farms. It is a hilly, rocky, town, but the farmers are energetic, and clear off the rocks by powder, oxen and iron bars, and make them into walls; and what is better still, the women keep at home, and are busily employed in their own concerns. Several farmers in this town fill 3 large barns each with hay. Athol is an excellent grazing town. Samuel Sweetser, of Athol and Joseph Estabrook of Royalston, are said to be the greatest graziers in New-England, fattening annually on grass, more than 500 bullocks and cows.

PERU.

Bolivar has prohibited the exactions and ill-treatment which the Peruvian Indians have at all periods suffered, and has decreed that they shall hereafter be subject to no more taxes, tythes, and tasks than the rest of the citizens. The tythes are no longer to be regulated by the clergy, but are to be such as the government shall deem advisable to levy.

In order to promote the domestication of the vicuna, that valuable animal from which the vicuna wool is obtained, Bolivar has decreed that every individual who shall collect them into flocks shall receive one dollar for every animal thus collected and domesticated.—The vicuna is a species of the Lama, and inhabits the wildest and steepest heights of the Andes. The hair or wool is very soft, and is held in high estimation in Europe, being convertible into stuffs as soft and fine as the shawls of Cashmere. The fleece weighs less than a pound. These animals though fleet, are very timid, and the Indians secure them by driving them into a level spot enclosed by a worsted thread tied to stakes, and to which bits of rags are suspended. They are so alarmed at the motion of the rags that they have neither the courage to approach them, nor to leap over the frail barrier of thread. When tamed, they are very gentle.—*Hamp. Gazette.*

Two farmers returning from Philadelphia with their teams, whether they had been to dispose of their produce, have been lately robbed on the road to Bucks county. In both instances they were met by four foot pads, armed with knives.

IRON BEDSTEADS.

We have been informed, says the *Freeman's Journal*, that Iron Bedsteads are manufactured in several foundries in Pennsylvania, and are sold in Philadelphia. They have been adopted for use in the Hospital, and have been found to answer excellent purposes. Their principal advantages over those of wood, are, their durability, beauty, their light weight in cases of removal, and above all, their freedom from bugs, worms, &c. We should not be surprised to see them in general use in the course of a few years.

North Carolina.—In the early period of the settlement of North Carolina, the settlers lived in great harmony with the Indians. In 1712, the increasing numbers and gradual encroachment of the whites gave rise to jealousy and suspicion, in consequence of which, the Creeks and Tuscaroras conceived the design of destroying, in cold blood, all the whites in North-Carolina. Accordingly, on a night mutually fixed for the purpose, when the planters were unsuspecting of evil, the savages entered their houses, and commenced an indiscriminate slaughter.—Of the Roanoke settlers, 107 were butchered in one night. The alarm having been given, many escaped the meditated destruction. Information was sent immediately to Charleston, whence the Assembly sent a body of 600 militia, under Col. Barnwell, who were joined by a number of friendly Indians. With much difficulty the commander explored his way through the wilderness, that then separated the two Carolinas, surprised the Tuscaroras, killed about 300, and made 100 prisoners. The survivors, to whom terms of peace were granted, soon afterward left the country, and united themselves with the Five Nations, in New-York.

On the 25th ult. fourteen free negroes, and fifteen belonging to the society of Friends left Elizabeth City for Norfolk, and from thence to embark on board the *Georgiana*, Captain Cornick, for Liberia.—*National Journal.*

This is the season of Fires. Every mail brings fresh accounts of distressing conflagrations in some place or other. Not only compact cities, but scattered hamlets seem to have become a prey to the greedy element.—In our own wooden and crowded town, it is fearfully necessary that every person should act as though the safety of the whole place were committed to his charge. Take care of your fires—your stoves—your chimneys—your lights of every description—your bed curtains—your cotton dresses—your hearth brooms—and your receptacles for ashes. Precaution is the gauler of mischief.—*Nantucket Inquirer.*

Upper Canada.—An Order has been received from England to admit all the Citizens of the United States, now in Upper Canada, to the rights of Subjects. But opposition exists to its execution. These people were invited there—the public faith was pledged to them, and it is said they now form a majority (say 100,000) of the People of that Province.

The most disastrous accounts are given of a famine, which prevails in Barbary to such an extent, that the wretched inhabitants of Tangier drop down dead in the streets. A subscription has been opened at Gibraltar for their relief.

The Louisiana Code of Laws, by Mr. Livingston, has been published at Paris, with a comparison between Europe and America, favorable to the latter.—May all America endeavour to deserve it.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

THE NATIVE GRAPE.

Shrewsbury, Dec. 1825.

MR. FESSENDEN,—It is with great diffidence I present a subject for your columns which has hitherto gained so few friends. I am moved to present it, neither by any hostility to good cider, nor love for good wine; neither by a contempt for the present productions of our soil, nor by a predilection for the bounties of other lands. I have patriotism enough to prefer apples to oranges, and I trust my love of country will never forsake me, when I am called upon to choose between sparkling cider and foreign wine.—I say *foreign* wine; for I take it we are all at perfect liberty to use *domestic* wine, whether it be made of cider or currants.

Moved by this consideration, I have, in common with many others, long cherished a hope of manufacturing wine in New England. It is an obvious and undeniable truth that as the apple makes cider, the grape makes wine. We have both grapes and apples. The latter we cultivate; the former we neglect. Apples only are worth cultivating,—but what makes them so?—I answer, cultivation, and nothing else. All our varieties of excellent apples have been gained from the worthless crab-apple. Even the natural stalks of the apple-tree as they spring up now in the farmer's pasture are fit places for the birds to secure their nests against the ruthless hands of the school-boy, and are of a character decidedly less promising for cultivation, than our native grape vine. We have learned how to subdue the natural crabbedness of the apple-tree and of its fruit. But who has attempted to subdue the natural crudities of the grape?

Are all the vines of France excellent for wine? By no means. They have in France their varieties selected, as we have of apples; and propagate them in the same manner, by slips or cuttings.

Would a grape planted in France produce a good wine making grape?—Just as sure as an apple seed here will spring up and bear good fruit, that is, it is altogether uncertain.

Then if one wished to increase the variety of his grapes he might do it as he would increase the variety of his potatoes or apples, by planting the seeds?—There is no doubt of it.

What would be the probable product from grapes planted in Massachusetts, which were either foreign grown by the side of the native, or native grown by the side of the foreign grape in Massachusetts?—The product in all probability would be a union of character in many instances. And having obtained one good variety, we may then begin to propagate by cuttings.

Has no American grape spirit enough in it to ferment after being bruised?—Never doubt that. It will work itself into a fine foam, and come off both smart and clear, as the following experiment will show.

On the 12th September last, I gathered half a bushel of grapes, not from a sunny side hill, nor a rich garden, but from the banks of a little brook shaded with oaks and alders, birches and elms; the vines running on the lower growth of trees in the natural forest. They were of

two kinds, the purple and white. Two thirds of the whole were purple, and the same were ripe, falling from the vine at the slightest touch, or already fallen. The white grapes were not generally ripe, but were hard yet and sour. I bruised them in a tub with a large and heavy pestle the same evening, and suffered them to stand that night. On the day following I put them into a large cheese hoop and into the cheese press. On the third day I set away six quarts and a half of pure grape juice, a gallon in one measure, and five pints in another. The liquor of a deep claret colour, the taste insipid and acrid, the body thick like new cider at the press.

It stood in the cellar 24 hours, when it began to show signs of fermentation. In the lesser vessel I checked the fermentation after 10 hours. The gallon I suffered to ferment (which it did right merrily,) two days and a half, and then decanted, fumigated with sulphur, and put it away.

I have thus had the satisfaction of proving the capacity of the native grape for making wine: and now commit the uncultivated native to the hands of more able masters for improvement.

W.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

MERINO SHEEP.

Susquehanna County, (Pa.) Dec. 24, 1825.

DEAR SIR—Being desirous of consulting the experience of others respecting the raising of Merino Sheep, I applied last spring to several of the best informed breeders in this State, for information on the subject, and, as they may be interesting to some of your readers, I send you the questions and answers.

R. H. ROSE.

Questions.

- 1 What per centage will die annually?
- 2 How many lambs can you raise per hundred ewes?
- 3 What is the average weight of your fleeces?
- 4 What is the price per pound?
- 5 What is the average length of life of Merinos?

Answers.

A.

- 1 Not to exceed five per cent.
- 2 Ninety per hundred: but doubtful. Much depending on the season of lambing, and the care of the shepherd.
- 3 The fleeces of my ewes averaged five pounds; of my rams higher. My flock has averaged six pounds. I have sheared from a ram thirteteen pounds.
- 4 I sold all mine for thirty-five cents.
- 5 From fifteen to twenty years.

B.

- 1 About five in the hundred.
- 2 About ninety lambs per hundred ewes.
- 3 Average weight $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. in the dirt.
- 4 Forty cents per pound unwashed.
- 5 About twelve years.

C.

- 1 Five per cent.
- 2 Ninety per hundred.
- 3 Ewes five pounds, if well kept; wethers six; rams seven.
- 4 Forty cents per pound in the dirt.

I have some that were imported thirteen years ago.

D.

- 1 Perhaps five per cent; but scarcely that.
- 2 Ninety to the hundred.
- 3 Whole flock averaged five pounds.
- 4 Thirty seven and an half cents per pound.
- 5 Cannot state their age.

E.

- 1 Five per cent.
- 2 Ninety to the hundred—Perfectly safe to calculate on that.
- 3 Five pounds.
- 4 Forty cents.
- 5 Twelve years.

From the Report of Committees appointed to examine Farms, in Worcester County.

GOV. LINCOLN'S FARM.

We visited the farm of Gov. Lincoln, managed under his immediate direction. It contains about 300 acres, arranged into lots with great taste, almost every rod of which is fenced with a good, durable, well-built wall; and the extremities of the farm are made of easy access by the aid of lanes and roads, fenced and made with great care and labor.

The inspection of this farm gave the committee great pleasure and much useful instruction. It bears, in every feature, striking marks of good husbandry. Every acre of this extensive farm has undergone great improvement; and about 100 acres of it have been reclaimed from a sickly, smoken, black-growth swamp, most of which was impassable, either by man or beast, covered with water, alders, and hemlocks, and inhabited only by serpents and wild animals. This once extensive and noisily swamp, has, in the short space of four or five years, by the transforming hand of industry and enterprise, been converted into a most beautiful and fertile plain, on which the eye now delights to dwell. It is richly variegated, in the proper season, with a luxuriant crop of English grass, corn, wheat and oats. The great watch-word in conquering this swamp was perseverance. Nothing but steady and systematic efforts could ever have surmounted the obstacles which presented themselves in subduing this piece of land. Taking off the wood and brush, digging up the stumps, together with the levelling the surface, the sinking of miles of deep and durable ditches for the purpose of draining the same, must have required patience, perseverance, and ample resources.

The fruit trees on this farm excel any thing we have seen of the kind. There are 250 apple-trees, exclusive of the old orchard, mostly in a bearing state—all of which have been set within eight years. We can learn no other secret, for the extraordinary smooth, healthy, and vigorous appearance, which they exhibit, than that which is found in the care and attention that is bestowed upon them. Every spring they are washed with a composition of lime, to prevent the destructive effects of insects;—and in the course of the season they are carefully pruned, the ground stirred around them, and a sprinkling of manure scattered about the roots. The trouble of pruning fruit trees, and throwing them open to the sun, is amply remunerated by the quality, quantity, and richness of the fruit.

A new kind of millet has been introduced by Gov. Lincoln, which in various particulars recommends itself to the farmer, by its superiority over the kind usually cultivated in this vicinity. The stalks and leaves are preferable for fodder, the seed is heavier and of a superior quality, and it is much less liable to shell in harvesting.

His mode of coring corn-stalks, under cover, attracted the attention of the committee, not because we believe it to be wholly peculiar to him, although it is seldom practised, but because it is often said to be impracticable with those who raise much corn. Gov. Lincoln raised great crops of corn, all the stalks of which are preserved under cover, by hanging them up on poles in his floors, stables, and sheds—and every farmer might do the same. By this process they retain their tender, green and nutritious qualities, and are not subject to the usual waste in the ordinary mode of management.

This farm, not more than five or six years since, would only summer and winter ten head of cattle—now it produces from one hundred to one hundred and twenty tons of English hay, and summers and winters 13 head of cattle, 4 horses, and 70 sheep, and raises grain in this proportion.—His cows and young stock are of the finest quality. They are a mixture of the most approved native and English breeds principally of the celebrated Denton breed, imported into this country by Stephen Williams, Esq. Gov. Lincoln gives this breed of cattle a decided preference over any other, both for stall and the dairy, on account of the richness of the milk, and their natural tendency to fatten. He has a fine select flock of full blooded merino sheep, among which we noticed a beautiful Sax-on buck.

The construction of his barn and hog pen, as connected with it, is worthy of particular notice, as affording another specimen of his good economy in husbandry. The dung and urine of his horses and cattle are deposited in his barn cellar, where his swine are permitted to rum, and where weeds and other substances are thrown in, which with the offals of the kitchen, wholly support a large number of hogs, in high flesh during the summer season, while at the same time the quantity of manure is greatly increased, and the quality, by securing it from evaporation, much improved.

We can assure our best practical farmers that they will find it time well spent to visit this farm, as affording the most perfect specimen of good husbandry that we have ever seen, taking in all its various departments.

RAISING WATER.

The report of a committee for examining farms in Worcester Co. notice the method which Col. Henry, of Westboro', uses to draw water from a deep well to supply his cattle in a large pasture. The well stands on high ground; one leg of a siphon formed of lead pipe, is placed in the well, and comes over the top; the other leg is carried down the hill, below the level of the water in the well. The water flows continually through this siphon, or bent pipe, and affords a supply for his whole stock. The following description of the siphon is given in Brewster's Encyclopedia, article *Pneumatics*;

"The siphon is a bent tube employed in con-

veying a fluid from one vessel or place to another. By immersing one extremity of the tube in the water to be transferred, and extracting the air from it by means of a pump, [or by the mouth,] the pressure of the atmosphere acting upon the surface of the water causes it to ascend into the tube; and if the issuing leg [that part in which the water descends] be longer than the driving leg [that in which the water ascends] the water will continue to flow through the tube."

Management of Children.—In reflecting on the subject, I have been impressed with the idea, that there is room for improvement in the government and management of children. To assist parents in this desirable object, a friend to good and wholesome government would wish a space of the *Record*, sufficiently large to give a few simple rules, which, if followed, cannot fail to have the effect suggested.

If one parent has refused a child a plaything, sugar plum, or any thing else, let the other be sure to interfere, and say, "Poor thing it wants it and ought to be gratified."

If a child be stubborn and willful, and need chastisement, and one parent attempts to inflict it, let the other by all means, interfere, with, "Poor thing, it sha'n't be banged to death." In short, let parents never agree in what is best to be done, and the child will soon know what is what, and be fitted for many things.

If a child offend, either by breaking a plate or in any other way, never stop to reflect, let the temper should cool, but box its ears with a smart blow; a powerful thump on the head has a wonderful influence upon the faculties.

If a child begs for a thing which has been two or three times refused, and at length sets to crying, relent, and let it have the thing cried for, by all means; it will learn him perseverance.

As your daughters grow up, let them run from home in the evening, without knowing with whom or where; for why should parents be too particular! This indulgence will fit them for several things.

A good deal of whipping is by all means recommended; it makes children hardy, and a little shameless, and generally compels them to lie; but this will fit them for the buffetings of life.

Follow these rules, and my word for it, children will never break their parents' hearts; for parents who have hearts to be broken will never follow them.

From the *American Farmer*.

CURE FOR THE CHOLIC.

A correspondent in your last paper inquires for the "best and most expeditious cure for the colic." I have repeatedly tried a simple remedy which is almost instantaneous in its effects in common cases. It is about half a gill of Holland Gin, a small portion of ginger, and a small quantity of hot water, taken internally.

I have a servant who is frequently attacked with this painful disorder, and who uses the gin and hot water without the ginger. He was attacked yesterday morning, so violently, that the perspiration rolled from him as if he had been at the severest exercise, in the warmest weath-

er. He took a small quantity of gin and hot water, and was perfectly relieved in four or five minutes.

While upon this subject, it may be well to mention a remedy for the above disorder, in horses, which has been tried with success in this neighbourhood. Take a piece of chalk, the size of a walnut, pound it fine, put it into a quart bottle filled with the strongest cider vinegar, shake the ingredients, and immediately drench the animal therewith. It will act as a purgative in the course of a few minutes.

Yours, respectfully,

J. M. K.

So far as the above article relates to the use of gin as a relief from the cholice, we can, from long and frequent experience, attest to its truth; but the relief so gained is only temporary. Gin may be used with success, and the next day a return of disease call for recourse to the same remedy: it does not in any measure remove the habit of body which occasions the disease. We would embrace this opportunity to recommend to all who may be afflicted with the cholice the use of sweet flag root. A strong decoction of it produces speedy relief, and by chewing a small piece of it daily, the tendency to flatulency will be removed.

EDITOR OF BANGOR GAZETTE.

COB MILLS.

Calvert county, Dec. 3, 1825.

DEAR SIR,—I observed in your paper of the 20th ultimo, an account* of corn cob meal for feeding cattle, by the Rev. H. C. Perley, of New Rowley, Mass. wherein he wishes to be informed if there was any use of cob meal previous to the year 1807-8. If it should afford him any satisfaction, I can with pleasure inform him, that the custom of grinding Indian cob was introduced by your father since the year 1798: his custom at that time was to take ears of corn and have them divided by a machine which he had constructed for that purpose, made of iron bars, in the form of a corn cradle, and by using rammers, the corn and cob was easily driven thro'—when the whole mass was ground, and afforded an excellent food for horses, cattle, &c. I well recollect an anecdote he related to me respecting a neighbor (Richard Hardesty,) whom you may recollect, who insisted he should grind his cobs without the corn, at the usual rates of grinding, saying, that he would be amply paid for doing so, as the meal from cobs was very preferable to oats for feeding. I frequently had cob meal from his mill, from that time until about the year 1810, when General Joseph Wilkinson, who had a mill near me, had a machine in his mill for the purpose of preparing the corn and cob for grinding; since which time I had cob meal from his mill until his death. The mill falling into other hands since, I do not know whether it is now in operation.

JOHN DARE.

[The Editor had entirely forgotten, but he now recollects the circumstances of which he is reminded by a much esteemed friend of his venerated father, who, considering his domestic habits and the isolated locality of his residence, undoubtedly introduced and invented as many practical agricultural improvements, as any man in America.—EDITOR AMERICAN FARMER.]

* See N. E. Farmer, vol. iv. page 126.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1852.

ON THE MANAGEMENT OF POULTRY.—Mr Wakefield, a spirited farmer near Liverpool, say the compilers of "The Complete Grazer" keeps a large stock of poultry in the same enclosure with singular success. He has nearly an acre enclosed with a close slab-fence, about seven feet high: The top of the fence is every where sharp-pointed, like pickets, though perhaps this is not necessary. Within this enclosure are put up slight small sheds, well secured from rain, however, for the different kinds of poultry, and it is supplied with a small stream of water.—The poultry are regularly fed three times a day with boiled potatoes, which is their only food, except what grass may grow within the enclosure.

"The dung of the poultry, which is exceedingly rich, is carefully saved for use; and the turf of the enclosure is occasionally pated off for mixing it with composts."

In the vicinity of large towns the keeping and management of poultry might be made a profitable employment. Dr Deane, however, observed that the keeping of great numbers of dung-hill fowls will not turn to the husbandman's advantage; as it is certain they will never indemnify him for the corn and grain that are requisite for their support. But, perhaps Dr Deane did not know, or did not advert to the circumstance that poultry might be fed on food so cheap as boiled potatoes. Besides, although poultry, (particularly hens) are as full of mischief as "an egg with meat," yet if they are kept in an enclosure, according to the practice of Mr Wakefield, they will do no injury. They might, moreover, at certain seasons, be permitted to range over the fields and barn yards, to pick up what would otherwise be lost, and if they had suitable accommodations in their yard or enclosure would, generally, return to their domicile or homestead to roost.

The *Farmer's Assistant* says "when well kept a good hen will generally lay from one hundred and fifty to two hundred eggs in a season, which may be at least considered worth a cent each. If her eggs are not taken from her she will bring forth three broods in a year, if well kept, and each brood may be estimated at, say eight grown chickens."

It is said that poultry are most easily fattened when kept in a dark place. But Dr Deane observes "if confined they will not prosper, though they have a yard of some extent; and if not confined they will be mischievous to the garden and field."

Mr Mowbray, an English writer says "It has always been a favourite maxim among feeders, that the privation of light, by inclining fowls to a constant state of repose, excepting when moved by the appetite for food, promotes and accelerates obesity. [fatness.] It may probably be so, although not promotive of health; but as it is no question that a state of obesity obtained in this way cannot be a state of health, a real question arises—whether the flesh of animals so fed, can equal in flavour, nutriment and salubrity, that of the same species fed in a more natural way? Pecuniary and market interest may, perhaps, be best answered by the plan of darkness and close confinement, but a feeder for his own table, of

delicate taste, and ambitious of furnishing his board with the choicest and most salubrious viands, will declare for the natural mode of feeding; and in that view a *feeding yard*, gravelled and sown with grass, the room being open all day for the fowls to retire at pleasure, will have a decided preference, as the nearest approach to the barn-door system."

In Mr Cobbet's "Cottage Economy" are directions relative to the management of Fowls. He says "they are kept for two objects their *flesh* and their *eggs*. As to *laying hens*, there are some means to be used to secure the use of them in *winter*. They ought not to be *obl hens*. Pullets, that is, birds hatched in the foregoing spring are, perhaps, the best. At any rate let them not be more than *two years old*. They should be kept in a *warm* place; and not let out, even in the day time, in *wet weather*; for one sound wetting will keep them back for a fortnight. The dry cold, even the severest cold, if *dry*, is less injurious than even a little *wet* in winter time.

"The French, who are great egg-eaters, take great pains as to the food of laying hens, in winter. They let them out very little, even in their fine climate, and give them very stimulating food: barley boiled and given them warm; curds. *Buck wheat* (which, I believe is the best thing of all, except curds); parsley and other herbs chopped very fine; oats and wheat; and sometimes they give them hemp-seed, and the seed of nettles; or dried nettles harvested in summer, and boiled in the winter. Some give them ordinary food, and once a day, toasted bread sopped in wine. White cabbages chopped up are very good in winter for all sorts of poultry.

"Many a hen, when sitting, is compelled to quit her nest to get rid of the lice. They torment the young chickens. And, in short, are a great injury. The fowl-house should, therefore, be very often cleaned out; and sand, or fresh earth should be thrown on the floor. The nests should not be on *shelves*, or on any thing fixed; but little flat baskets should be placed against the sides of the house upon pieces of wood nailed up for the purpose. By this means the nests are kept perfectly clean, because the baskets are, when necessary taken down, the hay thrown out, and the baskets washed; which cannot be done if the nest be made in anything forming a part of the building. Besides this the roosts ought to be cleaned every week, and the hay changed in the nests of laying hens. It is good to *fumigate* the house frequently by burning dry herbs, juniper wood, cedar wood, or with brimstone; for nothing stands so much in need of cleanliness as a fowl house, in order to have fine fowls and plenty of eggs.

"The *ailments* of fowls are numerous, but they would seldom be seen, if the proper care were taken. It is useless to talk of *remedies* in a case where you have complete power to prevent the evil. If well fed and kept perfectly clean, fowls will seldom be sick; and as to old age, they never ought to be kept more than a couple or three years: for they get to be good for little as layers, and no *teeth* can face them as food."

Fowls, however, with ordinary management, will sometimes be troubled with diseases, among the most fatal of which is the disorder called *Gapes*, which we believe is the disease, general-

ly, in New England, called *Pip*. For this we have been told the following remedy has been found infallible. Take as much kitchen soap as will cover the thumb nail, and having mixed it up with some meal dough, give it to your chickens at any stage of the disease. One application is generally sufficient, and a second has never been known to fail.

Hens, which do not lay in winter should have access to slacked lime, pounded bones or oyster shells, as something of the kind is said to be necessary to form their shells, which are composed of the phosphate of lime.

It has been said that a proportion of *animal food* mixed with vegetable food for poultry causes them to thrive much faster than they would otherwise. An article published in the present volume of the New England Farmer, page, 35, taken from the European Magazine states the advantage of allowing poultry "a small orchard to range in, where, in the course of the day, they occasionally picked up worms and other insects;" and the writer says I have observed that poultry of all kinds eagerly seek for animal food, even after they have satiated themselves with corn: indeed I conceive a portion of animal food essentially requisite to preserve them in a healthy state."

Reports of the Worcester Agricultural Society.

We have omitted to publish these valuable reports, in consequence of an expectation that they would appear in a pamphlet-form, and we should be able to reprint them from a pamphlet in a more regular and less interrupted series than if they were collated from newspapers. We still hope to receive such a pamphlet, and, if we should be so fortunate, will immediately commence publication of the reports and proceedings alluded to.

A Gentleman of Roxbury has deposited at the office of the New England Farmer, a sample of excellent Potatoes. Any person may satisfy himself of their quality, as they are left with us for gratuitous distribution.—We have made trial of them, and can bear testimony to their good flavour and dryness.—Any orders left at this office can be answered in one week.

We understand that the machine for drilling rocks invented by CYRUS ANDERSON, Esq. of Roxbury, is so far completed, with the necessary improvements, (which have occasioned delay) that it will be ready for delivery to applicants on or before the first of May next.

Proceedings of Congress.

SENATE.—Dec. 19. Mr Woodbury submitted a resolution for a detailed statement of the names, rank and line in the continental army of such persons as have not applied for the revolutionary land warrants issued and returning for them in the Bounty Land Office, and of such other persons as appear on the records of said office now entitled to have such warrants issued to them.—A resolution for erecting a monument to Washington was agreed to.

DEC. 20.—Two resolutions offered by Mr Van Buren relative to the power of Congress to make roads and canals, was laid on the table.—Mr Woodbury's resolution relative to Bounty Lands, was referred to a committee.—That part of the President's Message which

relates to a National University, was referred to a select committee.

HOUSE.—Dec. 16.—A resolution offered by Mr Baylies for information whether the sloop of war Boston might not be beneficially employed in exploring the North West coast of America, its rivers, inlets and parallels of latitude, was taken up, and after some debate was agreed to.—It was resolved that the committee on Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the disposal of such portion of the public lands as have not been surveyed and prepared for sale, in consequence of their liability to periodical or perpetual inundation.—A resolution was offered for calling on the President for documents relative to an invitation which has been extended to the government of this country by the Republics of Colombia, Mexico, and Central America, to join in the deliberations of a Congress to be held at the isthmus of Panama, and which induced him to signify to this House "that Ministers on the part of the United States will be commissioned to join in the deliberations."—A resolution passed for inquiring into the expediency of establishing one or more foundries for the manufacture of brass and iron ordnance.—The committee on the Judiciary was instructed to inquire into the expediency of measures for filling the vacancy in case of the death or resignation of the clerk of either of the courts of the United States.

Resolutions were offered by Mr Sawyer for an estimate of the expense of surveying a large tract of country west of the Lake of the Woods to the Pacific ocean, &c.—by Mr Drayton for the establishment of a navy yard at Charleston, S. C.—by Mr Barny for a similar establishment at Baltimore—and by Mr Wickliffe on the subject of the Judiciary, which, on the suggestion of Mr Webster, were referred to the committee on that subject.

Dec. 19.—Mr Webster offered a resolution to provide by law for the examination and survey of the peninsula of Florida, for the purpose of ascertaining whether it be practicable to unite the Atlantick Ocean and the Gulph of Mexico by a ship canal, to run from the neighbourhood of St Augustine or from the mouth of St John's river on the Atlantic coast, to the neighbourhood of the mouth of the Suwanny river in the Gulph of Mexico.—On motion of Mr Reed, the committee on Naval Affairs was directed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a line of communication between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, through the isthmus of Panama.

Dec. 20.—Mr Forsyth's resolution, that the President be requested to communicate to this House copies of the correspondence between the United States & Great Britain relative to the suppression of the slave trade, was agreed to.

Dec. 21.—On motion of Mr Lincoln, the report made to the last Congress relative to the Massachusetts Claim was referred to the committee on Military Affairs.

Dec. 22.—Mr Webster reported several resolutions. One from the Judiciary Committee, to extend the time allowed for the redemption of lands sold for direct taxes, and two others relative to the Judiciary system.—The appropriation bill for revolutionary pensions was passed and sent to the Senate.—The Secretary of the Treasury communicated the annual Treasury Report, which was referred to the committee on Ways and Means.

Miscellaneous Items.

Gardner Lyceum.—The fall term at this institution closed on Wednesday last. The winter term commences on Wednesday, the 4th of January. Sixty-two students attended during the past term, as follows:—From Maine 48, Massachusetts 10, New-Hampshire 2, and 2 from the Province of New-Brunswick. We presume that the course of Lectures to be given during the winter will be an inducement for many to resort here, in order to avail themselves of the opportunities which they present. We understand that several young carpenters may be employed at the Lyceum to the full amount of their tuition, should they wish to pay in that way.—Eastern Chronicle.

Census of Boston, 1825—Ward 1, 3990—2, 5000—3, 4810—4, 4722—5, 5074—6, 4235—7, 5732—8, 4727—9, 4319—10, 5089—11, 4009—12, 3394—North Boston, 1936—Islands, 233—Total, 59281. The coloured persons are 1917.

Population of Boston—In 1810, 33250—1820, 43296—1825, 59281.

The following were, in 1820, the numbers of inhabitants in the flourishing towns, which immediately surround Boston—and they have continued, since, their increase in wealth and population.

Chelsea 942—Malden 1731—Medford 1474—Charlestown 6591—Cambridge 3295—Brighton 702—Brookline 90—Roxbury 4175—Dorchester 3334—Milton 1102—Quincy 163—Weymouth 2407—Bingham 2355.

The above towns are backed by other prosperous and populous agricultural and manufacturing towns, the inhabitants of which have a daily intercourse with, and transact business in the capital.

The City Authorities of Boston have advertised for a loan of \$36,000.

The Spanish Castle at Vera Cruz surrendered in consequence of the Garrison being reduced to a state of starvation, by reason of the unaccountable failure of the great expedition from Havana to supply them. Their deplorable condition excited the pity of their enemies, the Patriots, who generously sent them some supplies.

The sewing silk and raw silk produced in Windham county, Connecticut, is estimated to be worth \$15,000 per annum.

A petition is now before the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for an act to incorporate a company for the construction of a rail road from Willschare, on the Susquehanna, to the nearest point on the Delaware.

The regular army of the United States, Officers and Privates, now consists of only 719 men.

Jonathan Maltby raised the season past a potato, that weighed 5 pounds and 14 ounces, and measured 1 foot round, it was the only one in the hill; this can be avouched for by a number of persons.—Windsor paper.

General Barton, a hero of the revolution, liberated after a long imprisonment for debt in Vermont, by the liberality of La Fayette, returned to this town and to his family on Friday evening last, after an absence of about fourteen years.—Providence paper.

From 12 to 20,000 fat hogs have, the present season been driven through Wooster, Ohio, destined to Cleveland, thence they are to be taken to market, probably by N. Orleans.

How to "cut a loon."—A gentleman at Falmouth, C. C. on Monday last, shot a Loon, weighing 11 pounds, which seemed armed and equipped for battle, having a fish hook fixed in his neck, and thereby hung a tail, or in other words, attached to this hook were three feet of cod-line and a pound of fishing lead; doubtless all for the purpose of assisting his loonship in the practice of diving.—Barnstable Gaz.

A Canal is proposed in Georgia, to connect the Atlantic with the Gulf of Mexico, through that State.

Congress has, by the Constitution, an express power to establish Post Roads—and these are all the Roads they can want to establish, as nearly every Road is, at present, a Post Road—and they can designate any they please as such.

We understand that the amount of auction duties, paid into the State Treasury, by the auctioneers of the city of Philadelphia, for the quarter ending the first day of December, is about 80,000!

MAJOR STEVENS.—The public are respectfully informed that the *N.B. FAUNA AND MUSEUM*, No. 76 Court street, continues steadily to increase. It is now very large—containing upwards of 6000 articles, handsomely arranged, filling 11 spacious halls & apartments, two of which are 70 by 26 feet. It contains upwards of 100 wax figures—very large collections of quadrupeds, Birds, productions of the sea, &c. with immense varieties of the works of nature and art. Every exertion will be made to render the Museum agreeable to visitors, and worthy of patronage.

Maj. J. Stevens, the "Wonderful Little Man," nearly 22 years old, 17 in his height, weighing but 24 lbs. is engaged for a short time, and will be continually present, day and evening, to converse with visitors, and explain to them the various articles.—Good Music, &c. Admission 25 cents.

MARY HINE.—For Sale, a cow near the breed of Mr. Williams of Northboro'—expected to calve in February next. Enquire at this office. t10

NATHANIEL DEARBORN has taken a room at No. 33, to 64, Market-street, up stairs—where he respectfully solicits a continuance of public favor. Cards of every description engraved and printed—Floor Plates and Stencil Plates, furnished—Engravings on Wood, seals, &c. executed to order.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.

Table with columns for item, unit, and price. Includes items like Apples, Ashes, Beans, Beef, Butter, Cheese, Flax, Flour, Grain, Hogs, Hops, Lime, Oil, Peas, Pork, Steels, Wool, BEEF, Pork, Veals, Mutton, Poultry, Butter, Eggs, Meal, Potatoes, and Cider.

MISCELLANIES.

AN ACRE OF CORN.

I am a poor Ploughman who never have wander'd
Away from the sight and the pleasures of home;
I have always been prudent, and never have squander'd
And so I have never been driven to roam.
For thirty long summers my shoulders have bended
In tilling the farm where my father was born;
I live under his roof, and this season have tended
With the plough that he left me, an acre of corn.
Though others may go to the Southward and peddle
And bring home of guineas and dollars good store,
I ne'er have desir'd with their cranks to meddle,
But to hoe in my garden that lies by my door,
When the sun is first rising I always am hoing
The mould when 'tis wet with the dews of the morn;
And when he is higher you will find me mowing,
Or driving the plough in my acre of corn.
There are some who are crossing by sea to the island
They call Santa Cruz, with their horses and hay;
For my part, I'd rather be safe here on dry land,
And hoe in my garden, or work by the day;
I am out to the field with the sun, and am mowing
'Till called up at noon by the sound of the hora,
Or else I am twirling my hoe and am throwing
The mould round the roots in my acre of corn.
This corn is the sort that is tufted and bowing,
And when we have thresh'd it, 'tis made into brooms;
'Tis the best of all brooms, so far as I know,
To sweep out the dirt and the dust from our rooms:
They always have rais'd it since I can remember,
And my father once told me, before I was born
He made brooms for his trade, and I guess by December
I shall make up a load from my acre of corn.

STATEMENT MADE BY DR AKERLY, OF NEW YORK, IN
RELATION TO THE DEAF AND DUMB.

The Deaf and Dumb are calculated to be in the proportion of one in every 2000 of the population of the United States, which will give over 5000.

The same estimation is made in Europe.

The proportion holds good in New York, Philadelphia, Albany, and Cincinnati, in Ohio, where the number of Deaf and Dumb have been ascertained.

A late report of the Dublin Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, states that there are 3000 in Ireland.

There are 122 Deaf and Dumb in Ohio, ascertained by census.

There are 300 in Kentucky, by estimation.

There are nearly 600 said to be ascertained in Pennsylvania.

There are over 100 in the State of New-York, making the average of one in 2000 of the population. This will soon be known by the census now taking.

There are calculated to be 200 in N. Jersey.

And 500 is the estimation for the States east of New-York.

The Deaf and Dumb are not all born so.—Many lose their hearing from sickness and become mute even after they have been taught to speak.

Of 113 which have been received into the school for the Deaf and Dumb in New-York, nearly one half have lost their hearing from sickness, and become dumb in consequence.

In some of these cases, deafness has been caused by a common cold, by measles, small pox, scarlet and other fevers, as well as by fits, accidental blows, sore throat, &c.

In one case, a sprightly boy lost his speech and became deaf from fits at five years old.

The same result occurred in another boy at

ten, from a blow on the head in falling down stairs.

Thus it will be seen that all children are liable to become deaf mutes from sickness, even though they were not born so.

Deafness, however, appears to run like diseases in families and become hereditary.

It is common to find two, three, four and more in one family, of which there are instances in the school.

The school for the Deaf and Dumb in New-York, contains 54 pupils, of which, 27 are provided for by a law of the State of New-York, and the remainder are principally charity pupils.

The law of the State provides for 32 pupils, or 2 from each senatorial district, to be paid for if actually in the Institution, but of these only 27 have been received. The Directors, however, have agreed to fill up the five vacancies.

The Directors have always been embarrassed in making selections from among the numerous applicants, and they now have on file a list of 70 or more that cannot be received.

Hence arose the proposition for a female association in New-York, to aid in giving support and instruction to the indigent Deaf and Dumb. Mrs. L. Holt first conceived the idea in a letter to the Rev. Dr Milnor.

There are several schools for the Deaf and Dumb in the United States, established in the following order:

1. In Hartford, state of Connecticut.

2. In the city of New-York.

3. In the city of Philadelphia, by D. G. Seixas.

4. A private school in Philadelphia, by David G. Seixas, when he was removed from the other. He has recently located his school in New-Jersey, and obtained the patronage of the legislature of that state.

5. A school at Danville, in Kentucky.

6. One at Canajoharie, Montgomery co. N. Y.

7. One at Detroit, Michigan Territory.

The effects of instruction on the Deaf and Dumb are very observable in brightening the countenance and altering the expression, giving evidence of increasing intelligence; in improving the moral principle, which is torpid and almost obliterated; and in opening the way to religious instruction and knowledge of the Deity, which is almost void.—*New-York Statesman*.

No Innovation!—To say that all new things are bad, is to say that all old things were bad in their commencement: For of all the old things ever seen or heard of, there is not one that was not once new. Whatever is now establishment was once innovation. The first inventor of pews and parish clerks, was no doubt considered as a Jacobin in his day. Judges, juries, criers of the court, are all the inventions of ardent spirits, who filled the world with alarm, and were considered as the great precursors of ruin and dissolution. No inoculation, no turnpikes, no reading, no writing, no popery! The fool saveth in his heart, and crieth with his mouth, I will have nothing new!—*Edinburgh Review*.

A man of genius cannot well be a coxcomb; for his mind is too full of other things to be much occupied with his own person. He who is conscious of great powers in himself, has also a high standard of excellence with which to compare his efforts: he appeals also to a test

and judge of merit, which is the highest, but which is too remote, grave, and impartial, to flatter his self-love extravagantly, or puff him up with intolerable and vain conceit.

Rousseau, in his *Emile*, endeavours to persuade mothers of the expediency of suckling their own children. A treatise has lately been published in Paris by a M. Besnard, in which the physical dangers which they encounter when they decline the performance of so endearing a duty are forcibly and alarmingly described.

The chaste mind, like a polished plane, may admit foul thoughts, without receiving their tincture.

CAUSES OF FIRE.

Among the causes of fire, we would name the following, which at first thought present themselves:

Smoking cigars in the street and about the stables of publick houses; and careless smoking within doors.

Leaving candles or lamps burning inattention to the security and cleansing of stove-pipes and chimney flues.

Workmen leaving fires in merchant's shops, &c.

Scattering embers and ashes away in wooden vessels, or in iron or earthen vessels, where the fire can communicate to the surrounding wood.

Visiting barns and stables in the evening with an exposed candle or lamp.

Leaving fire-boards in the fire-place of a chamber or room communicating with the same flue.

Carelessly leaving fires when going to bed.

Exposing drawers and clothes-presses to lighted candles or lamps.

Sitting up stoves on or near the bare wood of a floor; suffering the joints of funnels to remain unfastened, and the funnel itself either to touch contiguous wood, or to remain very near it.

These are some of the causes of kindling fires, which sometimes end in these awful conflagrations that frequently destroy lives, and bring ruin on many an industrious citizen. There is not less danger from fire in country villages than in large towns; frequently, the former are more combustible than the latter.

Seneca Canal.—The *Genesee Gazette* says, "We are gratified to learn that the canal commissioners, at their meeting in Utica last week, had under consideration the Cayuga and Seneca canal, and that they decide on making the canal from Geneva along the route of the outlet, by the way of Watrous and the Seneca Falls, in preference to the proposed route via Phelps and Vienna. The cost of the former route from this village to Cayuga Falls was estimated by Mr. Thomas, the engineer, at \$50,000, and from the Cayuga Lake to the Erie Canal near Montezuma, at \$24,000—making in the whole about \$90,000; while the canal by way of Phelps, &c. was estimated at near \$15,000, including a feeder from Vienna, but omitting damages to mill owners."

A curious and diminutive species of wild dog is found in the mountains east of Durango, in Mexico. They are only eight or nine inches long, in form something like a grayhound, with a large high projecting forehead, long ears, and a long tail. They burrow in the ground, and are said to feed on grass and other vegetable substances. They are sometimes brought to Mexico, and when domesticated and improved in their food, they increase in size.

The bill, endowing and incorporating the New-Jersey Institution of the Deaf and Dumb, has been finally passed by Council with only one dissenting vote, and has thus become a law of the State.

Published every Friday, at THREE DOLLARS, per annum, payable at the end of the year.—But those who pay within *eighty days* from the time of subscribing will be entitled to a deduction of FIFTY CENTS.

Gentlemen who procure *five* responsible subscribers, are entitled to a *ninth* volume gratis.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at the corner of Congress and Lindall Streets, Boston.—THOMAS G. FISHBURN, Editor.

VOL. IV.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1826.

No. 21.

AN ADDRESS,

Delivered before the Berkshire Association for the promotion of Agriculture and Manufactures, at Pittsfield, Oct. 6, 1825, by Samuel M. McKAY, President of the Society.

GENTLEMEN.—We are again assembled "on common ground, as the Brethren of one common household," to reciprocate our congratulations on the various successes of our enterprise, and to contend in honorable emulation for the prizes of merit. This is a time when the jealousies of rivalry, which mar so much of social happiness, are merged in the consciousness of a public and nobler motive. When a true sense of the dignity of our employment, raises us above the personal considerations which *might* steal upon us, were we not avowedly associated for the public good. And is it not a time when the Husbandman, in review of the blessings of the past year, must feel that "Paul may plant and Apollos water, but that God giveth the increase"? Is not this peculiarly a season of gratitude? If there be an employment which more than another is calculated to inspire it, it is the farmer's. With what solicitude does he watch the varieties of climate and the changes of the season! Each gentle shower, each genial sun, each refreshing dew of Heaven should cherish its growth in his heart as much as they do *cherish and invigorate and enliven* the crops and plants which are the objects of his care. During the seed time and harvest, the Heavens and the fields of the earth teem with the objects that command his gratitude, and the incense of a grateful heart arises from Nature's Altar to Nature's God. Now almost oppressed by the bounties of a propitious season, we have assembled in the temple of our religious worship, to celebrate our "harvest home," "to the giver of every good and perfect gift" let the praise be ascribed.

It has been remarked with much truth, that we are a peculiarly rational people, whose thinking habits exact intellectual exercises at most of our public associations; yet it must be obvious that the business and amusements of this day afford us but little time, and may I not add but little aptitude, for a thorough and useful investigation of any one of the many important subjects which appertain to the science and practice of Agriculture. The moral effect of mere popular harangue upon an intelligent and enlightened audience, is scarcely perceptible.—Even if it be so adroitly made as to produce a temporary excitement, any permanent effect from it is not to be expected. Limited as I am in time, and embarrassed by the circumstance of addressing a popular assemblage on a subject so abstruse, that it must be approached rather as a study than as an amusement, I request your attention while I attempt a short dissertation on Manures; and let me assure you, gentlemen, that I am not about to ring the changes of the technical terms in Chemistry, nor to extract a series of curious experiments from chemical authors. The fields of a great majority of cultivators comprise their laboratory, and nature's furnace, the sun of heaven, generates the heat for each experiment—their crops are the re-

sults which attest their failure or success. But that I may not be *again misapprehended* by some Knight-errant of science, let me repeat, that I am well aware of the important connexion that subsists between practical and scientific farming; and that the connexion of chemistry with agriculture is not founded on mere vague speculation.

Agricultural chemistry has for its objects all those changes in the arrangement of matter which are connected with the growth of plants, particularly in the constitution of soils and the application of manures. An enquiry into the composition and nature of material bodies cannot be instituted on this occasion, nor is it necessary. It is enough for the practical farmer to know that the surface of the earth, the atmosphere, and the water deposited from it, either together or separately, afford all the principles concerned in vegetation. Every safe and capable navigator need not possess the knowledge of a Newton, nor of our own Bowditch.—Nor need every intelligent and correct practical farmer possess the chemical science of a Sir Humphry Davy, or of our own Dewey.

Soils consist of different finely divided earthy matter, mixed with vegetable and animal matter in a state of decomposition. "The earthy matter is the true basis of the soil," the vegetable and animal matter "constitute the true food of the plants." A favourable mixture of the earths in soils is of great importance. By this operation the basis of the soil may be better fitted for the reception of the nutritious manures, also for the accommodation of the roots and fibres of the plants, the tubes of which take up their nourishment from the soluble and dissolved substances which are mixed with the earths. But no mixture of the simple earths without the aid of animal or vegetable matter will produce fertility of soil.

Nature, which seems always intent upon the propagation of animal and vegetable life, never suffers soils to be wholly divested of animal and vegetable matter. The sources from which they are supplied fill the atmosphere and cover the face of the earth. Where excavations are made and the earths are thrown up from a great depth, we soon perceive the process of fertilization to commence. Even though the earth thus thrown up contain no animal or vegetable matter, the seeds of lichens, mosses and other imperfect vegetables, which are constantly floating in the atmosphere, and are lighting upon it, contain in themselves nutritious matter enough for a commencement of vegetation. "Their death, decomposition and decay afford organizable matter which mixes with the earths"—thus a soil is produced capable of sustaining more perfect plants, these absorb nourishment from water and the atmosphere, and after perishing as their predecessors did, in their turn afford new materials for the fertilization of the soil. This is the process by which, Sir H. Davy tells us, a soil is formed upon the surface of a rock, capable of sustaining forest trees, and fitted to reward the labors of the cultivator. The economy of nature, as exhibited in our wilds and forests, corroborate this theory. The vegetable matter

which is supplied from the leaves of trees and decaying wood, from the grasses and perennial plants, also the supply of animal matter from the larger and smaller quadrupeds and reptiles, and the endless varieties of birds which find food and shelter in our forests—the heats of insects that people every leaf—even the animalcules who riot their short existence in the decaying animal matter which produces them, and in their turn become the sources of fertilization, leave us but little room to doubt that the forests of the wilderness are as much dependent upon decomposing animal and vegetable matter for their luxuriance, as are the cornfields of New-England. Mr Lorrain, a late author, of Pennsylvania, carries this theory still farther. He says that a mixture of nutritious matter with any one of the earths, will produce a fertile soil. That whatever may be the varieties of soil in our new settlements, whether calcareous, a clay, or a sand or a mixture of the earths, they uniformly yield great crops until the animal and vegetable matter, which nature has been accumulating for ages, is exhausted by unreasonable and severe cropping.

The popular opinions which formerly attached to the operations of Gypsum, of the alkalis and saline substances, may cause gentlemen to distrust this position; but in the experiments which have been made in the use of these stimulant manures, I find nothing that is incompatible with it. It is well established in the Districts where Gypsum and Lime have been long in use, that although they, for a time, wonderfully promote vegetation, *they exhaust the soil.*—The experiments of Judge Peters, and of many intelligent farmers of Pennsylvania, perfectly establish this fact. Mr Lorrain informs us that the farmers of Pennsylvania, especially those who reside near a bay market, injured their grounds exceedingly by the injudicious use of Plaster, and that at one time the clamours against it were so great as to threaten its disuse—that they were only counteracted by the rational practice of a few intelligent cultivators, who were careful to return to the soil a reasonable portion of its produce as a manure. "Where this practice obtained, the improvement made in the soil by a judicious application of it, was almost incredible."

I am aware of Sir H. Davy's expression, "that the manures which act in small quantities, and which are commonly distinguished as stimulants, probably constitute a part of the true food of plants"—that he entertains this opinion in consequence of having found them among the constituent parts of plants—"but whether these manures act in the manner of stimulants and condiments in the human economy," or whether they constitute a part of the true food of plants, is not very material. The farmer knows that when he salts his cattle they thrive, and he also knows that they cannot live exclusively upon salt. Whether salt is only a stimulus, or whether it constitutes a part of the nutritious food, may be important to the Physician, but certainly it is not so to the farmer. There is not time for a further pursuit of this subject. Enough has already been adduced to justify the inference, *that*

soils will be found to be more or less productive in proportion as they are supplied with animal and vegetable matter. It is with a reference to this first truth of agricultural economy, that the husbandman should make all his arrangements.

However incontrovertible this truth may appear, the common cultivation in our new countries, and the no uncommon usages of our older settlements, indicate an unconsciousness of its importance. The cultivation of new countries (and I wish it were confined to new lands) has uniformly been on an exhausting system. The pioneers of our country's settlement, with that adventurous and reckless spirit which may well characterize the advance parties of an immense marching population, have squandered the riches of the soil and rilled the land of its fatness, apparently unconscious of the very obvious fact, that in the lapse of time, a constant extraction of the nutritious principles from the soil, without affording it commensurate means of replenishment, must impoverish, and finally exhaust it. The science of agriculture has already so far renovated our lands in New England, that our farmers of ordinary intelligence and mere limited means, are well satisfied, that it is better to reclaim an old farm than to clear up and exhaust a new one. The tide of emigration from New England is on its ebb. The Michigan fever (as it is most appropriately termed) only rages in New York and Ohio, while the intelligent New England farmer contents himself with the successful results of his renovating system of husbandry, and cheerfully deposits in the heart of his farm, the slow, but sure accumulations of his wealth. It is in the late "lands of promise," the promised land of New York and Ohio, that the restless emigrant is anxious to sell his land for half its value, that he may have opportunity to repeat in Michigan the ruinous process by which he has impoverished himself and farm where he now is.

The true husbandry of New England must have for its basis a system of renovation, and agricultural operation should leave the land in better heart than it finds it. That this may be done, and still a profit obtained, I do not doubt. It is for this practical inference that I have ventured to turn your attention to such principles in the constitution and fertilization of soils, as were necessarily connected with the illustration of the subject. The process of fertilization, which we have already observed in the economy of our forests, may be much hastened, as well as perfected, by the arts of cultivation. The primary principles of this art when once understood, are readily applied to every case. Nor need chemical experiments upon soils, be made with scientific accuracy to ascertain the qualities or deficiencies that may affect their fertility. Reflection and observation indicate the proper cultivation, where the qualities of the soil are known. Excess of vegetable matter which often occurs in bogs, or swamps that have been drained, may be easily detected, and the remedy is obvious—burning or the addition of earthy materials. A deficiency of rotund and vegetable matter must be supplied by manure. Soils of apparently good texture are sometimes sterile. In these cases the application of the stimulant manures, for experiment, may be made with very little expense, and this too, without any chemical analysis, although the aid of a chemist is very desirable, if it may be ob-

tained. A top dressing of lime or ashes, or gypsum or salt, to a rod or two of land, costs but a trifle, and the result of the experiment is more satisfactory than it would have been if it were inferred from a chemical analysis. Sir Humphry Davy, on washing a soil of apparently good texture, which was remarkable for its sterility, found it to contain salts of iron or acid matter; hence he inferred that lime was the proper remedy. By its application, the soil was rendered extremely fertile. A farmer could have sown upon this soil a peck of lime quicker than the chemist could wash a peck of earth, and the result of the experiment would have been precisely the same.

But the application of the stimulant manures, or the mixture of the earths, are not very frequently the remedies most needed for the fertilization of our soils—the great deficiency is in vegetable and animal matter, and the great desideratum in the present state of our agricultural knowledge, is that system of the management of manure in its accumulation, preservation and application, which will most increase its quantity and enhance its quality.

The accumulation of manures is less understood or attended to in this country than could be imagined by any one, who is familiar with this branch of the European husbandry. The price of labor does not permit, nor do the resources of the country enforce precisely the same economy in the accumulation of manure, which the dense population of older countries renders absolutely necessary. House sweepings, the dusts or powder of bones, furrier's and clothier's clippings, refuse of manufactured skins, shavings and turnings of horn, hair, woolen rags, and many other like articles, which are carefully saved and sold to the farmer of the older countries, will not very soon become articles of trade with us. But aside from these articles, which are made the means of subsisting a large population of the old world, we are in the habit of neglecting an immense amount of animal and vegetable matter, the value of which need not be named. I would not rail at our negligences; but permit me to ask, how many farmers are there in this assemblage, who cannot at this moment turn their attention to patches of plants, of the grasses, or of other vegetable growths upon their farms, which might be converted to valuable purposes in the accumulation of manure? What quantities of vegetable mould may be found in every district of New-England, which for ages have been suffered to accumulate and waste? I will add on this head the single remark, that if the farmer be once convinced, that the chief source of fertilization is to be sought in vegetable and animal matter, and that a naturally good soil may soon be exhausted by an unnatural cultivation, he cannot long neglect the resources which a bountiful Providence has placed within his reach.

Our errors in the preservation of manures may be as much attributed to negligence as to want of knowledge. Mr Lorrain remarks, that "although I am on the wrong side of sixty, I do not recollect to have seen but one yard which did not admit the washing rains and melting snows to pass through it." This remark may not be applied, with justice, to the County of Berkshire; but most of our barn-yards receive and retain too much water. Where the yards wash, they of course are most wasteful. But

even where they receive too much water, the manure is injured. Sir Humphry Davy has most clearly demonstrated, that excess of fermentation destroys and dissipates the best parts of manure. Too much water in barn yards induces fermentation and exhausts the strength of the manure by exhalation. To avoid this effect, I have built very cheap sheds contiguous to my stables for its shelter, and also have conducted from the yards much of the water that would fall from the roofs of my barns. But as the arguments which approve these practices, are also connected with the best application of the manure to the soil, I will assume them in connexion with both subjects.

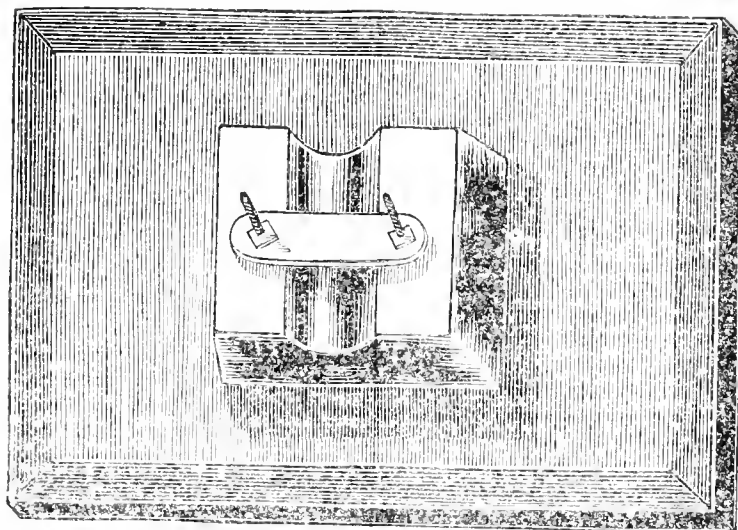
To no one practice can we attribute a greater waste of manure than to that of "rotting it," (to use the common phrase) or of suffering it to ferment in the yard until the fibrous texture of the vegetable matter is entirely broken down, so that it becomes perfectly cold, and so short as to be easily cut with the shovel. The violent fermentation which reduces manure to the consistency of muck, occasions the loss not only of valuable fluid, but likewise of valuable matter. Sir H. Davy is of opinion, that the manure is reduced from one half to two thirds in weight, and that the carbonic acid and ammonia which are disengaged, comprize a most valuable source of vegetable nourishment. Another disadvantage occurs in the loss of heat, which, produced in the soil by the application of long or unfermented manure, promotes the germination of the seed and cherishes the plant in the first and most critical period of its growth. It is a principle in chemistry, that substances combine more readily at the moment of their decomposition or disengagement. Thus in fermentation beneath the soil, where unfermented manure is introduced, the fluid matter is applied immediately, while it is warm, to the organs of the plant, and of course more readily taken up by them.—In October, 1808, Sir H. Davy made a very ingenious experiment, by which he demonstrates conclusively the correctness of this opinion. He filled a large retort with manure, in a state of fermentation. This he adapted to a receiver and pneumatic apparatus. Without giving the details of the experiment, which would only be interesting to the chemist, suffice it to say, that he obtained a complete analysis of the various matter, which are given off in the process of fermentation. These he considered so importantly concerned with the growth of plants, that he made the experiment in what I will call the farmer's crucible, I mean the soil. He inserted the beak of the retort filled as before with fermenting manure, among the roots of grass in a garden border, and this grass, the roots of which were thus exposed to the matter given off by the process of fermentation, very soon assumed a most luxuriant growth. A slight, incipient fermentation in the manure heap is useful. This we can conceive, for it coincides with our practice of soaking seeds before we sow them—time is gained. But it is better to have no fermentation than to have too much.

[To be continued.]

Professor Anthon of New York declared lately in one of his lectures at the college chapel that in his next lecture he would prove that Romulus was not the founder of Rome! and that the Eternal City existed centuries previous to his birth.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

VALUABLE IMPROVEMENT IN PREVENTING THE EFFECTS OF LIGHTNING.



The above Drawing will give the reader a correct idea of a method of fitting Lightning Rods to buildings, [lately invented by Messrs. J. Brown and G. W. Roxbury, of Providence, R.] which is at once perfectly safe, cheap, and may be rendered highly ornamental.

This method consists simply in placing blocks of glass firmly between the conducting rods and the roof and sides of buildings. Two metallic staples, with bolt heads, are inserted about half way into the glass, while in a state of fusion, so that when the glass cools, the bolt heads of the staples are held fast and solid, leaving a thickness of two or three inches of solid glass between the building and rods. Small metallic nails are placed over the rods, and secured by nuts, which hold them fast in grooves, made in the middle of the glass blocks. This block of glass is cast of a wedge shape, and fitted closely into a piece of plank, which is nailed or secured to the sides and roof of buildings, the ends of these nails or screws sink into the wood, and are covered with putty, or for buildings of brick or stone, the glass blocks are made of suitable length and shape to be fitted in at the time of building, or may be fitted to buildings now erected, by taking out a brick, without the use of the plank.

The importance and utility of this improvement can only be calculated by informing ourselves of the surprising number of unforeseen losses of human life, and of the amount of property, which is every year destroyed by Lightning, even in Buildings which had Conducting Rods fitted to them upon the old but unsafe and imperfect plan of having the Rods fastened to buildings by staples of the same Conducting Material with the Rods themselves.

So great is the destructive power of this swift and fearful element, and so little provision is here made against it in this country, that almost every paper in our Union, in the course of a year, records the death of an Human Being even within the circle of its Subscribers; besides the loss of Animals and the inextinguishable conflagration of Houses, Barns and Factories of every description, and Ships and their

Cargoes, upon the Ocean. But we are certain, beyond a doubt, that if this late improvement is generally adopted in the United States, no instance will ever occur of Lightning striking a Building at the parts where the Rods are fastened.—And these are very well ascertained to be the places where the fluid strikes in those cases where Rods are erected and fastened with Iron Staples.

The above Article in the different forms, completely finished, may be had of J. R. NEWELL, No. 108, State-street, Boston, who will furnish any quantity at short notice for this vicinity, or for other States.

MOTION OF WATER WHEELS.

There is a notion prevalent among practical operators, that water wheels move faster by night than by day, and various theories have been suggested to account for the fact. The following letter from Professor CLEVELAND, published in the last number of Silliman's Journal, proves that the fact does not exist.

MY DEAR SIR—In a former letter, I mentioned the opinion existing in this part of the country, that saw-mills move faster during the night than the day. The explanation usually given by the workmen is, that the air becomes heavier after sunset.

I selected a fine day in August, and requested that all the mill gates might remain stationary for 12 hours. At 2 o'clock P. M. I suspended a barometer in the mill; the pressure of the atmosphere was equal to 30, 16 inches; the temperature of the water just before it passed the mill-gate was 72° Fahrenheit. The log was then detached from the saw, and the number of revolutions of the wheel, being repeatedly counted by different persons, was 66 in a minute.—At midnight, I again visited the same mill.—The barometer stood at 30, 56 inches; the pressure of the atmosphere having increased seven hundredths of an inch. The temperature of the water was 72°, the same as the preceding observation, although it had been a little higher during the afternoon. The log being detached, as before, the wheel was found to revolve precise-

ly 96 times in a minute, showing a greater velocity as at the preceding morning. The depth of the water was the same during both experiments. The workmen were satisfied that the result of the experiment was correct; and still they seemed to believe that it would be different on a cloudy night.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

In this Commonwealth there are eight Associations for the promotion and improvement of Agriculture, under the following names and officers: The Massachusetts Society for promoting Agriculture, which was incorporated March 7, 1792, Hon. John Lowell, President, and which is the venerable parent of the local institutions since established in many of our counties: The Essex County Agricultural Society, Hon. Timothy Pickering, President.—Berkshire Agricultural Society, Hon. John Whiting of Great Barrington, President.—Worcester County Agricultural Society, His Excellency Levi Lincoln, President.—Hampshire, Franklin and Hamden Agricultural Society, Hon. Joseph Lyman, President.—Plymouth County Agricultural Society, Daniel Howard, Esq. President.—Bristol County Agricultural Society, Hon. Samuel Crocker, President.—Society of Middlesex Husbandmen and Manufacturers, Rufus Hosmer Esq. President.—*National* *Ag.*

CANADA.

During the past year about 8,000 emigrants arrived in Canada, transported from Ireland at an expense to the Government of Great Britain of about \$150,000. During the summer their tents were seen whitening the shores of the lakes, like the encampments of armies, and the steam boats and small craft on the St. Lawrence were crowded with their families. In addition to the price of a conveyance from Europe, they received a gratuity of public land, and agricultural implements for its improvement. Neither gratitude or interest have been strong enough to retain the emigrants in the provinces. We learn from the Canadian papers that they have abandoned their allotted settlements by companies, and chosen rather to be citizens of the United States, and struggle with that poverty always the offspring of improvidence, than remain subjects of the British empire and enjoy the competence it has bestowed.

Mr. Henry Uhle, of German Flatts, having lost a number of sheep by dogs, undertook to catch the marauders by means of a fox trap, baited with the carcass of the slain. On the morning after baiting the trap he found a brown eagle, the space of whose wings was seven feet. The leg of the noble bird was fractured, but "surgical aid was called in," they entertain hopes of his recovery.

The King of Wirtemburgh is doing every thing possible for the improvement of his kingdom and the condition of his subjects. He keeps 150 blood stud horses, and the consequence is, that beautiful horses are every where seen. He labours to improve all branches of arts, agriculture, &c. He has established an experimental farm of 800 acres—is founding orphan schools, encouraging talent, &c.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

MONGREL GEESE.

Brighton, Jan. 3, 1826.

DEAR SIR—There are few persons who frequent the Boston market between the early part of autumn and spring, but must have noticed the exhibition of the fine fowl called MONGREL GEESE, that are sold readily for double the price of common geese. And those who have partaken of them at the hospitable tables of the *Bostonians*, or on their own, must be satisfied that, comparatively, they are not overrated,—even from the extra quantity of meat on the carcass, besides its superior delicacy and flavour. The expense of keeping them, especially if they have an extensive range and access to ponds or running water, is less than for the common kind, as they grow faster with less feeding: and it is said they are more hardy and fatten easier. But being the offspring of wild and tame geese, their multiplication is much more difficult.

The Wild Goose of our country is a species peculiar to North America,—none having been seen in Europe, until they were introduced as a natural curiosity, from Canada, at an early period of the settlement of that country; and hence obtained the name of *Anas Canadensis*, by which they have since been known and described by naturalists. A few of the numerous flocks that pass over us are known to breed in high northern latitudes; but by far the greater portion pass *Hudson's bay*, pursuing their course still further towards the pole, and enjoy the summer in regions hitherto unexplored by man,—doubtless as delightful to them as those in the same quarter are in the imagination of the ingenious Gentleman at the west, whose theory seems to attract attention.

The Supreme Author of nature, who invariably proportions means to ends, has formed this species with *habitus* suited to their condition;—for they have no propensity to breed until three or four years old: otherwise, being enfeebled during the process of incubation and by guarding and searching after food for their young, they would not have sufficient strength at an earlier age to endure the fatigue of an indispensable flight of two or three thousand miles. Being of a distinct species from the domestic goose, their mongrel progeny are *hybrids* or *mules*, and do not breed. Although, when two or three years old, they will make *nests* and lay *eggs*; but there has been no instance of one ever being hatched.—They are of course killed the first year, and have the valuable property of retaining their excellence for the table in the *Spring*, when the common domestic kind are worthless.

Having lately had occasion to investigate the habits of this race, for the purpose of illustrating facts connected with another subject of natural history, my inquiries were directed to several intelligent persons who had been accustomed to rearing them, and particularly a respectable farmer, of undoubted veracity, in a neighbouring state, who has been extensively engaged in the business for a number of years; and whose system of management, as far as I can learn, is not practised in this part of the country; by pursuing which, these valuable fowl can be so multiplied that it may be deemed worthy of being made known.—The method generally practised

is to mate a *wild gander* with a *tame goose*, but he will attach himself but to *one*, nor will she breed by him until he is three or four years old. As wild Ganders are scarce, the system adopted by my informant is, to induce him to attach himself to a *number* of tame geese; for which purpose he first mates him with a *wild goose*; and when she is ready to set, takes away all her eggs and puts under her as many as she can cover of those laid by a tame goose mated with a tame gander. When hatched, the young will have all the attention paid them by their foster parents as if they had been *legitimate*—but there must be no mixture of eggs; for should one of the *wild* species be hatched, the deception will be discovered and the tame goslings instantly dispatched or abandoned. When they are so far grown that the young Ganders can be easily distinguished, they should be *separated*; and the *wild goose* also. The wild gander still feeling assured of the legitimacy of the remainder, will guard them most scrupulously, become attached, and mate with each the next year; when all the geese of the brood will produce mongrels by him, and for many years after. I apprehend the same result may be effected, when a wild gander is mated with a *tame goose*, by removing the *mongrel* eggs and pursuing a similar course.—By one or both of these methods I think it may be fairly assumed that the number of *mongrels* by each wild gander will be at least quadrupled. And as *plenty*, especially of good things, always increases consumption, there will be no danger of spoiling the market.

The subject may appear too diminutive to be introduced into the important field of Rural Economy, in which you are labouring with such laudable zeal and perseverance. but I trust you are fully aware, that *it is the small rills which produce the stream that, properly directed, makes the mill go.*

I remain,
Most cordially yours,
S. W. POMEROY.

[Extract of a letter from R. SIMONS, Esq. Secretary of the New Brunswick Agricultural Society, to the Editor of the New England Farmer.]

BREEDS OF CATTLE.

"I am directed to make enquiry as to the places from whence the best description of stock can be imported upon the most favorable terms. I therefore beg leave to request that you will have the goodness to describe the qualities of the Sheep and Horned Cattle that are in the highest repute in your state, with the prices at which they can be purchased."

"The Society would feel much obliged by your favouring us with the information on this subject, which you have in your power to impart."

Remarks by the Editor.—We insert the above with a hope and expectation of being able hereafter to give a more satisfactory answer than we can at present. With regard to the "best description of stock," &c. we can only say that our agriculturists are divided in opinion on this subject. And if they were agreed, we are not able to say where any particular breed could be purchased. We have no "Cattle Fairs" similar to those established in Great Britain, devoted, exclusively to the sale of horned cattle, sheep, swine, &c. in which a purchaser might be ac-

commodated with any particular breed. We have our market for fat cattle, sheep and swine at Brighton and other places, in which fine animals may be purchased, but it is not possible to ascertain, except by their forms, (which may, perhaps, give some clue to experienced dealers in such stock) what race they belong to. We have likewise some imported animals and their progeny,—some of the Short Horn breed, owned by STEPHEN WILLIAMS, Esq. of Northboro', and by COL. SAMUEL JAMES of Charlestown, Mass.; The Holderness by GORHAM PARSONS, Esq. of Brighton, Ms. JOHN PRINCE, Esq. of Roxbury has some fine animals of imported origin. But whether these gentlemen could be induced to part with any of their stock is a question which we cannot decide. The county of Worcester contains, we believe, the best specimens of native cattle, which can be found in this State;—and Governor LINCOLN owns some fine Short Horn cattle. E. H. DERBY, Esq. of Salem has several fine calves for sale from Admiral, an imported bull. COL. POWEL of Powelton, Penn. has imported the most highly valued breeds of cattle and sheep from Great Britain, and probably might be best able of any person in the Union to meet the wishes of the New Brunswick Society. But we hope that some of our friends and correspondents will be so kind as to give us more definite information on this subject.

To the Trustees of the Agricultural Society for the County of Plymouth.

CULTURE OF INDIAN CORN.

GENTLEMEN—The following will show the result of an experiment to ascertain the most productive method for raising Indian corn, whether in hills or rows. This is the fourth year in succession that I have made the trial, each terminating in a similar result. I am fully confident, from my frequent experiments, that the greatest crops will be produced by planting in rows. Others, I suppose, who have made only one single trial, will not agree with me in this; but there is no doubt in my mind of the correctness of my statement, provided it be planted on land highly cultivated, well managed and free from stones. Perhaps the very best method of raising Indian corn is not yet found out, and no doubt there are many erroneous ideas respecting it; but farmers ought not to be satisfied with one single attempt, in which perhaps there was a want of proper management, or an insufficiency of manure or an unfavorable season. I am fully of opinion that, in farming we ought to be as particular and as careful in planting, hoeing, trimming, weeding, &c. as in gardening; and we get as well paid for our labour.

In May, 1825, I ploughed a rich piece of land, where I had the last year a large crop of potatoes. The plough was large and made deep furrows. I considered once ploughing was enough at the time, preferring to stir it more frequently after the grain was up and growing.—This piece contained one acre; five eighths of which I planted in hills, and the remainder in single rows. Having ploughed it as before described, I marked it out by running a plough twice in the same place, making a wide furrow for the manure. I then put about 70 cart loads of compost and manure of equal quantities into the furrows, and covered it about 2 inches deep.

Marks were then made exactly two feet six inches apart by drawing a straight line over the centre of the manure. On these marks or lines in that part of the piece, which was intended for single rows, small holes were made exactly nine inches apart and about two inches deep, (thus—o—o—o—). In each of these holes I dropt one kernel of corn, covering it with my foot. The remainder of the piece I then pointed off in a similar manner, but having the holes exactly eighteen inches apart on the line, and making two holes instead of one, (thus—:—:—:—) In each double hole, or hill as it may be called, I dropped two kernels and covered as before. In each row, throughout the whole acre, there was the same quantity and quality of manure and of corn, and there was no difference of soil, that I could discover. The time of planting was beteen the 10th and 14th of May. It was all hoed three times equally alike, and hilled, as little as possible. In August I topped the stalks and bound them in small bundles. The harvesting was done in October, when it was all husked and measured, and produced as follows, viz: the part planted in hills or double holes yield 44 bushels, containing five eighths of an acre—and the other yielded thirty bushels, containing three eighths of an acre.

The expense of cultivation as follows, viz:

Ploughing one day, two hands, three cattle,	\$2 50
Planting three days, two hands,	4 00
Hoing three days, two hands,	4 00
Furrowing and ploughing corn 1½ day, man, boy and horse,	2 00
Cutting stalks two days one man,	1 30
Harvesting &c. six days, one man,	4 00
	<hr/> \$17 50

Although I entered my claim for a premium on corn, yet, as I have not come up to the quantity required, I have no right to expect the offered reward; but, thinking it might be of some general benefit, I have thought proper to give you a statement of my proceeding, wishing to be put right wherever I may be in an error.

In looking over the various agricultural reports of our Commonwealth, I find that the same experiment has been made heretofore by different gentlemen, producing the same result as above. In 1829, J. Honewell, Esq. received a premium from the Mass. Agricultural Society for raising one hundred and eleven bushels of shelled corn upon one acre of land, planted in drills. Oliver Fiske, Esq. of Worcester, has also received the Society's premium for ascertaining by experiment that, corn when planted in rows, produces more than when planted in hills. Other evidences might be shown, but it is presumed to be unnecessary.

I am, gentlemen, respectfully yours, &c.
LEONARD HILL.

MIDDLESEX AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Trustees of the Society of Middlesex Husbandmen and Manufacturers held their annual meeting in Concord on Thursday last. At this meeting the following premiums were awarded for successful experiments in agriculture.

PREMIUMS.

- To Nahum Hardy of Waltham, the third premium for his orchard apple trees. \$9 00
- To Benjamin Kimball of Littleton, the second premium for his orchard. 12 00

To Paul Kittredge, M. D. of Littleton, a premium for raising on one sixteenth of an acre of land forty-six bushels of onions.* 5 00

To Luke Willington of Ashby, for the greatest quantity of Barley raised on a single acre, being forty-eight bushels, 10 00

To Joshua Brown of Concord, for the greatest crop of Indian Corn raised on a single acre, being seventy-eight bushels, twenty-two quarts, and one pint, weighing sixty-two pounds per bushel.* 20 00

To Stephen Longley, Esq. of Shirley, for a crop of wheat, one half the proposed premium of fifteen dollars, 7 50

To Moses Whitney, Esq. of Stow, the other half of said premium for a crop of wheat 7 50

To John Adams of Concord, for his orchard of Apple trees in Acton, the first premium, 15 00

The Trustees passed the following vote, which it is important should be borne in mind by persons, who shall on any future year make application for premiums on agricultural experiments, &c.

"That all applications for premiums on agricultural experiments, shall hereafter be accompanied with statements of the nature of the soil, the mode of cultivation adopted, the quantity and kind of manure used, and the expense of the same."

This regulation will be of great advantage to enable others to reap practical instruction from attempts of successful competitors for premiums.

COLD WEATHER.

We believe that the coldest weather experienced in this country, of which a record has been preserved, was that of 1740 and 11. Then rivers were frozen over so as to be passable on the ice as early as October, and as late as the first day of April. Snow commenced falling about the first of November, and continued on the ground till the middle of April. Among the singular circumstances noticed by the historian in recording this severe weather, we find an account of a sheep being taken out of a snow drift in Guilford, Con. alive, after having been buried more than ten weeks. The unusual length of this cold weather occasioned such a scarcity of provisions in spring, that the farmers lost most of their cattle and sheep.—*Salem Obs.*

UNITED STATES.

The sudden development of Commercial power in the United States, is unprecedented in the annals of civilization. Discovered only about 330 years ago, this immense territory remained for years the abode of savages and beasts: a few wandering and half starved hordes possessed the land which now supports 10,000,000 civilized beings. In 1778, the Capital of this country might be roundly stated at between two and three millions sterling: in the short period of half a century, this sum has been increased to no less an amount, it is calculated, than nearly one hundred and forty millions.
Christian Obs.

*These premiums were awarded conditionally; as the persons, who claim them, have omitted to accompany their applications, with the vouchers required by the rules of the Society. If the applicants comply with the conditions, the money will be paid, otherwise they can receive no premium.

STEAM.

The strides which Steam is making in the economy of the country, are more gigantic and surprising than those who are domesticated at a distance from its immediate operation imagine; but the capability of the locomotive engine to travel with ease and safety with a weight of ninety tons in its train, at the rate of eight miles an hour, having been proved by the opening of the Burlington and Stockton rail road, it becomes our duty to submit a more detailed statement of its powers and advantages, than we believe has yet appeared in print.

The engine will travel over 25 miles 7 times a day, making 175 miles a day's work, with 90 tons, consuming 7 tons of small coals each day, or 42 tons per week, which at an average cost of 7s. will be 14l 11s. One man and a boy in constant attendance, supposing the 24 hours equal to 3 days, will be 3 men and 3 boys each day, which at 16s. 6d. will add 5l. 8s. 6d.; making the total weekly expense 19l. 17s. 6d. The engine will cost 600l.; 80 waggons 900l.—giving 1500l. for the entire set out.

Now, 90 tons will load 6 boats; each of these boats will be a day in performing 20 miles; therefore 52 boats, with 52 horses, 52 men and 52 boys, will be required to execute the transport of 90 tons 175 miles in one day; each horse will cost weekly one guinea, each man a guinea, and each boy 12s., forming a total weekly charge of 140l. 8s. in lieu of 19l. 17s. and 6d. The 52 boats and horses will be worth 10,000l., and requiring a considerably greater amount to keep them in repair; throwing a balance of full 7000l. per annum in favor of every locomotive engine that may be used. How many may eventually be at work it will be difficult to conjecture; but as 40 would be required to work the London, Birmingham and Liverpool, and the Manchester and Stockport lines, in all probability not less than 500 would be employed, and as the saving on every five engines would be equal to the interest of one million, the 500 would put the people in possession of a sum as great as the interest of one hundred millions sterling, independent of the advantage of speed, and the great saving of tonnage, the rail road lines being one third shorter than the canals in use. Finally, 1000 persons may be conveyed one mile, or one person 1000 miles, by locomotive engines, at the rate of 3 miles an hour, at a cost of something less than five pence.—*London Journal.*

LUMBER BUSINESS.

We are gratified to learn that Capt. Porter is making arrangements to transport from Brunswick to Bath, by means of Tow Boats, the lumber which has hitherto been brought in rafts.— This project is not only practicable, requiring a capital not much exceeding \$3000, but is also of the highest importance, both to the maker and shipper of lumber, and consequently to Brunswick, Topsham and Bath. This mode of freighting boards not only saves the loss from split and waste in rafting, but it preserves the lumber clean and free from sand and gravel, which is so troublesome to the carpenter. *Me. Ga.*

A man in Dublin being asked why a double marriage took place between the Marquis of Wellesley and Mrs Patterson replied "Because the gentleman was twice as old as the lady."

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1826.

New England Society for the Encouragement of the Manufacturing and Mechanic Arts.—In our paper of the 23d ult. page 174, we gave a brief notice of this proposed Institution; but the importance of its objects and the respectability of the association for carrying them into effect, induce us to return to the subject.

The first meeting of the association was held in Boston on the 2d of November, Hon. ISRAEL THORNTON, chairman. A number of resolutions were passed, and a committee of seventeen appointed to prepare a constitution for the proposed association, to be reported at a subsequent meeting, having power, if they deemed it expedient, to increase the committee to twenty-five, by electing members resident out of the State. The following persons were chosen on this committee:—JOHN LOWELL of Roxbury—Jonas Kendall of Leominster—James Shepherd of Northampton—Seth Bemis of Watertown—Samuel Crocker of Taunton—Bezaleel Taft, jr. of Uxbridge—Edward S. Rind of Newburyport—Ph. Case of Salem.—and Amos Lawrence, Nathan Appleton, George Bond, Lewis Tappan, Patrick T. Jackson, Gerry Fairbanks, Joseph Eveleth, Edmund Montoe, and Francis C. Gray of Boston.

The second meeting was held in Boston on the 21st of December, of which we gave some account. It may be well, however, to give at large the

General Plan of an Association for the encouragement of Domestic Industry in all its branches, to which Association it is proposed to give the name of the "New England Society for the encouragement of the Manufacturing and Mechanic Arts."

1. The Association shall extend to every branch of the manufacturing and mechanic arts which contribute to the comfort, convenience, enjoyment and prosperity of the country. No favour whatever shall be given to one branch over another, except in proportion to what may be deemed by the representatives of all, their relative importance to society.

2. The association shall solicit from the Legislature of Massachusetts an act of incorporation enabling them to hold property for the valuable purposes of the institution.

3. The elections shall be founded on the principle of perfect equality, every member being entitled to vote without regard to the amount of his subscription or the State in which he resides. The officers may be chosen from any of the New England States in which there may be members.

4. Every person subscribing two dollars per annum shall be entitled to all the privileges of a member so long as he shall continue to pay his subscription within the time limited for such payment, and all persons paying twenty five dollars shall be members for life, subject to no annual subscriptions.

5. The associates will give their aid and encouragement to public sales of domestic articles, at stated times within the city of Boston, to the end to afford a home market for the disposal of all the objects of New England Industry. They will be the organs of the several detached parts of the manufacturing and mechanic capital and skill, and endeavour to procure for them every facility in their power by

the recommendation of a correct and orderly system and such rules as may tend to inspire confidence.

6. The board of managers, or by whatever title they may be designated, will provide for exhibitions of the skill and talents of all our manufacturers, artists, artificers and mechanics of every description, at such times, as they may think the public interests shall require—the same to be held in Boston, and of which ample public notice shall be given.

7. Premiums shall be announced and distributed for the best productions in all the manufacturing and mechanic arts, without favor or prejudice. The managers shall however have the power to determine to which and how many branches their premiums shall be awarded, without prejudice or any other consideration other than their opinion of the comparative importance of them.

8. Liberal rewards or honorable notice shall be offered to all ingenious artists in every branch of mechanic industry for any new invention which shall be first communicated to the society.

9. As soon as the funds will permit, provision shall be made for opening a correspondence with the artificers of every part of Europe, to the intent that we may avail ourselves as early as possible, of all improvements in any branch of the mechanic arts, and such improvement so obtained shall be open to all the members of the society.

10. The association will provide the means of affording to those who may exhibit their articles at the shows, an opportunity of selling them at public auction, on terms which shall be announced.

(Signed) JOHN LOWELL, *Chairman.*

At this meeting a Committee of five was chosen to report a nomination at a future meeting. This Committee consisted of Samuel Perkins, Nathan Appleton, George Bond, Gerry Fairbanks, and Lewis Tappan.

The third meeting was held Dec. 27. Mr Perkins from the Nominating Committee reported the following list of names: Patrick T. Jackson, Samuel Shepherd of Northampton—Edward S. Rind of Newburyport—Bezaleel Taft, jun. of Uxbridge—Nathaniel Silsbee of Salem—Samuel Crocker of Taunton—Joseph Hall of Springfield—and Samuel Perkins, Isaac Parker, Edmund Montoe, Gerry Fairbanks, Amos Lawrence, Jos. Doggett, Francis C. Gray, William Parker, Ch. P. Curtis, Joseph Eveleth, Robert Rogerson, G. Baracott, Daniel Treadwell, Cyrus Alger, S. Billings, William Tuleston, George Sifford, Lewis Tappan, John Rayner, Lyman Tiffany, Isaac Mead, and Benjamin Loring of Boston. This report was accepted.

There was some debate on the subject of making application to the Legislature for the repeal of auction duties, which, on motion of Mr Gray, was left to the Committee to decide on.

The above is but a brief sketch of the proceedings of the Association, but it may, perhaps serve to explain its objects, which need only to be understood to be highly appreciated by a discerning community.

Horticultural and Agricultural Society of Jamaica.

An Institution with this title has been established in Jamaica, and on favourable auspices.

The first general Meeting of this Institution was held at Kingston, the 29th of January, 1825.—The Duke of MANSFELDER, Governor of Jamaica, is Patron of the Society, and Dr BANCROFT, President. Among the Honorary Members of the Council are The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Jamaica, the Honourable WILLIAM ANGLIS SCARLETT, Chief Justice, and the Honourable WILLIAM FRANK, Attorney General. GEORGE MAXWELL, the British Consul, in this city, and JOHN SKINNER, of Baltimore, have been elected Corresponding Members of this Society.

Among the subjects for information on which prizes shall be offered; the communications to be sent to the Secretary by the 15th of November 1826, are 9 The natural history of the insects, birds, and other animals, most destructive to vegetation, and the most effectual means of hindering or counteracting their ravages. The most economical modes of irrigating flat and mountainous lands, with the least waste of the most nutritious parts of the soil. The most economical and effectual modes of draining marshy soils. Any valuable medical property in plants hitherto unknown. Descriptions of plants not previously known, or known imperfectly, with their botanical characters, and with specimens of each plant described, if practicable. The prizes to be bestowed by the Society shall consist of silver Medals of two sizes, and of premiums in money.

Fine Potatoes—A gentleman has sent to our office samples of Potatoes, of uncommon size, and excellent quality, which were raised in the vicinity of Quebec. They are called the English Kidney Potatoe. They are the largest and finest, to appearance, of any we have ever seen. When boiled they exhibit a yellow colour like the sweet or Carolina Potatoes, resemble them in flavour, and good judges of this kind of edible tell us they are the most palatable of any, which they have ever tasted.

Potatoes require a damp and cool climate; and it may be that those to which we refer derive their superiority, wholly, or in part, from the soil and situation in which they were raised. If so, the circumstance affords no objection against them to the lovers of good eating. If, however, they will not soon degenerate, when transplanted to this part of the country, they will prove a great acquisition to New England Farmers. Experiments only (and we hope they will be numerous) can decide this point. A large quantity of these potatoes are deposited for sale in a cellar under the Meeting-House, in Chauncy place, near Summer street.

To make Composition Paint—Take 50 lbs of chalk ground as fine as possible with a rolling pin, one gallon of linseed oil, and 4 lbs. of resin, simmer them well together until the resin is melted. First mix the chalk with skim milk, then put in your oil—stir them together, and run the whole through a paint mill—then take as much milk as is necessary to lay on your paint—paint over twice—*London paper.*

[A gentleman who gave us the above, assures us that he has ascertained by experiment that the Composition Paint, made according to the recipe will answer a valuable purpose.—L. N. L. FARMER.]

Proceedings of Congress.

SENATE.—Dec. 27—Mr Holmes, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill to provide for the seizure and sale of property brought into the U. S. in violation of the revenue laws in certain cases. Also, a bill supplementary to an act for enrolling and licensing vessels engaged in the coasting trade and fisheries.—The Military Committee was instructed to report on the expediency of providing by law for clothing the Militia when called into the service of the U. S.—The Secretary of War was directed to inform the Senate if the appropriations for removing obstructions in the Ohio had been disbursed.—A statement showing the aggregate quantity of wines imported since 1800 and the rates of duty paid on them, was directed to be made by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Dec. 28—A motion was agreed to for an inquiry into the Territorial Laws of Florida relating to wrecks.

HOUSE.—Dec. 22—Mr McCoy moved that the Committee on Claims be discharged from the further consideration of the claim of Ex-President Monroe, and that the subject be referred to a select committee of seven members. A long and arduous debate ensued, in which Mess. McCoy, Saunders, Mc Lane, and Dwight supported the motion. It was opposed by Mr Mangum of North Carolina.—A letter from Mr J. Smith on the subject of vaccination, was referred to the Committee on vaccination. Mr Storrs of N. Y. offered a resolution for laying before the House a statement of the moneys paid out of the Treasury of the United States to Mr Monroe, for his official services, &c.

Dec. 27—Two messages were received from the President, communicating the correspondence between the War Department and Generals Pinckney and Jackson, &c. relating to a treaty with the Creek Indians; also with the government of Great Britain relative to suppressing the Slave Trade.—A resolution relative to further inquiries on the subject of Mr Monroe's claims, was agreed to.—The Secretary of War was instructed to inform what number of soldiers deserted, annually, during the last year.—A motion was agreed to for inquiring whether any deviations had taken place from the course prescribed by law for securing and collecting duties on imports. This relates to some supposed breaches of the revenue law at Philadelphia.—A message was received from the President relative to an exploring expedition across the continent.

Dec. 28—The Secretary of the Treasury transmitted a report concerning Light Houses, by which it appeared that there were established 93 light houses, and 10 floating lights, besides buoys, &c.—A motion was made for inquiring into the cause of the fire by which the Library of Congress received damage on the 23d of December.

State Legislature.—The Legislature of Massachusetts convened at Boston on the 4th inst. A quorum of the Members having assembled at 11 o'clock, the Governor's Message was laid on the table. The Message is too long for our insertion; but is an able and interesting document. After congratulating his constituents on the favourable circumstances of the country, and acknowledging the goodness of the Almighty Being, as manifested in the general prosperity of the commonwealth, his Excellency recommends a revision of the Militia Laws—the laws "defining the general powers and duties of Manufacturing Corporations."—He then communicates information relative to a gore of land in Southwick projecting south of the line of division be-

tween this state and Connecticut.—Liberty relative to alleged depredations upon public lands in Maine.—Informs that the commissioners appointed to survey a route from Boston harbour to Connecticut river, for the purpose of a canal, will present a report of their proceedings so soon as the Engineer shall have completed his plans and estimates—that "the practicality of the construction of said canal will be put beyond doubt by the certain demonstrations of the Engineer." Many other topics of no less interest are embraced in this able and lucid document, which our limits compel us to omit, but this omission is the less to be regretted on account of the general diffusion of the entire Message, which cannot be abridged without injustice to the unutilized copy.

Applications are made to Congress for assistance to make or complete Canals in Florida, Louisiana, Kentucky, Indiana, and Virginia.

The General Government has allowed Virginia her claims for money expended for defensive measures and preparations during the late war—with Interest.

The British Agricultural Company has sent 20 Scotch Farmers to Columbia. A Bank is to be established at Caracas.

The paper printed at St. Francisville, Nov. 23, says—We have before us as we write, a beautiful ripe, red apple, a little larger than the largest wild crab, being the *third crop* this year, from the same tree."

The Massachusetts Claim for money expended in the late war, for the common defence and security, has been referred by Congress to the committee on Military Affairs.

Some farmers from N. Y. State lately went to Canada to buy land—but meeting unforeseen difficulties came back.

It is understood that Col. George Croghan has received the appointment of Inspector General of the army of the United States, vice Col. Archer deceased.

Military Academy.—The Military Academy, at West Point has 13 professors and teachers; and 10 cadets acting as assistant professors; there are 250 cadets, and 20 musicians. The pay and emolument, fuel, stationery, &c. amount to \$110,731 92.

By a new census the population of Upper Canada is found to be 157,741. Increase in one year only 6411.

JUST published by Cummings, Hill and Co. the North American Review for January, 1826.

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 Memoir of Josiah Quincy, jr. of Massachusetts. By his son Josiah Quincy.

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Notice. Those subscribers to the North American Review, who have not received the Numbers (XLVI and XLVII) for January and April, 1825, are informed that new editions of those numbers are completed.

Reprints of the *Old Series* have also been executed, and full sets, both of the *Old* and the *New Series*, can now be supplied; and also single copies of any number from the beginning of the work.

VERY FINE COW—For Sale, a cow from the breed of Mr WILLIAMS of Northboro'—expected to calve in February next. Enquire at this office. 1310

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.
 [Corrected every Thursday evening.]

	FROM	TO
	D. C.	D. C.
APPLES, best,	bbl	1 75
ASHES, pot, 1st sort, - - -	ton.	102 00
" " " " " " "		165 00
BEANS, white, - - - - -	ush	1 60
BEEF, mess, 500 lbs. new, - -	bbl.	9 50
" " " " " " "		8 00
" " " " " " "		6 50
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1, new, -	lb.	18
CHEESE, new mill, - - - - -		7
" " " " " " "		9
FLAX - - - - -	"	4
FLAX SEED - - - - -	bush	95
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St	bbl.	6 00
" " " " " " "		6 00
" " " " " " "		2 50
GRAIN, Rye - - - - -	ush	75
" " " " " " "		50
" " " " " " "		46
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort, new, -	lb.	9
HOGS, No. 1, Inspection - - -		8
HUM, - - - - -	cash	93
Oil, 1st sort, Phil. and Northern	gal.	85
PLASTER PARIS, retails at	ton.	4 50
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" " " " " " "		13 00
" " " " " " "		12 50
SETDS, Head's Grass, - - - -	bush	1 75
" " " " " " "	lb.	7
WOOL, Merino, full blood, wash		75
" " " " " " "		49
" " " " " " "		45
" " " " " " "		37
" " " " " " "		42
" " " " " " "		60
" " " " " " "		75
" " " " " " "		52
" " " " " " "		55
" " " " " " "		40
" " " " " " "		45
PROVISION MARKET.		
BEEF, best pieces - - - - -	lb.	8
PORK, fresh, best pieces, - -		6
" " " " " " "		5
" " " " " " "		6
" " " " " " "		4
VEAL, - - - - -		5
MUTTON, - - - - -		6
POULTRY, - - - - -		8
BUTTER, keg & tub, - - - -		16
" " " " " " "		20
EGGS, - - - - -		16
MEAL, Rye, retail, - - - - -	bush	30
" " " " " " "		30
POTATOES, - - - - -		40
CIDER, liquor, - - - - -	bbl.	2 00

New Year's Address,

TO THE PATRONS AND FRIENDS OF THE

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Good people, gentle and genteel,
With aspirations for your weal,
I've come to tell your honors I'm
A missionary sent from TIME,
With his best New Year's compliments,
Which by these presents he presents;
Besides, I make bold to make known
Some civil wishes of my own,
To wit, good health and hearty cheer
May you enjoy through many a year;
Blest with whatever I should think
Is most superb to eat and drink—
Good Indian pudding, dish divine,
Baked beans, squash-pie, and "apple wise,"
With other viands which delight
A hale, unpamper'd appetite,
For instance, what is called "pot-luck,"
Which makes one "hearty as a buck"—
Say once a week, boil'd pork and peas,
And maple sugar when you please.

Last year, you know, about this time
I made a dash at the sublime—
Drove Pegasus in New Year's ditty
Quite Jehu-like about the city;—
By some yeke'd, who saw him wag on,
A blazing star, or fiery dragon—
But since to topics of utility
Have consecrated my ability;
And none with more exertion tries
To make men "healthy, wealthy, wise,"
Or shows more industry and zeal
In all that tends to public weal.

"Without the smiles from Beauty won,
Man were a world without a sun."
So by a Scottish bard we're told,
Whose rhymes are worth his weight in gold;
I've therefore striven with main and might
To be the Ladies' favourite,
By recipes for health and cooking—
Item, to make them pretty looking
By diet, clothing, exercise,
All which said recipes comprise.
Though our attempts to mend perfection
Seem liable to some objection,
Custom and costume surely may
Not always give the FAIR fair play;
Of course some delicate and nice
Fit bits of opportune advice
From one as gracious as a dervise
May sometimes do the FAIR fair service.

I've told you how to mend the breeds
Of poor potatoes from their seeds,
Like certain Essex cultivators,
Who've rais'd fine new stocks of potatoes,
Which possibly may prove as nice
As those which grew in Paradise—
Have introduced some grand Chenangoes,
Which need no pickles, spice nor mangoes—
No stimulants which art supplies,
Which may their natural tang disguise—
Make them go down like sugar'd pills,
Which serve to swell the Doctor's bills—
Not like that vile, degenerate race
Of modern "taters," which disgrace
And damnify this generation
And fill their bellies with vexation—
Not like the "soggy" roots they raise
In this our vicinage nowadays,
Which BUCKINGHAM of late denounc'd
And which well merit being trounc'd—
Whose sale humanity forbids,
Resembling more tobacco quids
Than any esculent worth eating,
At once our health and palates cheating—
Vile tubers, which a man would guess
Sprang from that "root of bitterness"
That's ten times bitterer than gall,
And took its rise from Adam's fall.
As bitter as the late repentance
Of wretches who have heard the sentence
Of Justice, dooming their suspension
For the worst crimes which one can mention.

We've also given to many a neighbour
Fine roots received from Mr TABER,
Which well deserve the first degrees
Of prime potatoe-pedigrees,
And should be destin'd to the places
Of weakly, worn out, worthless races.

I've told you how to save a deal
By manufacturing *cob-meal*,
Thus make your Indian corn worth more
By one fifth part than 'twas before,
A fine discovery, (worth a casket
Of gems) to bless the Farmer's basket—
Have publish'd also some acute
And useful hints for raising fruit,
For which, if properly regarded,
I shall thereby be well rewarded.
What I have said on Bees and Honey
May save the commonwealth more money
(Though true 'tis not my own invention)
Than suits my modesty to mention.
On Slugs and Bugs, by my instruction,
You have been taught to shower destruction.
The Canker worm and Caterpil-
lar I have taught you how to kill;—
And other pests, which, when they thrive,
Eat cultivators up alive,
By dint of microscopic munching,
Their wives and children take for luncheon.
Now, if it be as true as life,
Who takes my substance takes my life.
Those tiny depredators be,
Manslayers in the first degree;
And whosoever hunts them down
Is worthy of a civic crown.
The Romans gave that kind of chattel
To him who sav'd a life in battle;—
And do I not well merit then,
For saving lives of many men,
By saving that whereon they live,
More than some gentle folk will give?

And I have fought with zeal and zest
Toll many a vegetable pest—
Proclaim'd the means, by which the rude
And stubborn thistle is subdued—
Attack'd the white weed, *ri et armis*,
Which aye the plague of many a farm is—
Told how our farmers should contrive it,
Who from their premises would drive it;
But graciously have made it known
That white weed may be let alone
By any cultivator that
Is nine times poorer than Job's cal,
And owns, to add to his disaster,
A soil still poorer than its master,
We can't would limit its domain
To arid heath and blasted plain,
There it would fill its proper station
In partnership with desolation;
Where shrub-oaks grow and dwarf pitch pines,
Sterility's unfailing signs.
In common cases we've decreed
Entire destruction to this weed,
And hope our Farmers, hoe in hand,
Will join to drive it from the land,
Or seal its fate by means as sure,
Sheep' farming, ploughing and manure;
For those who can its progress curb
Had better "try some other herb."

The world's in debt to us for various
Communications multifarious,
Which we have put in circulation
To benefit this age and nation,
Our correspondents are indeed,
Not altogether all agreed,
But light's struck out from their divisions
Like fire from flint and steel's collisions.
Whenever men of mind fall out
The world reaps benefit, no doubt,
Provided they dispute with candor,
Use neither subterfuge nor slander,
Give facts and arguments fair play,
Say nothing, when they've nought to say—
Do not, as sophists always will,
When fairly vanquish'd argue still—
Maintain their ground against conviction
From pride or love of contradiction.

In sifting truth we truly must
Sometimes shake up a little dust
Which soon consuming in its blaze
Will cease to intercept its rays.

Thus from a certain controversy,
(All which your honors read, I dare say,
Concerning different kinds of kine
Much good has issued I opine
For whatsoever side is right,
Still the discussion gives us light.
Such differences cause no terror,
Save to the advocates of error
A man of sense is ever suited
Who finds his tenets are disputed,
For thus occasion may be found
To place them on advantage ground
And when a thorough view is taken
If he believe himself mistaken
In sooth right glad to stand corrected,
Discarding errors thus detected,
Instead of being in a pet,
He changes sides without regret,
Rejoices in the acquisition,
Which gives him truth, upon condition.
Of yielding what can't be defend'd,
And when the controversy's ended
Avails himself of information
Resulting from the altercation.

Much useful matter I disclose
In registers of Cattle Shows,
And put most cheerfully to press
Each Agricultural Address—
All intellectual displays,
Which gild the Farmer's Holidays,
Each worthy one who gains a prize
I hasten to immortalize
In standard volumes neatly bound,
And indexes by which are found
Each article which crowns the columns
Of our wide circulating volumes;
Then hasten their dissemination
To every corner of the nation.
Likewise Reports of our Committees,
Worth more than all the Poets' ditties
From Homer downward to this day
Including even this New Year's lay!
Although to own it is a hardship,
And somewhat mortifies our bardship,
Yet true it is, without abuse meant,
Utility precedes amusement,
And Farmers therefore stand much higher
Than Bards, who merely thrum the lyre,
But scarce a soul of them knows how
To wield a hoe, or guide a plough.

I can't endure that kind of huffing,
Which rhetoricians call *self puffing*,
Or well I might proceed for aye
Our useful labours to display—
Your honour needs no such verbosity
To stimulate your generosity,
And would despise that kind of snuffing
Duplicity—that double shuffling—
Which seems to say "if you think proper
I'll take a kicking for a copper."
I hate that counterfeit humility
That sorry semblance of civility
That sort of sheepishness, whose office is
Like one of Ovid's metamorphoses
To shrink a Freeman to an imp
With scarce the spirit of a shrimp;
And therefore will not cease my betters
Nor make these presents *dumming letters*,
But, stating with some perspicacity
And urging with some pertinacity
My claims to some remuneration
For toils in my official station
Will sooner leave them to your bounty
Than any Jury in the county.

Boston, Jan. 1, 1826.

Published every Friday, at FIVE DOLLARS, per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within *sixty days* from the time of subscribing will be entitled to a deduction of FIFTY CENTS.

Gentlemen who procure five responsible subscribers, are entitled to a *sixth volume gratis*.

New subscribers can be furnished with the preceding numbers of the current volume.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at the corner of Congress and Lindall Streets, Boston.—THOMAS G. FLEMING, Printer.

VOL. IV.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1826.

No. 25.

AN ADDRESS.

Delivered before the Berkshire Association for the promotion of Agriculture and Manufactures, at Pittsfield, Oct. 6, 1825, by Samuel M. McIlvay, President of the Society.

(Continued from page 110.)

The writings of scientific men give a great mass of facts in favor of the application of barnyard manure in a recent state. But the practice of intelligent farmers abroad and at home will be esteemed of higher authority. The celebrated Mr. Coke, whose reputation as an extensive practical Farmer has reached most of us across the Atlantic, assures us, that he has abandoned the practice of fermenting manures previous to their application, for many years; and that he is satisfied that the unfermented manure will go twice as far. Mr. Lorrain, whom I have already mentioned, states, that he was in the habit of taking his coarse manure from his cattle-yards, in which he fed out his corn husks, stalks and straw, and of ploughing it under early in the spring for his corn crop. Thus he did upon "loams, a stiff retentive clay, and upon a light sandy soil." He also practised this course in a variety of climates. The result of a series of experiments satisfied him, that the manure is most effectually decomposed after it is ploughed under the soil, and that "top dressing, with putrescent manures, is very wasteful." This method has also been adopted by some of our farmers in this town. I am informed by the Hon. Jonathan Allen, late President of our Society, that he has made the experiment the present season to his entire satisfaction. He applied long or unfermented manure to a corn crop, which was raised by the side of another cornfield, that was dressed with muck or short manure. The soils were as nearly the same as might be—but the difference in the two crops was very remarkable. Gen. Root and several gentlemen on our east street have adopted the same cultivation with uniform success. I made the experiment the last season and raised a very fair crop of corn on a dry gravelly soil, which was poor, and from which I expected a poor crop. I spread the horse litter and manure upon the furrow and harrowed it in previous to planting.

The use of septic substances combined with animal and vegetable matter for the formation of composts, and that too upon the authority of intelligent agricultural writers, has given rise to very erroneous opinions. A distinguished member of the "Philadelphia Society for promoting agriculture," whose zeal and exertions I most cordially appreciate, deprecates the use of unfermented manures. He is of opinion that the process of fermentation in the soil, "bursts the vessels of valuable plants," produces "smut, blight and mildew in grain crops," and "myriads of mice and moles in potatoe crops."* It would be difficult to reconcile these opinions with the practice of making hot beds, as we do with unfermented manure, and upon which we raise the most delicate plants—also with the

fact, that "mildew and smut frequently occur where no manures have been applied." In coincidence with similar opinions, masses of vegetable mould, and in some instances animal manure, have been mixed with lime, and much labor has been worse than thrown away in making composts. To a soil containing much soluble vegetable manure, the application of quick lime should always be avoided. This remark applies, also, to most of the animal manures. It tends to render their extractive matter insoluble. The experiments of Sir Humphry Davy on this point are conclusive. Where soils contain inert mucous vegetable matter, which cannot be acted upon by the ordinary manures, the effect of lime will be good; and I believe the best method of applying it is to spread it upon the furrows and "barrow in" with long manure, if any be put upon the land. Thus the field of cultivation becomes the compost heap, and we secure all the benefit to be derived from the process of fermentation; we also save the expense of digging, hauling and spreading the compost as it is usually made.

But to combat the opinion that "fermenting manure infects the ground with a durably deleterious taint, instead of fertilizing it with wholesome capacities,"* I will state further, that I made the application of horse litter and manure to my forest and fruit trees the last spring, which I spaded in so as to secure beneath the surface, the effects from the process of fermentation—the trees have never done so well, although the season has been unusually dry. I carried the experiment further—in transplanting young apple trees, I covered the bottom of the hole in which I placed one of the trees with horse litter and manure perfectly unfermented—I placed the roots of the tree immediately in contact with this manure, and to my surprise it has lived and outgrown its fellows, which were set at the same time by its side. The opinion of Sir Humphry Davy is perfectly sustained by every fact with which I am acquainted; and I cannot doubt that a very great loss in the substance of manure is annually incurred from the practice of suffering it to lie in the yards, until the first fermentation has subsided.

In connexion with what has already been said of the natural process by which the earths are fertilized and soils formed, I would suggest the advantages of a system of summer fallowing, with buckwheat or clover crops. The system of naked summer fallows has been called by an eminent Scottish farmer the *main spring* of Scottish husbandry. But this is practised for the purpose of cleansing the lands from weeds, as well as enriching them. The practice I would recommend would be with reference to the fertilization of the soil. Perhaps there is not a farmer present who has not a few acres of worn out land, which now yields him little or nothing, and who could not well afford to lose the use of it for two or three years, if by raising buckwheat, clover, or other green crops, and ploughing them in, it would be made at the end

of the time as good land as the rest of his farm. This we have seen is nature's method for forming and enriching the soil—and as I have already remarked, we may hasten the process by cultivation. "All green and succulent plants contain saccharine and mucilaginous matter, and when employed for enriching the soil, they should be ploughed in at the time they are in flower, or blossom—at this time they contain the larger quantity of easy soluble matter." It has occurred to me that Indian corn sown broad cast would afford an excellent green crop for summer fallow. Its first growth is very rapid. I believe it contains "saccharine and mucilaginous matter" in large quantities, and it produces an immense burthen. I have been favored with a communication from Nathan Pierson, jr. Esq. of Richmond, stating his particular management, and the result of a corn crop sowed broad cast, as a substitute for a grass crop. It was cradled, if I mistake not, while in the blossom. It was bound and "took it up"—where it cured itself, giving as little trouble as our corn stalks ordinarily do. Mr. Pierson was kind enough to weigh a sufficient number of the bundles to obtain a fair average weight—the result is, that on five acres he has raised something above eighteen tons—giving an average of three tons and a half to the acre of cured corn stalks.

This crop is a substitute for hay, has already been tried by several of our enterprising farmers, and I believe it is a very important one. As a green crop for summer fallow, it might be ploughed in about the time it tassels out, or perhaps a little sooner. At this time I think it would be converted into manure by fermentation as readily as is a clover ley, and that it would be equally valuable.

In the use of the stimulant manures I commenced a course of experiments the last spring. It was my intention to have availed myself of the assistance of a chemist, whose interest in the concerns of the Society would have induced him most cheerfully to render his services, had circumstances permitted. Such have been my own engagements for the last three weeks, that I could not obtain an analysis of the soil, as I anticipated,* and the experiments agriculturally are bare-

* The following article on the Analysis of Soils is republished from the NEW ENGLAND FARMER, a weekly paper printed in Boston, which I would take this opportunity to name as the first periodical agricultural publication with which I am acquainted.

* In our paper vol. ii, p. 22, we intimated an intention to give the different modes of analysing soils, recommended by writers on husbandry, and now proceed to fulfil our promise. We would promise, however, that there is a process for this purpose, recommended by Sir Humphry Davy, in his Lectures on Agricultural Chemistry, which is probably more accurate, but much more complicated than either of the modes which we here place before our readers. Sir Humphry Davy's method requires a knowledge of chemistry which very few practical farmers have attained, and requisite instruments of analysis which not many of our readers would be able or willing to procure. Besides, these gentlemen who have a wish to make use of his process have, generally, it is to be presumed, his treatise in possession. We therefore give a description of other processes, which are more simple, and we leave sur-

* See Memoirs Philadelphia Agric. Soc. vol. iii.

* See Memoirs Philadelphia Agricultural Society, vol. iii. pages 131 and 233.

ly in an incipient stage—having been made in reference to a single crop. At some future period the result of these experiments may become the subject of a Communication to the Society, should it develop facts or information of sufficient consequence. My sole object in mentioning this subject is to induce others to make similar experiments. They will require but very little time, land, or expense.

On lime, as a manure, it should be remarked, that in Pennsylvania it is as much in use almost as Gypsum. I am told that it is bought there for 12½ cents the bushel. It has not been much used here—but if it should be ascertained that

it is adapted to our soils, the present price of it would prohibit its use. There can be no doubt that we can make lime as cheap as it is made in Pennsylvania. The increased demand would be very great, and the workers of limestone would receive a greater profit from their enlarged business than they now get by their high price and small amount of business.

In the prosperity of our domestic and household manufactures we have great cause for exultation. Of the former we may truly say, that the fondest expectations of its earliest friends have been more than realized. Even that class of citizens, who, a few years since, scouted the idea of our becoming a manufacturing people, are now the most largely engaged. The mercantile capital has been drawn to a large amount and continues to flow into the manufacturing business. The final disposition which was made of the late Tariff, that excited so much apprehension during the various stages of its debate in Congress, has been approved by the different departments of industry in a series of successful operations under its influence. I am aware that the duty on foreign wool, which was levied by that Tariff, occasioned for a time some uneasiness. But that the American wool grower had equal claims with the American manufacturer for protection from foreign competition, cannot be doubted. In a country like ours, which embraces every variety of climate and almost every production of the earth, that national policy which should not have a reference to the production of the raw material, as well as the manufacture of it, would be short sighted indeed.—So long as a Saxon Buck that costs in Saxony

sufficiently accurate for all the common purposes of husbandry.

In the field to be examined, take earth a little below the surface, from four separate places, about 4 oz. avoirdupois from each. Expose it to the sun, or before the fire, till it is completely dry; and turn it over frequently that it may be well mixed together. From the heap take exactly four ounces, and pass this through a fine sieve, which will allow all the particles of sand and gravel to escape, but which will hold back stones, small fibrous roots, and decayed wood. Weigh the two parts separately, and take a note of each. The stones and other bulky materials are then to be examined apart from the roots and wood. If they are hard and rough to the touch, and scratch glass easily, they are silicious or flinty; if they are, without much difficulty broken to pieces by the fingers, and can be scraped by a knife to powder, they are aluminous or clayey; or if, when put in a wine glass and common vinegar poured upon them, small air bubbles ascend to the top of the liquid, they are calcareous. The finely divided matter, which ran through the sieve, must next undergo the test of experiment. After being weighed, agitate the whole in water, till the earth is taken up from the bottom and mechanically suspended, adding water till this effect be produced. Allow the mass then to settle for two or three minutes; and in that time the sandy particles shall have all sunk to the bottom. Pour off the water, which will then contain the clay in suspension, and the insoluble earth arising from animal and vegetable decomposition. The sand should first be attended to, and if from inspection it be thought either silicious or calcareous in its nature, the requisite tests may be immediately applied. By this time the mixture will have deposited at the bottom of the vessel the clay, and other earths, with the insoluble animal and vegetable matter. After pouring off the water, dry the sediment, and apply a strong heat by placing it on the bottom of a pot ignited to redness, and the animal and vegetable matter will burn and fly off in aeriform products. The remainder lying in the bottom will be found to consist of clay, magnesia, or lime. To obtain accuracy, another 1-4 lb. of earth should be taken from the same heap, and the whole process gone over a second, a third, or even a fourth time, that the operator may rectify any blunders he had previously committed, and be satisfied as to the results of his experiment. He should prepare himself with a pair of fine scales and a set of weights divided at least into ounces and drachms. Although vinegar will detect lime by effervescence, it does not dissolve it so effectually as the nitric or muriatic acid; small quantities of which may be procured from the druggists at no great expense.—*Letters of Agricola.*

Process for analysing soils, given in Memoirs of the New-York Board of Agriculture, vol. 1, p. 7, of the Appendix.

1. A quantity of the soil, including gravelly pebbles of the smallest kind, was pulverized in Wedgwood's mortar.

2. Portions of two hundred grains each, were separately weighed; three of them, it was intended to ascertain the proportion of iron; two, it not.

3. One of the parcels was put into a crucible and heated gradually, constantly stirring it with a dry pine stick, until the stick became a little brownish from the heat, or pressing it against the bottom of the crucible.

it is adapted to our soils, the present price of it would prohibit its use. There can be no doubt that we can make lime as cheap as it is made in Pennsylvania. The increased demand would be very great, and the workers of limestone would receive a greater profit from their enlarged business than they now get by their high price and small amount of business.

In the prosperity of our domestic and household manufactures we have great cause for exultation. Of the former we may truly say, that the fondest expectations of its earliest friends have been more than realized. Even that class of citizens, who, a few years since, scouted the

1. The above was then carefully poured into the scales and again weighed. What was deficient of the 200 grains, was set down as *water*.

2. The parcel was then returned into the crucible, and heated to a high red heat. It was frequently stirred with a glass rod, and the heat was continued until the mass presented no shining particles. After allowing it to cool a little, it was returned into the scales again, and what it wanted of its last weight after being dried, was set down for the *animal and vegetable matter*. Part of this is undoubtedly water, but probably it is not more than should always be considered as attached to this part. It may here be added, that there will be no blackness in the appearance of the soil, if it is sufficiently heated.

3. Let it now be poured in an assay glass, and add half a pint of pure water to it. After repeated stirring for ten minutes, let it stand for about three minutes, to allow the silicious matter to settle. Then pour off all which stands over the silicious part into another glass. Dry this sediment in a high red heat, weigh it, and set it down for the *siliceous part*.

4. Let the part which was transferred to another glass, stand until it settles, leaving the liquid part clear. Pour off the liquid into another glass, dry this sediment with a high red heat, weigh it, and set it down for the *aluminous part*.

5. The remaining liquid was then evaporated in a glass evaporating dish. The solid residuum was scraped off, and weighed for the *soluble salts*.

6. The other parcel of 200 grains was put into a Florence flask, in which half a gill of equal portions of nitric acid and water had previously been poured, and which had also been balanced by weights in the scale. After allowing it to stand about three hours, it was ascertained how much less than 200 grains was to be added to the weight, in order to balance the flask. This was considered as the weight of the carbonic acid that had been expelled. Then by the table of component parts, as 45 to 50, so is this weight of the base. The *carbonate of lime* in the soil was thus ascertained.—The lime, however, must now be subtracted from the siliceous, and the weight of the carbonic acid must be deducted from the animal and vegetable matter; since the heat that burnt out the animal and vegetable matter, also expelled the carbonic acid, and left the lime with the siliceous.

We are aware that part of the quick-lime may remain with the soluble salts, and part of the carbonic acid may still remain with its base and siliceous. The error, however, will be of no consequence in agriculture.

Particular attention was paid to the time required for the alumine to settle. It was observed, that in soils which are adhesive, and retain water a length of time, the time necessary for the alumine to settle, was in the same proportion. It was also found to be a much better criterion for determining the measure of this quality, than the actual proportion of alumine.

Though the above method of analysis is not sufficiently minute for the speculative chemist, yet it does not differ materially even from the most accurate method. Similar portions of soil, taken from the river alluvion of William Still, Esq. of Bethlehem, were analysed according to that of Sir Humphry Davy, given in Henry's Chemistry. The results were as follow:

By the preceding Formula.

Siliceous per cent.	61.5
Alumine,	24.0
Carbonate of lime,	3.5

idea of our becoming a manufacturing people, are now the most largely engaged. The mercantile capital has been drawn to a large amount and continues to flow into the manufacturing business. The final disposition which was made of the late Tariff, that excited so much apprehension during the various stages of its debate in Congress, has been approved by the different departments of industry in a series of successful operations under its influence. I am aware that the duty on foreign wool, which was levied by that Tariff, occasioned for a time some uneasiness. But that the American wool grower had equal claims with the American manufacturer for protection from foreign competition, cannot be doubted. In a country like ours, which embraces every variety of climate and almost every production of the earth, that national policy which should not have a reference to the production of the raw material, as well as the manufacture of it, would be short sighted indeed.—So long as a Saxon Buck that costs in Saxony

Soluble salts,	1.0
Animal and vegetable matter,	4.5
Water,	2.5
	100.0

By Davy's Method.

Siliceous	60.00
Alumine	22.50
Carbonate of lime	3.25
Oxyd of iron	2.75
Muriate of lime	50
Sulphate of magnesia	50
Animal and vegetable matter	4.50
Water	3.50
Loss	2.50
	100.00

AMOS EATON,
T. ROMAN BECK.

The following mode of analysing soils is from a Treatise on Agriculture, first published in the Albany Argus.

1. Take a small quantity of earth from different parts of the field, the soil of which you wish to ascertain, mix them well together and weigh them; put them in an oven, heated for baking bread, and after they are dried, weigh them again, the difference will show the *absorbent power of the earth*. When the loss of weight in 400 grains, amounts to 50, this power is great, and indicates the presence of much animal or vegetable matter; but when it does not exceed 20, the absorbent power is small, and the vegetable matter deficient.

2. Put the dried mass into a vase with one fourth of its own weight of clear water; mix them well together; pour off the dirty water into a second vase and pour on as much clean water as before; stir the contents, and continue the process until the water poured off, is as clear as that poured on the earth. What remains in the first employed vase is called *silicious or calcareous*.

3. The dirty water, collected in the second vase, will form a deposit, which (after pouring off the water) must be dried, weighed and *calculated*. On weighing it after this process, the quantity lost, will show the portion of *animal and vegetable mould contained in the soil*; and,

4. This calcined matter must then be carefully pulverised and weighed, as also the first deposit of sand, but without mixing them. To these apply, separately, sulphuric acid, and what they respectively lose in weight, is the portion of *calcareous or aluminous earths* contained in them. These last may be separated from the mass of soap lye, which dissolves them.

Here is the light we wanted. In knowing the diseases, we find the cure. Clay and sand quality each other; either of these will correct an excess of lime; and magnesian earth, when saturated with *carbonic acid*, becomes fertile."

from \$20 to 10, will sell here for from 300 to \$450, so long can the finer Saxon wool be brought here and sold cheaper than we can raise it, unless government protect us by levying a duty on foreign wool. The last Tariff has settled the condition of the wool grower as well as manufacturer. They both may now proceed and have proceeded with confidence in the faith of the government. New-England and a part of New-York will in a few years, grow the wool for the United States, and our surplus stock will consist in sheep exclusively. The farmer will grow the raw material and the manufacturer will perfect it—possessing a common interest, feeling a mutual dependence, and enjoying equal protection, what may not be expected from this “association for the promotion of agriculture and manufactures”? But the vindication of agricultural societies is no longer necessary.—“About 50 years since the stimulus of shows and rewards was first applied to agricultural and mechanical efforts.” Fifty millions of men in Europe and America have since sanctioned the experiment by its adoption. I state on the authority of the President of the Massachusetts Society, that in France there are as many Societies as there are Departments of Government, about ninety, and that every third year a grand national exhibition takes place at Paris, the *lists of whose premiums* would fill an octavo volume of 350 pages. In England the shows and fairs are not so numerous, but they are quite as efficient. In America we have about 50 Societies, which are earnestly sustained by the first talent and respectability in the country. The Governor of our own state is the President of a county Society. An Ex-President of the United States, who has left the first office in the world, has felt it his duty and his honor to preside over an Agricultural Society in Virginia. There is not a state government in the Union, the prominent judicial and legislative members of which are not the firm supporters of agricultural societies. They are multiplying everywhere, and everywhere are sustained by the public sentiment, under a conviction of their usefulness.

But in aid of our “association for the promotion of agriculture and manufactures,” we possess another interest, for the protection of which all departments of industry and all classes of community are equally concerned. Our efforts for the encouragement of household manufactures are prompted by all the nobler and gentler feelings of our nature, and by every sense of mutual dependency, which the God of nature has established in the principles of social order. It is by that alliance which Providence has implanted in the bosom of parent and daughter,—of brother and sister—of husband and wife, and thank God the only *holy alliance* which is sanctioned by the religion of freemen, that our habits of household industry are sustained. To the incitements of filial piety, fraternal affection and parental love, we have added the stimulus of the love of fame; and it is matter of proud exultation, that in these latter days of effeminate luxury the stimulus is still felt, and that our fair sisters, like the matrons of the first republic, do not disdain the honors of the distaff and loom.

It was to have been expected that the diversion of female labor, from our household to our national manufactures, would have curtailed our exhibitions. But to our surprise we are enabled

this year to witness its increase. To the unsuccessful as well as the successful candidates, permit me, as the presiding officer of the Society, to tender our thanks for the very splendid exhibition they have enabled us to make. Nor can I forbear expressing my personal gratification, that during the first and necessarily the only year of my presidency, this very interesting object of our association has been most successfully sustained. Allow me also to suggest, that however squeamish a false taste and the quackery of academic association, may have rendered a few individuals, there are no accomplishments in our modern system of education which ought to supplant those industrious habits, that have made our mothers both useful and respectable, and our country independent and glorious. The intelligence and moral worth of the sex are the pledges of a nation's greatness—for it is by the mother's gentle care and correct instructions, that the first impressions are made and the youthful character is formed—but woe to that country, whose women are estranged from their natural domestic sphere, by a false sense of female dignity!

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From the American Farmer.

COB MEAL.

Springdale, Dec. 23, 1825.

DEAR SIR.—From communications in the Farmer, I discover that the republication by you, the 25th ultimo, of a letter from the Rev. H. C. Perley, of New Rowley, Mass. to the Editor of the New England Farmer, has brought to exposition a diversity of opinion upon a very important and interesting question with farmers; I mean the advantage of *cob-meal* in keeping and fattening cattle.

Possessing a little experience in this matter, I conceive it proper to throw my mite into the scale, and hope it may lead others to similar experiments, and a like communication of the result. If, as I conceive, the use of *cob meal* forms an important item in the economy of fattening cattle, it is time the attention of farmers was directed to it. Having attached to a mill in my possession a machine for breaking plaster, cobs, &c. I was led to various experiments with a view of ascertaining, if practicable, the relative value of the cob with the corn it produces. I was well aware of the difficulty of making any experiment, connected with our profession, that would not still leave an opening for scepticism; and therefore determined to vary and repeat, until at least my own mind was perfectly satisfied. Knowing that distillation generally afforded the surest means of ascertaining that any matter contains nutritive, or saccharine properties, I had ground, and taken to my distillery, several bushels of cobs. They were scalded (as we do the meal of the grain,) with boiling water; then mingled with cold water and yeast. From the rapid fermentation which soon succeeded, I was fully satisfied that there was present, saccharine matter. The next morning the vinous fermentation ceased, and the acetous commenced, which confirmed and fixed all my impressions. The valuable properties being so quickly destroyed by the second fermentation, I thought it impolitic to risk the burning of my stills, and the beer was thrown out.

The only question now remaining to be sol-

ved in my mind was, whether the digestive organs of animals were sufficiently strong to extract from the cob its nutritive properties. To ascertain this, I commenced feeding my hogs with the meal produced by grinding the cob and corn together, instead of the corn exclusively, and soon discovered that the cob destroyed with them the good effects of the meal; that their stomachs were not sufficiently strong to war with the woody parts of the cob; that they sickened and pined under it. I next made the experiment with my horses, and was soon driven to the same deduction. I discovered that its distending and nutritive was counteracted by its indigestible properties. By this time my opinion began to vacillate; stubborn facts presented themselves to my mind, and my favourite theory stood before me “like the baseless fabric of a vision.” But there was one more experiment to be made, and upon that depended much; it was the average of my hopes; it was either to knock in the head altogether my speculations, or to convince me of the utility of feeding the cob to our horned cattle at least. I was in the habit of giving, at the time the experiment was made, to some beef cattle then on hand, about five bushels of corn meal per day; with this quantity I effected my object of keeping them in the state they were received from the grass. They were not fattening at the time. I changed from five bushels *fine meal* per day, to five bushels of *cob and grain meal*. There was not the slightest perceptible difference in the keep of the cattle, after continuing this some time. I then commenced giving them five bushels *fine meal* again, mingled with the *cob, yielded by that quantity*. My cattle immediately commenced fattening, and gave me assurances in their slick hair, sprightly eyes, and frolicking disposition, that with them there was *perfect digestion*, and that they were in a healthy and thriving state. It is worthy of remark and particular notice, that while I fed with *cob and corn meal*, I never discovered one of them cloyed for a moment.—They ate with the greatest avidity, at all times, what was given them.

These experiments, thus carefully made, and their effects investigated by myself, have forced upon me this conclusion: that *cob and corn meal is too heating and indigestible for hogs or horses—but is worthy of the highest consideration as a food for horned cattle.*

Very respectfully, yours,
WM. M. BARTON.

Smelting Iron with Schuylkill Coal.—We stated a short time since, that the Messrs Potts had erected a blast furnace for smelting iron ore at this place. Those gentlemen have for some time been making experiments upon pig iron and iron ore, with Anthracite Coal. It affords us much pleasure to state, that they fully succeeded in smelting the pig iron, entirely with Anthracite, and that they could procure an increase of iron, of from ten to fifteen per cent, in weight. They have now discovered, that by adding one bushel of stone coal to seven of charcoal, a furnace will carry twice the weight of ore that it would without the stone coal. Or in other words, that one bushel of stone coal will save, in every charge, seven bushels of charcoal. And in addition that the *gait* of the furnace is thereby so much checked, as to require from four to six charges less in every twenty four hours, or that the fire is nearly one third more durable. They add, that the more pure the iron ore, the more successful will be the process.

Miner's Journal,

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

No. 9.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

The Committee on Agricultural Experiments, recommend that the Trustees authorize the Treasurer of the Society to pay premiums to the following persons, in addition to those named in their report of the 20th of October last, to wit:—

To Messrs. TRISTRAM and HELEN LITTLE, of Newbury, in the county of Essex, twenty dollars, for having raised the greatest quantity of Mangel Wurtzel, being 921 bushels on one acre. A description of their culture is as follows, "upon a clay soil, the most stubborn and sterile that we think of tilling, the said lot has lain down to grass since the year 1812, until the summer of 1823, when it was ploughed, and planted with potatoes, and would not have been ploughed then but to destroy the white weed with which it is infested; the soil on the most part of the lot is so thin that in ordinary cases it breaks and cracks; the other part of the lot is more fit for the plough; this will show that the Mangel Wurtzel root will thrive on a clay, though perhaps not to that size which it will do on a more loamy soil. In 1821 this piece of land was cultivated with potatoes, and manured in the hill with about 10 ox cart loads of good manure to the acre; and yielded about 100 bushels. In April 1825, the land was twice ploughed, one plough following the other, which threw it up in ridges about one rod and a half wide, and wide furrows were left to carry off the superfluous moisture. The ridges made smooth with a harrow, and furrows opened on the ridges about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, and 10 ox cart loads of compost manure were put in the furrows, which was covered with a double mould-board plough; they were sowed and cultivated similar to the statement made in page 215, vol. VIII of the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository; and harvested between the 1st and 11th of November; the produce was 23 loads and 16 bushels; 2 average loads were weighed, the weigher's certificate will show the weight of the crop.

Messrs. T. and H. LITTLE are also entitled to the Society's premium of \$20, for having raised the greatest quantity of Barley, being 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels on an acre; "the soil is a clay loam, in 1824 was planted with potatoes and manured with about 30 ox cart loads of manure to the acre, the manure was principally marsh mud, put in the drill, and something like 200 bushels were obtained. In 1825, April 23d, it was ploughed, and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of Barley were sowed on the same, 4 loads of dirt or dust drawn from under the barn were spread on one half of the piece, on the other part one half load of leached ashes were spread, which half load, thin as the dressing was, we think was as good as the dressing on the other part—it was harvested on the 27th of July, threshed as soon as convenient; and the aggregate was 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels."

To JOSEPH LITTLE, Esq. of Newbury, the premium of \$20 for having raised the greatest quantity of common English Turnips on one acre, being 811 bushels; "the soil, says Mr LITTLE, is

what would be generally clayey loam; it had been 7 years to grass, and so long without any manure that it produced short of one half a ton of Hay when it was taken off the last of June; the first of July it was ploughed and harrowed well, after which it was furrowed at a distance of nearly 3 feet, and 25 ox cart loads of compost manure strewed along the furrows, the compost was made of 13 loads of strong earth, taken from pond holes and sunken places, and 6 loads from under the beds of the cattle in the barn; and the same number of loads from the vaults of privy houses; which was twice or thrice thrown over for the purpose of equalizing the whole as to strength; the manure was then covered with a double mould-board plough, the seed was sown with a machine made for the purpose, one row on each ridge; the quantity of seed was nearly 4 pounds, perhaps half that quantity would have been sufficient; the ridges were rolled over with a hand roller; when the Turnips were of some bigness they were thinned by hand at a distance of about 3 inches, and afterwards were hoed once only; but the weeds were pulled out by hand; the crop was harvested the 1st of November, by myself and boy, and my hired man by the name of Kimbison, whose certificate is enclosed; there were by accurate measurement 811 bushels. The entire expense of ploughing, harrowing, getting the seed into the ground, including \$25 for the manure, was fifty-three dollars."

To PAYSON WILLIAMS, Esq. of Fitchburgh, for having raised the greatest quantity of Spring Wheat on one acre, being 37 bushels, the premium of \$20; the culture of his crop as follows: "after taking off a crop of Potatoes (500 bushels) raised in 1824, and about the setting in of winter, the field was thrown into ridges by alternate back furrows; I had two ends to answer by this furrowing: the field being a slightly inclined plane, pitching to the east, would drain sooner the following spring without danger of washing; and, secondly, to learn if the family of grubs would stand our hard winters in the open air. About the middle of April I split the ridges, and when sufficiently warm and dry, ploughed the other way deep and fine—sowed 3 bushels of Gilman wheat, well limed, 1 bushel of Herds Grass and Red Top, and 4 pounds of Red Clover seed—harrowed this in across the furrow; at this time the soil was warm and finely pulverized, except several rods at the south end of the lot, which was rather moist; the roller was now passed over the field. The 1-4th part of the field, the most moist, was again ploughed and harrowed; this part of the field, at harvest, showed large straw, but less amount of ear or head than that left under the roller. I mention the result of this experiment the more readily, as I had previously been much averse to the use of the roller at the time of sowing, but am now of the opinion, that if the earth be light and warm at sowing, the roller may be used to advantage, if the land be not too rocky, inasmuch as all small stones may be put out of the way of the scythe; the crop of wheat probably enduring the drought better. When the Wheat plants were about 4 inches high, I sowed on them 1 barrels of strong wood ashes; whether the ashes had any effect to check the worm or maggot which had usually attacked my wheat at the root, I know not; but will state that no such attack was suffered the present season. The

Wheat was cradled the 27th of July; on the 22th and 29th it was bound up—the number of sheaves being about 900, and carted to the barn—Sept. 6th the threshing was finished, the crop being 37 bushels & 4 quarts of excellent Wheat so pure from the mixture of other grain, that I think I may hazard the assertion that not 100 kernels of any other grain can be found in the whole product. I weighed one bushel and found it to be 65 pounds; the superfine flour from the same being 17 pounds, with several pounds of middlings. The straw when hoed being remarkably light, I consider equal to one ton of good hay. You will perceive, Gentlemen, that my expenses on crops are generally much beyond my brethren of the soil; yet I do affirm that a wheat crop can be profitably grown in old Massachusetts, if our lands be properly prepared. The value of the crop \$45.50—entire expense of raising the same \$32.92.

Mr WILLIAMS is also entitled to the Society's premium of \$20 for having raised the greatest quantity of Potatoes, being 600 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels on one acre: "the field is near the top of a gentle swell or hill inclining to the South and East, the soil a deep yellow loam, bedded on a stratum of blue gravel, the hardness of a well beaten road, the field 7 years ago produced an amount sufficient to draw the Society's premium for the greatest crop of Potatoes,—the year following the Society's premium for the greatest quantity of Spring, Gilman Wheat; since that period I have taken from it from one to two tons of Hay annually. In the fall of 1824, the sward was turned under; the following Spring after spreading on 13 loads of unfermented manure from sheep and neat cattle, it was cross ploughed, harrowed down, and furrowed 3 feet distant, and one large potatoe placed at two feet distance the other way, and lightly covered; the planting was finished the middle of May; weeding finished the 1st of June; the 2d and last hoeing the last of June; after which the weeds were pulled as occasion required, till the tops of the potatoes covered the ground. The excessive drought the past Summer was undoubtedly an injury to the crop, but not to so great a degree as to other fields planted in the old fashion way 1 foot asunder, as at the most critical time my vines covered the ground, thereby interposing a partial shield to the scorching rays of an almost killing sun. From repeated experiments I am confirmed in the belief that in our mode of culture 3 feet by 2 feet is as good, and probably the best distance for Potatoes. The kind of seed used the present season were in part the Rio de la Plata or Reds, and part Pennsylvania Blues; their produce side by side was nearly equal. The quantity of seed used was 30 bushels of the finest Potatoes of the preceding Crop; small unripe seed never should be planted; the Crop was harvested between the 23d and 29th of October, the amount 600 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels, many of which weighed 2 lbs. each. Before closing this statement I will give it as my opinion that had I placed the manure in the hills, instead of spreading it on and ploughing in the same, I should not have had 500 bushels; and as my further belief that had there been no drought I should have had over 700 bushels from the acre. The value of the Crop \$452.33, the entire expense of breaking up the field, of the manure, and spreading on the same, hoeing, harrowing, and harvesting the Crop, \$51.23, leaving a profit of \$97.55."

To Mr LEONARD HILL, of East Bridgewater, in the County of Plymouth, the premium of \$20 for having raised the greatest quantity of Flax on half an acre, being 310 lbs. Mr Hill's description of his culture is as follows: "In Sept. 1823 I broke up a piece of ground, being a part of my farm which before had produced some small Crops of Hay; it is a level field, and the soil of a clay loam; there was by estimation about half an acre in the piece; in the Spring of 1821 it was twice ploughed, and manured with 25 Cart loads of Barn manure, and planted with Indian Corn, producing about 25 bushels. In April last it was again ploughed, harrowed, and cross ploughed; previous to the last ploughing 24 Cart loads of good manure were spread upon it, and then again 15 bushels of dry ashes were scattered over it; afterwards it was twice harrowed; the 2nd day of May I sowed 5 pecks of clean Flax seed over the piece, and again harrowed it over with a brush harrow; about the 25th of July the Flax was pulled and housed, and as soon as dry the seed was beaten off, cleaned, measured, amounting to 7½ bushels; the Flax was spread about the middle of September, and rotted, and then housed again; in the month of November it was dressed out clean for market, and weighed; the whole quantity taken from 92 rods, was 357 lbs. the expense of cultivation, dressing, &c. was \$23 50 cents."

To the Rev. MERRILL ALLEN, of Pembroke, in the County of Plymouth, \$20, for his experiment to prove the best season and mode of laying down lands to Grass. Mr ALLEN makes the following statement: "Several disappointments in my expectation of a Crop of Grass after sowing the seed in the Spring with Grain, induced me as early as the year 1817 to try the effects of Autumnal sowing; my first experiment was made on about 16 rods of land, a part of which was sowed in the month of October with Rye and Herds Grass, and the residue with Herds Grass seed alone; the cold weather did not commence very early in that year, and both the Rye, and Grass, had considerably extended their roots before winter. In the following Summer at the time of reaping, the Grass had grown so tall among the Rye that much of it was cut with the sickle; but it appeared less healthy and vigorous than the Grass which was sowed alone; this produced nearly a full Crop the first year, and endured unusually well afterwards. The next year the Crop where the Rye had been raised, appeared to me to be considerably better than usual after Spring sowing with grain, but less than on the other part; the result of this experiment encouraged me to sow Grass seed in the Fall, and without Grain. In several successive years I ploughed and sowed my fields after Indian Harvest; the Crops were generally much more abundant than Spring sowing; but in some instances when the Autumn proved cold, the first Crop was imperfect, and intermixed with some weeds; I supposed earlier sowing would be more certainly successful; and in 1820, about an acre and a quarter of land, which had been naked fallowed, was sowed with Herds Grass, and Red Clover, between the 1st and 20th of September. In 1821, the Herds Grass was ripe for cutting; at the usual season 15th of July, it was unusually tall, but not so thick set as in subsequent years;

very little of the Clover appeared the first year; it increased in the 2nd and 3rd years; the usual order seemed to be exactly reversed in this instance. When Clover and Herds Grass are sowed with Spring Grain, the first Crop is chiefly Clover; afterwards there is a greater proportion of Herds Grass; this circumstance has led many farmers to the conclusion that it requires more time to establish the roots of Herds Grass in the earth, and prepare them to produce a full Crop, than it does the roots of Clover; every experiment I have made has tended to prove this a wrong conclusion, and that Herds Grass naturally comes forward earlier than Clover, the reason why the appearance has so often been otherwise, probably is the obstruction produced by the Grain Crop on the growth of the Grass; the Clover being a tap rooted plant, is not so much obstructed as the Herds Grass; and drawing some of its nourishment from a greater depth, it soon ascends the injury; unobstructed by Grain, I have observed that Herds Grass always takes the lead of Clover in its growth. In the Spring of 1823 I ploughed about 3 acres of land on which Indian Corn grew the preceding year; nearly half the field was a cold clayey soil, and the residue a gravelly knoll; it was sowed the 1st of May with Oats, Herds Grass, and Clover seed; another field of 3 acres, the soil clayey, and apparently of the same quality with the low part of the other field, was naked fallowed; it was ploughed 4 or 5 times, and sowed with Herds Grass and Clover, the 1st of September; the comparison could properly be made only between the low part of the first field, and this, where there was no perceivable difference in the character of the soils: in 1821 the quantity of Hay per acre on the land sowed in the Fall was at least double to that on the land sowed in the Spring, and with Grain; the past season the difference was not as great, yet very observable. The same experiment was repeated in 1821 on about 4 acres of light sandy soil; the seed on the fallowed land in that year was sowed the last of August: the season was uncommonly dry; and where Oats were sowed scarcely any Herds Grass appeared the past season; but that part sowed with grass seed alone produced a good crop for light soil, and at this time there appears to be on it a sufficient number of grass plants, while the other part of the field looks like exhausted land. From the results of these several experiments I am led to believe the best time to commit grass seed to the earth, is from the 15th of August to the 15th of September; this time seems to accord with the intentions of nature, it is the season of ripeness in the seed when it spontaneously falls on the ground; Grass seed which is sowed in the last of Summer, or the beginning of Autumn, is rarely if ever obstructed in its early growth by drought, which often proves destructive to young Grass in the Summer months; it gets firm hold of the ground before Winter, and in the following Spring grows more rapidly than Grass on land which has been hardened by the heat of Summer, and the growth of a Grain Crop. The season which appears to me to be the best for sowing Grass seed, is far from being the most convenient for farmers; they cannot often do it at that time without too little preparation of the soil to receive seed, or

the loss of one Crop; my experiments have proved to my own satisfaction, that much later sowing is preferable to Spring sowing with Grain; in one instance I prepared the land late in the Fall, and cast the seed on the snow, with very good success; on fields designed to be alternately in Grass, and tillage, the common practice of sowing Grass seed in the Spring with Grain, may consist with good husbandry, for as often as wet seasons ensue, the Grass will prosper tolerably well, and in case of a drought which destroys the Grass, the rotation may be changed without any other loss than that of the seed; but on fields which are unsuitable for frequent ploughing, when we wish to have the cultivated Grasses remain as long as possible; and on sandy soils, where it is difficult to get a sufficient number of Grass plants established, the loss of a single Crop is trifling, in comparison with the gain which will be realized by sowing Grass seed in the month of August." In awarding this premium the Committee do not mean to admit that the experiment of Mr Allen proves conclusively that his is the best method of laying down land to Grass; but that the labour, and result of his several experiments, induce them to recommend that the premium be awarded to him.

To E. HENSEY DERRY, Esq. the premium of \$30, for having raised the past season on about 14 acres "the greatest quantity of Vegetables, grain, peas, and beans excepted, for winter consumption, on his own farm," to wit:

Cabbages, at 56 lbs. per bushel	1503
Pumpkins, 7 ox-cart loads	284
Potatoes	415
Mangel Wurtzel	2036¾
Sugar Beets	914
Russian Radish	90
English Turnips	1026

Bushels 5638¾

Mr DERRY makes the following communication: I have placed the Potatoes, Mangel Wurtzel, and Sugar Beets in my barn cellars; the Russian Radish, and English Turnips on the Barn floors, and covered them with salt hay; for the Cabbages I have taken a piece of grass ground in an airy situation, placed them upside down, close to each other, and covered them with a light covering of seaweed. This method of preserving my vegetables I have practised several years, and found it to succeed perfectly well — The land in tillage this year is estimated at about 14 acres. I expect to winter from 20 to 30 Cows, together with some young stock. The cost of each particular kind of vegetable, it would be extremely difficult for me to ascertain, the work of my farm being very much blended. I should think the Cabbages were raised at the least expense, next the English Turnips; then the Sugar Beets, and Mangel Wurtzel; and all of them at as little expense per acre as an acre of potatoes."

For having raised the greatest quantity of Indian Corn, on an acre; Winter Wheat, Rye, Millet, Carrots, Common Beets, Sugar Beets, Parsnips, Ruta Baga, Onions, Cabbages, Peas and Beans, no premiums have the present year been claimed.

For the Committee,

THOMAS L. WINTHROP, *Chairman*.
Boston, Dec. 10, 1825.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1826.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Milford, (N. H.) Jan. 6, 1825.

MR EDITOR—One of the great advantages of Agricultural Societies and Agricultural papers, is, that a valuable discovery possessed by a single farmer, or a small neighborhood, may be disseminated through a large section of the country.

One of my present difficulties is this, that two churnings of cream, the produce of cows, all forward with calf, (except one that is fallow) cannot be converted into butter. The cream was put into what is called a barrel churn, of at least twenty years' service in the family, and was turned as usual, for a number of days, except at necessary intervals for rest and sleep. I then borrowed an old fashioned dash churn and tried the experiment thoroughly in that. But all our exertions were fruitless. This kind of disappointment from winter cream has before occasionally happened in my family; and is not, I believe, a strange occurrence in dairies. I am aware that a cow forward with calf and kept on hay, does not yield milk abounding so fully in that quality which goes to butter, as a cow at grass.—Still there can be no doubt, I think, but that there is the butter quality in the milk and cream in a good degree. So that the principal difficulty lies in the art of separating the butter from the buttermilk.

I wish to be informed through your paper, which I take, of a sovereign remedy in this case.

One question now. Does the bag of a heifer become more capacious, so as to be capable of holding more milk, thereby rendering the cow more valuable, by having her first calf late in the season, and after a long run in fresh feed? NEW HAMPSHIRE.

By the Editor. Dr. Anderson, a famous writer on agricultural and economical topics, relates the following circumstance, which with his judicious reflections thereon may be useful to all who wish to derive the greatest possible profit from the most useful of domestic animals.

"A friend of mine, who kept only a single cow for the use of his own family, bought in one (from a person who kept from fifteen to twenty cows, chiefly for the purpose of rearing calves, but in a subsidiary view for the dairy) which was recommended as an excellent cow, that gave a large quantity of milk for her size, and that of a most excellent quality. This last was a circumstance of great convenience to my friend, who took care to taste the milk and found it excellent. I believe before the bargain was finally completed. But, although that milk was thick and rich to the taste, it never could be made to yield one bit of butter, though they tried every method that could be devised for that purpose; on which account he was obliged very soon to part with the cow. Now it chanced that this cow had given milk for three seasons before she was sold without its having been discovered or suspected that her milk did not give as much butter as that of any other cow in the dairy.

"The experiment proves, in the first place that there may be individual cows among a great number, which yield milk that possesses qualities, extremely different from those in general of that breed, although to the eye and the taste it appears not to differ from those at all;

and therefore it behoves every person who wishes to conduct this business with a proper degree of attention and economy always, to ascertain the qualities of every cow individually as soon as she is turned into the dairy; otherwise he may, like the person to whom this cow originally belonged, be going on for years together, and never know that he is subjecting himself to a great expense daily, without deriving any return from it. Innumerable other benefits will be found to result from the practice of keeping each cow's milk as separate as possible, and examining it individually very often; for not only may the milk of one cow be, upon the whole, of a much inferior quality to that of another, and yield a much poorer return, which might thus be discovered; but it may also happen that from casual disease, or other circumstances the milk of one cow, may become tainted at a particular time with a peculiar taste or other quality, which may greatly injure the whole stock if it be mixed with it, and occasion loss, and other unaccountable inconvenience to the owner, which by this caution might be avoided: besides he will thus avoid the danger of being induced, with that hasty decisiveness so common in rural affairs, to attribute the effects which arise from this unsuspected source to other circumstances, that have had no influence whatever upon it. From these considerations, I should recommend it as an invariable practice in every dairy, to keep each cow's milk separate on the first day of every month at least throughout the year, for the purpose of ascertaining the quantity and quality of the milk yielded by every one of them individually. Were this practice strictly adhered to, it would advance the practical knowledge of the dairy more in the space of one year, than can be done in the random mode of procedure usually adopted in a century."

We give this extract as an article of importance, though it may not apply to the case mentioned by our correspondent. It appears that the cream, which he could not convert to butter, by the common methods, was the produce of several cows, and it is not probable that all those cows, like the one mentioned by Dr. Anderson, was incapable of yielding milk, which could be converted into butter. We are inclined to think that some other cause operated in this case.

It is asserted by those, who appear to be best acquainted with the philosophy of butter-making that the temperature of a dairy should if possible, be kept between 50 and 55 of Fahrenheit. Indeed we doubt whether it is not as difficult to make butter at a low temperature, as it is ice at a high temperature. When milk or cream is nearly at the freezing point, the oily or (as chemists call them) *butyrous* or *butyraceous* particles cannot be made to adhere to each other. They must be brought up to the *sicking point*, by some adequate means. The agitation on such occasions, creates no new product in the milk. The *caseous* or cheese making particles, the *butyrous*, or butter making particles, and the *serous* or more watery particles, which constitute whey or buttermilk, exist in cream or milk as well before as after churning. Butter is made by agitating oily or buttermaking particles and forcing them against other particles of the same nature. But if these particles are as cold as ice they will not unite with each other any

more than would drops or globules of tallow in icecold water.

On the other hand if the temperature of the cream or milk is too high, the butter-making particles will not cohere. You may make "*the butter come*," but you cannot "*gather it*" into a mass of any solidity. Hence the use of ice houses and spring houses in the summer season for keeping cream and milk cool. Indeed our butter-makers in general seem to be sensible that cream should be warmed in winter, before it can be converted into butter. But they commonly use awkward and inadequate means to produce this effect; such as seating a wooden churn near the fire. The wood being an imperfect conductor of heat, the cream remains about as cold as ever. Another method of warming the cream is to pour as much boiling water into it as will bring it to the temperature of milk just from the cow. Another mode is to mix with your cold cream four or five times its quantity of milk warm from the cow. But the *Domestic Encyclopedia* says that "Decisive experiments have been made, in order to ascertain whether it be more profitable to churn the whole milk, or only the cream which the milk produces; it was found that one day's milk of a particular cow, churned by itself, yielded only 12oz. of butter; and the cream of two day's milk produced 3lbs. 2oz. Hence it appears to be more profitable to collect the cream, and churn it, than to churn the whole milk. Cream butter is likewise the richer of the two."

This, however, should seem to apply only to churning *new milk*, for we learn from the same work that "The following method of preparing butter is advantageously practised in Holland. When the cows are milked, the fluid is poured into pans, till it becomes perfectly cold; it is then stirred two or three times in the day, so that the cream and milk may more intimately combine, and if it be agitated till a spoon will nearly stand upright, the butter thus obtained is held in high esteem. As soon as the milk acquires a proper consistence, it is poured into a churn, worked for an hour, and when the butter begins to form, one or two pails of cold water are added, in proportion to the capacity of the vessel; with a view to separate the milk with greater facility.

"After the butter is taken out of the churn it is repeatedly washed and kneaded in pure water, till the last effusion be clear and free from milk. In this simple manner a large portion of butter is gained from an equal proportion of milk, and which is not only more firm and sweet, but also remains fresh for a longer time than that usually made in England, while the buttermilk is more palatable."

Where buttermilk can be disposed of to good advantage, it is probably good economy to churn the night's and morning's milk every day, which we are told is the practice of some dairy men in the vicinity of Boston. In other cases the method last above described, or setting the milk for cream, will be advisable. But in all cases the temperature of the cream, at the time of churning, is an object of prime importance.

Proceedings of Congress.

SENATE. DEC. 29. Mr Holmes reported a bill to provide for the security of public money in the hands of Clerks, Attorneys, Marshals, and their deputies, which was read twice.

DEC. 30—A bill prescribing the mode of deciding controversies between the States, was introduced.

JAN. 3—The Vice President communicated a Treasury Report, giving the aggregate quantity of imported wines, with the rate of duties paid thereon, which, after some remarks from Mr Lloyd, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

JAN. 4—A motion was laid on the table for inquiring into the expediency of establishing a Navy Yard within the limits of Narraganset Bay, Rhode Island.—The Revolutionary Pensioners' appropriation bill was passed.

HOUSE. DEC. 30—A resolution was offered, relative to reducing the duties paid on Teas and Coffee.

JAN. 3—Mr Hamilton from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to authorize the settlement of the claims of Massachusetts, was read twice and committed.—Mr Webster from the Committee on the Judiciary, made a report that the petition of Thomas Cooper to have restored to him a fine paid under the Seditious Law, might be withdrawn. After some debate it was decided that the report and memorial should be printed.—Mr Webster likewise reported a resolution, that it is expedient to establish by law a uniform system of bankruptcy, which was referred to a Committee of the whole.—A resolution calling on the President for a list of appointments given by the Executive to members of Congress since the foundation of the Government and the State or Territory by them represented, was agreed to.—The House in Committee discussed the bill "Further to amend the Judicial System of the United States." Mr Webster supported the bill in a long and able speech, when the Committee rose, reported progress and obtained leave to sit again.

Massachusetts Legislature.

SENATE. JAN. 4—Mr Mitch. H. Treasurer and Receiver General, made a report of the receipts & expenditures of the Treasury. By this it appears that the cash in the Treasury, Jan. 1st 1825, amounted to \$29,579 68, and on the 1st of Jan. 1826 to \$26,456 25.

JAN. 6—An order passed both Houses instructing the Committee on Roads and Canals to inquire whether any practical and useful improvements have been made in the construction of Rail Ways and of Steam Carriages thereon, so as to admit of their being successfully introduced into this Commonwealth; and if so, whether it is expedient to extend thereto the aid and encouragement of this Commonwealth.

JAN. 7—A memorial of the town of Charlestown in favor of the petition of John Skinner and others for a free Bridge over Charles river, was referred to a Committee.

JAN. 9—The Hon. Mr Winthrop from the Com. on Public Lands reported a resolution for referring the subject of certain undivided lands in Maine, &c. to the 2d Wednesday of the first session of the next General Court.—A Committee was appointed to consider what alterations, if any, are necessary in the several acts relative to poor prisoners committed on execution for debt.

HOUSE. JAN. 6—The Committee on Education was ordered to inquire into the expediency of empowering the inhabitants of School Districts to remove their school houses.—A resolution passed relative to the expenses of persons imprisoned for debt—also respecting costs in criminal cases before Justices of the Peace. A communication was received from the Warden of the State Prison, relative to the expenses of the same for the last ten years.

JAN. 7—The Committee on Banks was instructed to inquire if any and what alterations were requisite to be made in the laws relating to the establishing and paying for County Roads.

JAN. 9—The Committee on Banks was instructed to consider the expediency of taxing all banks in this commonwealth for their increased capital.

Expedition.—A Factory, extending in Dover N. H. two hundred and fifty-three feet long on the front, and six stories high, and one hundred and eighty feet long on the wing fronting on the river, and seven stories, which was begun the last week in October, was in readiness to receive the roof last week. About two millions of brick have been used in the building.

Blockstone Canal.—The Annual Meeting of the Company for this Communication from the *Heart* of this Commonwealth to the capital of Rhode-Island, was held on Wednesday last. The report of the Commissioners shows that the enterprise is in vigorous prosecution. \$10,000 had been received by the Treasurer, and \$31,900 expended. Contracts had been made for the excavation of a large part of the Canal; and Mr. HURCHISON (formerly engaged in the Grand Canal of New-York) was in activity. The Canal Commissioners are Edward Carrington, Stephen H. Smith, and Moses B. Ives, of Providence, John W. Lincoln and John Davis, of Worcester, and Joseph Thayer, of Bridge.

Flax.—A patent for ten years has just been obtained in France for a machine for spinning flax. Bonaparte promised a reward of a million of francs to the inventor of such a machine.

Broken Banks.—In looking over a Bank Note Table published at New York, Dec. 30, we counted nearly twenty Banks that had failed or stopped payment.

The estimated value of articles exported from New Orleans, during the year ending the 30th of September, 1825, was about twenty-three millions of dollars, of which there was upwards of fifteen millions in Cotton.

New Orleans.—The weather was very cold in New Orleans during the first week in December; the people were shivering and ice formed a considerable thickness. The old creole negroes say the climate has changed for the worse, since the Americans purchased the country!

A translation of parts of Mr WEBSTER'S Dunbar Hill Address has appeared in the Paris paper.

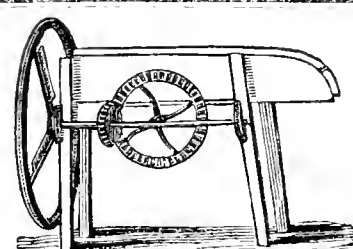
In the Legislature of Georgia, Resolutions have been moved, expressing a deserved confidence in the Government of the United States, and a patriotic attachment to the Union.

Bricks.—The U. S. Engineer, at Wilmington, North Carolina, has advertised to receive proposals for furnishing 6,000,000 of hard burned bricks, deliverable at the mouth of Cape Fear river, during the months of July, Oct. and Dec. 1826. Proposals will be received until the 28th Feb. next.

The acting Governor of Florida, has recommended to the Legislature, to exempt Gen. Lafayette's land from taxes, and to invite the General to come and reside on them—and he has recommended to the people to see that no injury is done to the General's property.

The National Journal of Wednesday contains an official list of recent promotions and appointments in the army of the U. S.

* An article from Providence on Lightning Rods, and the inquiry of "C." on Cob Mills, will be inserted next week.



FOR SALE, at the Agricultural Warehouse 102 State Street, one of WILLS' improved and very superior Cylindrical HAY and STRAW CUTTERS. This machine will cut with the greatest ease from 75 to 100 bushels of hay or straw per hour with the labour of one man and a boy. This cutting may be varied from one half to three inches in length.

A great improvement in this machine is in the side gearing, which enables one person to work and tend the machine and at the same time cuts four strokes with one revolution of the wheel.

Likewise, one of EASTMAN'S Cylindrical STRAW CUTTERS, with a general assortment of improved Horizontal and Vertical machines.

SAFFORD'S Improved ditto,—DUTCH HAND do. with best cast steel knives. The very little labour re-

quired in working these several machines to advantage and the great saving made in preparing fodder in this way, render them among the most useful with the practical and experimental farmer.

JAQUES' Improved Corn Sheller with fly wheel and conical cylinder; the most approved machine for the purpose in use. With a very general assortment of wrought and cast iron ploughs.

HOWARD'S Improved Patent wrought and cast Iron Ploughs. From the superior workmanship and peculiar form of the mould board, and land side, it is considered the most perfect plough now in use.

About 50 dozen of very superior patent Steel MANURE and HAY FORKS.—Common do.

One London made patent CORN-MILL, for grinding or cracking corn, or well calculated for pulverizing soda, &c.

Improved patent CHURNS,—the best thing of the kind we have ever seen.

About 2000 sets of WILLS' Patent BLIND SPRINGS of various sizes, calculated to suit every description of Blinds, with hinges to fit.

The utility of these springs has been fairly tested in course of the past season, and proved beyond doubt their superior advantage over the common mode of fastening, by perfectly securing the Blind, and preventing that destruction of blind and Windows, that so commonly take place.

Likewise a great variety of Agricultural tools, &c.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.
[Corrected every Thursday evening.]

	FROM	TO
	D. C.	D. C.
APPLES, best,	100	1 75
ASHES, pot, 1st sort,	102 60	
peal do.	105 00	110 00
BEANS, white,	2 00	2 25
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new,	9 50	
" No 1, new,	3 00	
" No 2, new,	6 50	
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1. new,		16
CHEESE, new milk,	7	9
skimmed milk,	3	4
FLAX	10	12
FLAX SEED	95	1 00
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St	6 00	
Genesee,	6 00	
Rye, best,	2 50	3 00
GRAIN, Rye,		75
Corn		30
Barley	50	
Oats		46
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort, new,	9	10
HOPS, No 1, Inspection	3	11
LIME,		98
OIL, Linsed, Phil. and Northern		85
PLASTER PARIS retails at	4 50	4 75
PORK, Bone Middlings, new,	15 00	
mess, do.	13 00	
Cargo, No 1, do.	12 50	
SEEDS, Hard's Grass,	1 75	2 00
Clover	7	3
WOOL, Merino, full blood, wash	75	1 20
do do unwashed	40	45
do 3-4 washed	45	50
do 1-2 do	37	42
Native	60	75
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort	52	55
do Spinning, 1st sort	40	45
PROVISION MARKET.		
BEEF, best pieces	8	11
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	6	7
" whole hogs,	5	6
VEAL,	4	6
MUTTON,	5	8
POULTRY,	6	8
BUTTER, keg & tub,	16	20
lump, best,	20	22
EGGS,		25
MEAL, Rye, retail,		80
Indian, do.		80
POTATOES,	40	50
CIDER, liquor,	2 00	

MISCELLANIES.

From the Hampshire Gazette.

Navy.—The navy of the United States, built and building, (not including two 74s at Sackett's Harbor) consists of 12 ships of the line, ten 41s, three 36s, two 24s, four 16s, five 12s, and several smaller vessels; also ten sloops of war, building, which will be afloat the ensuing year. Of the 74s, four are finished, and are, or have been in service, three are launched, and five are building at the navy yards so covered as to be entirely protected from the weather. Four of the frigates are not yet launched. Five vessels built under the administration of John Adams, in 1797 and 1799, are still in service.

The North Carolina, 71, cost \$343,251—about two thirds for materials and one third for labor; on the Columbus, not yet finished, \$126,931 have been expended. The frigate Brandwine with her equipments and outfits cost \$261,379. The expenses of the navy for the year 1826, including the gradual increase of the navy, are estimated at about three millions of dollars. Of the vessels of the United States navy in commission, six are in the Mediterranean, three in the Pacific, eight and several barges in the West Indies, and one on the coast of Brazil. One of these vessels is a 74, three 41s, one 36, the others are small.

Fortifications.—About three and a half millions have been expended on 11 or 12 fortifications under construction, and it is estimated that two and a half millions more will be required to complete them. Fort Monroe, at the mouth of the Chesapeake, has cost upwards of a million, and it is necessary to finish it. The Board of Engineers have projected other fortifications, which are estimated to cost about four and a half millions of dollars.—They have also projected other works, "to be commenced at a later period," the cost of which is estimated at more than five millions of dollars.

Indian Schools.—The government pays 13,500 dollars annually for the support of schools, &c. at 33 stations among various tribes of Indians. Of the schools 16 were established by the American Board of Foreign Missions, 7 by the Baptists, 6 by the United Foreign Missionary Society, 2 by the Moravians, &c. The society of Jesuits have a catholic school among the Indians of Missouri, which receives 300 dollars annually.—The number of teachers (including their families) at all the schools is 231; number of scholars 1159.

Lead Mines.—The lead mines of the U. S. in Missouri and N.W. Territory, produced 337,293 pounds of lead the first nine months of the present year, of which the U. S. received 131,113 pounds for rent of the mines. It is estimated that the ore raised will make as much more. It is supposed that additional leases will be applied for, and that five millions of pounds will be made next year. The rents have been fixed at ten per cent.

Sir W. Noy, Attorney General to Charles the First. Three Graziers at a fair left their money with their hostess, while they went to transact their business. A short time after, one of them returned, and under pretence that they had occasion for the whole money, received it from the hostess, and made his escape with it.—The other two sued the woman for delivering that which she had received from the three, before the three came and demanded it. The cause was tried, and a verdict found against the woman; when Mr. Noy then making his first appearance at the Bar, desired to be fees-ed by her, because he could not plead without it. He then moved an arrest of judgment, that he was retained by the defendant, and that the case was this: the defendant hath received the money of the three together, and confesses that she was not to deliver till the same three demanded it, and therefore the money is ready,—let the three come and it shall be paid. This motion altered the whole case of proceeding and first brought Mr. Noy into notice.—*Westminster Hall, or Anecdotes of the Bar, the Woolpack, &c.*

Lord C. J. Holt.—In the reign of Queen Anne, 1701, several freemen of the Borough of Aylesbury, who proved their qualifications, were refused the liberty of voting at an election of members of parliament. The law in such cases imposes a fine on the returning officers of £100 for every such offence. On this principle they applied to Lord Chief Justice Holt, who ordered the officer to be arrested. The House of Commons, alarmed at this step, passed an order of the House to make it penal for either judge, counsel, or attorney to assist at the trial; however the Lord Chief Justice and several lawyers were hardy enough to oppose this order, and brought it on in the court of King's Bench. The House, highly irritated at this contempt of their order, sent a Sergeant at Arms for the Judge to appear before them; but that resolute defender of the laws bade him, with a voice of authority, "Begone!" on which they sent a second message by their Speaker, attended by as many members as espoused the measure. After the Speaker had delivered his message, his Lordship replied to him in the following remarkable words:—"Go back to your chair, Mr Speaker, within this five minutes, or I will send you to Newgate. You speak of your authority; but I will tell you I sit here as an interpreter of the laws, and a distributor of justice, and were the whole House of Commons in your belly, I would not stir one foot!" The Speaker was prudent enough to retire, and the House were equally prudent in letting the affair drop.—*Ibid.*

Frederic of Prussia.—At the time Lord Hatfield was sitting for his picture, he frequently diverted the painter by some curious anecdote, one in particular, of a very rich Jew who resided in Prussia, at the time of Frederic the Great, and was in high favor with his Majesty, and a very useful person to him. Certain apprehensions, however, arising in the Jew's mind, that a very wealthy subject was not in the most safe situation, while under an arbitrary monarch; he resolved within himself to get out of the Prussian dominions, together with his property, as soon as he could accomplish it.—But this he saw was not possible to be done till he had procured the King's consent. He there-

fore, in the humblest and most cunning manner, wrote to Frederic to obtain his permission, alleging that both his health and affairs required his departure. But the more crafty King, who probably saw through his design, returned this short but affectionate answer.

"My Dear Herdecai, nothing but death shall part us."
FREDERIC."

The Husbandman in Winter.—The winter is a season of leisure. How short the day for performing labor! How long the evening and night for rest! How convenient the evening for reading, for study, for religious and moral improvement. Several hours may be devoted by the husbandman to instructing his family, gaining information, examining the state of his affairs, laying his plans for future business, occasionally holding intercourse with friends and neighbors, and the like. He may meditate on the works of God, his providence, his government of the world, especially on the wonders of the passing season. The power and majesty of God are suggested by the howling wind, the mighty cold, the impassable snows, the strong fetters of ice. The wisdom and goodness of God are seen in the arrangement of the seasons, in the provision made for the support and comfort of this dreary season by the productions of the preceding, in the comfort of our dwellings, in the various methods of mitigating the severity of the season. This work forces itself on our reflection. We are invited by many circumstances to meditation. What vast improvement may be made, if our minds are half as active as our bodies are when we venture from our shelter.—*Christian Register.*

Pensioners.—The number of Revolutionary pensioners in all the states, on the 31st of September last, was 12,935; of invalid pensioners 3,620; those on half pay 111. Amount annually paid to Revolutionary pensioners \$1,304,631.16; to the invalid and half pay pensioners \$210,106.29. Of the Revolutionary pensioners, New York has 2,363; Massachusetts, 1,663; Maine 1,152; Vermont 1,050.

The imports into the U. S. in the year ending Sept. 30, 1825, have exceeded \$91,000,000. The exports, 92,000,000. Of the exports, upwards of 66,000,000 were of domestic productions. Of the imports upwards of 36,000,000 were in Am. vessels, of the exports upwards of 31,000,000. 5 or 6 millions of the exports were of domestic manufactures. All the exports and imports have increased greatly. The tariff has not diminished the foreign trade.

An account is given in an Albany paper of a well dressed thief entering a house by mixing with some respectable company; committing a robbery and escaping.

The names of the two ships of the line on the stocks at the Navy Yard, Charlestown, Ms. are *Virginia* and *Vermont*, and of the frigate recently commenced, *Cumberland*—The ship of the line at Portsmouth is named the *Alabama*, and the frigate the *Santee*.

VERY FINE COW—For Sale, a cow from the breed of Mr WILLIAMS of Northboro'—expected to calve in February next. Enquire at this office. G10

Published every Friday, at THREE DOLLARS, per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing will be entitled to a deduction of FIFTY CENTS.

Gentlemen who procure five responsible subscribers, are entitled to a sixth volume gratis.

New subscribers can be furnished with the preceding numbers of the current volume.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at the corner of Congress and Landfall Streets, Boston.—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Printer.

VOL. IV.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 1826.

No. 28.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

BREEDS OF CATTLE.

T. G. FESSENDEN, Esq.

Editor of the New England Farmer.

Northboro', (Ms.) Jan. 11, 1826.

DEAR SIR.—Will the New Brunswick Agricultural Society buy Cattle from a description, or will they send a person to select?

We have half blooded cows that we will sell at 35 to 50 dollars.

Also, three half blood heifers which will be three years old next Spring—all with calf.—They are from our best *antice* cows, which is a fair warrant of their being good cows; but there is a great chance that they may be the very best cows—at 30 to 45 dollars.

I have a three years old three-fourths blood,—with a calf by her side—that has a good bag and teats. Her calf will show that her milk is good, and she is superior to either of the *imported* cows on my farm, except Mr. Munson's Tuberoso; that was Mr. POWELL'S opinion. I shall ask 75 dollars for her. I have likewise several three-fourths yearling heifers for sale.

Yours, truly,

STEPHEN WILLIAMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Roxbury (Ms) Jan. 11, 1826.

MR FESSENDEN—Observing in your paper of 30th ult. an inquiry by the Secretary of the New Brunswick Agricultural Society,—where valuable animals for breeding could be procured, and wishing communications to be made through the New England Farmer, as I have a few which I can spare, I enclose you a list of them, with the prices.

"Daisy," a cow 4 years and 8 months, is a large and beautiful animal, nearly all red—and is from the famous *Hollerness* bull and an imported Normandy or Alderney cow—is therefore of full imported blood—and, with her bull calf ten days old from the Society's Imported Herford bull—is marked precisely like the sire, red with white face. Price 150 dollars.

"A Heifer" 12 months old, from the above mentioned cow "Daisy" and the well known Imported Durham Short Horn bull Admiral—is therefore full blood English, and is a very promising animal—all red. Price 125 dollars.

"Young Admiral," a very fine bull calf, 11 months old—his dam half blood from Czelebs, a well known Durham Short Horn bull, and half the well known Gore breed,—and the sire the Durham Short Horn bull Admiral—a roan colour. Price 100 dollars.

A "Bull Calf," from my own imported and very fine bull of the true "North Devon" breed, and a superior native cow, six months old—entirely mahogany red, with the true marks of yellow nose and ring round the eye. Price 50 dollars.

I have also several very fine half blood heifers from the Durham Short Horn bull Admiral,

and from as fine milk cows as any in the country—eight to sixteen months old. Prices 10 to 75 dollars. Yours, JOHN PRINCE.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

TO SAMUEL JACQUES, Esq.

Connecticut, Jan. 5, 1826.

SIR,—The readiness with which you explained the different points and properties of your stock, when I had the pleasure of visiting you at Charlestown, leads me to hope you will indulge me, by answering some questions, which although they may appear trifling in the eye of an experienced man, are important to the successful prosecution of the plans which I am about to adopt for the improvement of my farm stock.

I have read with great attention, and I am sure with profit, the discussions which have lately appeared in the New England Farmer, upon the comparative merits of different breeds of Neat Cattle. And I have been accustomed to give implicit faith, not merely to the facts, but to most of the opinions which are promulgated by the accomplished Editors of the Massachusetts Agricultural Journal, and therefore when I find their very just plaudits of your success as a breeder, accompanied by a statement of the high prices given for your pure breeds, I am induced to refer first to the writers upon the subject of breeding, and finally to *yourself* to determine how a breed is established, and what in the common language of breeders is meant by any man's breed of stock. I apprehend that a long series of years is necessary either to develop the properties, or to confirm the attributes of any race of animals, in character so strong as to entitle them to the appellation of a new breed. I am disposed to believe that the passage to which I refer, was destined merely to designate the *individuals* in your possession, as animals of *pure breed*.

I distinctly recollect the form of your fine bull Czelebs, which could not fail to command the attention of the most transient observer, and I perfectly recollect, that you and I entirely agreed, upon his perfections and slight defects. I have seen his progeny, and have always regretted, that the females which he had been allowed to approach had not equal claims, either as to pedigree or form.

Will you do me the favour to state by whom Czelebs was bred, and of whom bought? by whom Flora was bred? as they do not appear in the Herd Book, I particularly desire to have the pedigree of these animals as well as of any other of *pure breed* of which you are possessed, or from which any of your stock are derived.

I have made some purchases of Short Horns, and am disposed to increase my stock, but I have been convinced that nine-tenths of the cows which have been imported, and especially those which have been sold at *two hundred dollars* are not of pure breed. I observed not long since an advertisement in the New England Farmer, of a cow called Lady Liverpool, I think, offered as the immediate offspring of

"Old Venus." If by "Old Venus" was meant a celebrated cow, bred by Colling, the gentleman who offered her had been deceived. That her dam might have been named Old Venus cannot be denied. I advert to this paragraph, merely to show that a fine race of animals may be unjustly condemned, by frauds practised in England, or mistakes which arise in America, among those whose public spirit and honorable conduct, elevate them above suspicion, whilst they are made the dupes of cow dealers in the purlieus of English commercial towns,

Yours respectfully,

A CONNECTICUT FARMER.

[We learn that the Standing Committee of the Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry in Rhode Island, have appropriated the sum of \$500 for the purchase of animals of improved foreign breeds, for the use of the farmers of that State. The premiums on neat stock, to be exhibited at the next annual fair, have, also, been considerably enhanced from those of the last year, and distinct and liberal premiums will be offered for *native* and foreign breed stock.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

COB MILLS.

Boston, Jan. 7, 1826.

MR FESSENDEN—Being satisfied of the benefit of using cobs ground into meal with the corn as provender for cattle, I wish to enquire through the medium of "The Farmer," whether there is in use, in the neighborhood of this city any convenient machine for breaking the cobs.—I have examined and tried a hand machine, sufficiently cheap, and simple in its construction; but it works *much* too hard, and does not break the cobs fine enough for the corn mill, and the millers are unwilling to grind them.

I have seen in mills in the country a machine, similar in construction to a common coffee mill, into the hopper of which the ears of corn were cast and very expeditiously prepared for the corn mill, by the power of the water wheel.—But as cob meal has not been much used in this vicinity, I believe there is nothing of the kind to be found in our corn mills. I should be glad if our farmers would turn their attention to the subject. Very respectfully, C.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Providence, R. I. Jan. 9, 1826.

MR FESSENDEN—By inserting the following article on Lightning Rods, from a New York paper, you will much oblige your friends,

BROWN & ROBINSON.

LIGHTNING RODS.

I will mention one alteration in the construction of the lightning rod which I have never yet seen noticed by any writer, viz. not only to have the elevated end of the rod terminate in points, but also that which is inserted in the

ground. Experiment proves, that points not only receive, but suffer electricity to pass off much more readily than a body with a blunted end, or a knob. Such being the case then, the elevated points, (supposing the clouds to be always positively electrified) will receive the fluid faster than it can pass off into the earth. Have not evils arisen from this very circumstance? The points attracting and receiving the electricity faster than it is conducted off, thus charge the rod with a greater quantity than it can contain; the attraction continues to draw the electrical matter together, till finally an explosion is produced, which might have been prevented, provided the lower end of the rod had been pointed.

But furthermore, experiments made by Dr. Franklin and others, prove that the clouds are often negatively, and the earth positively electrified. And Franklin observed that the lightning as often struck from the earth to the clouds, as from the clouds to the earth. In such cases, we wish to conduct the fluid *from the earth to the clouds*. The same reasoning then that goes to prove the utility of elevated points, will also prove the utility of having the rod terminate in the same manner at the lower end. Besides, if points will suffer the fluid to pass off much more readily, would not a rod of half the usual diameter, when pointed at both ends, be as effectual as a larger one, pointed only at one end?

PHILO PHILOSOPHER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

COB MEAL.

Massachusetts, Jan. 16, 1826.

MR. FESSENDEN,—I observed in your paper of Friday last a communication addressed to the Editor of the American Farmer, by Mr. Barton, giving an account of his experiments to ascertain the value of cob-meal in fattening cattle, &c. His results differ so much from the experience of my neighbors and myself on this subject, that I am induced to state to you my own observations on its effects. I have used cob-meal during this and the last winter for my horses and in fattening my oxen and hogs. Mr. B. observes that his cattle were never cloyed with it; my own have been so much so, as in many instances to refuse to eat it for several days together and I am inclined to think, they are as likely to be cloyed with it, as winter oats and corn meal.

I fattened 4 hogs killed in Dec. last, which together weighed more than 1600 lbs., and were uncommonly fine pork. They were fed entirely with cob-meal excepting for 2 or 3 weeks, when they were kept upon oats and corn meal, but they did not eat the latter with a better relish nor fatten faster upon it than upon cob-meal; and that not scalded or boiled by which it would have been greatly improved; this agrees wholly with the experience of my neighbors.

With respect to my horses, I give them no other provender than cob meal mixed with straw and salt hay cut fine,—and this keeps them in very good order.

On the whole I have a favourable opinion of cob meal for the above purposes. It has been recommended by some as excellent for puddings, but cob puddings must be too meagre a diet for

J. B.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

TO MAKE COMMON INK.

3 ounces of powdered Galls,
1 ounce of Copperas,
1 ounce of rasped Logwood,
1 ounce of Gum Arabic.

To be put into 1 quart of soft water, and suffered to remain 8 or 10 days, and to be shaken before use.

The above is by Dr. Lewis, an English Chemist of eminence, and has been recommended by scientific men in this country.

PLUM AND MORELLO CHERRY.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

I find in your paper of April 1. page 13, a communication of James Worth, on the diseases of various fruit trees, in which the excrescences that have proved destructive to the plum and morello cherry trees, are supposed to be caused by "a mere exudation of sap in the tender branches, occasioned by a bark-bound state of the trunk," and that the insects found within these, are "a consequence, and not the cause, of the disease." The remedy he recommends, is, "to score the bark in a perpendicular direction along the trunk." The high standing of Mr. Worth as a horticulturist and farmer, acquired by many and judicious publications on these subjects, and which have evinced scientific research, acute observation and practical knowledge, renders it somewhat hazardous to attempt to controvert his opinions: but as I think he has mistaken both the cause and the cure of the evil, I beg leave to state some facts which have come under my personal observation, as the ground of my scepticism, and I am sure Mr. Worth will be the first to pardon me, if the remarks I am about to make shall tend to elicit truth.

In 1811, I resided in the village of Kingston, when this disease of the plum and cherry threatened their extinction in the neighbourhood. I was advised to place a sod of earth, grass under, at the first separation of the branches from the trunk. I followed the direction; and, the trees being small, the turf collapsed about the trunk. The trees on which this application was made, remained healthy, or were but partially affected; while others not attended to, and five-sixths of all in the village, were diseased and destroyed.

In 1813, I brought from Kingston, and planted in my field (my garden not being then prepared) twenty or thirty plum trees, of two to five feet high. In June and July following, excrescences appeared upon several branches. As fast as these were discovered, the limbs affected were cut off and burnt. The trees were again transplanted the subsequent autumn into the garden, and have not since shown a particle of the disease.

In the spring of 1821 I procured 100 small plum trees, principally sprouts, from a garden two miles distant, in which the disease was making great havock, though those I selected were apparently free from it. They were put in nursery. In the summer following, I cut down, or pulled up, nearly fifty, upon which tumors had begun to appear, and was particularly careful to burn every piece of the diseased wood. Not one of the remaining trees was affected during the last summer.

In the spring of 1825, I had nearly a like number of plum trees from the same garden, which I also put into nursery. The tumor appeared on twenty or thirty; and I adopted the precaution of amputating and burning, under a sanguine belief that I thereby effectually stopped the evil.

The above are the only instances of the appearance of this malady among my plums while I have resided in Albany, although I have more than one hundred trees in my garden, and two thousand in nursery. I do not know of any diseased trees nearer to me than the garden from which I obtained my stocks.

The preceding facts led me to make the following conclusions:—

1. That an insect is the cause, and not the consequence of the tumor.

2. That this insect is not furnished with wings to enable it to fly; and that an inverted sod placed upon the lower bifurcation of the tree, will prevent its crawling up to make a lodgement in the "tender branches."

3. That its migrations are slow, and are principally effected by the transportation of trees in which the ova are deposited. And

1. That by a prompt use of the knife, in the early stage of the disease, and careful attention to burn all the diseased wood, the evil can be limited, if not wholly overcome.

Before I attempt to fortify myself by the opinions of others, I have a further remark to make upon Mr. Worth's hypothesis. The effect of a tree being bark-bound, I should think, would be, to contract the sap vessels, and to diminish the supply of sap which the root sends through the trunk to the branches. How then can we conceive such a plethora to exist in the latter, as to cause a spontaneous extravasation, or exudation, of sap? The effect of scoring the exterior bark, which is the remedy prescribed, would be, by removing the stricture to enlarge the vascular vessels, and cause a greater flow of sap to the extremities, and thereby to increase, rather than diminish, the cause of the disorder. Man, by his vices and his follies, has multiplied the diseases of the human family, and may have increased those of the brute creation. But the laws which govern diseases in the vegetable kingdom are not very liable to change; and I cannot call to mind any new disease which has devastated this, which cannot be traced to the agency of some species of the animal kingdom. The disease of the plum and cherry, now under consideration, is of but recent origin. I have scored cherry trees to render them more thrifty; and the experiment came near being fatal to them. The circular bark, on being scored, rapidly contracted, and drew with it the longitudinal layer, which the knife had partially penetrated; and it was only by a prompt application of cow-dung and bandages, that the evil was prevented. I dislike scoring trees for any purpose.

It seems too much like scoring the skin of a poor hide-bound animal, to make him thrive.—A good scouring, and a plenty of food, will help the bark-bound tree, as well as the hide-bound animal. A wash of ley or soap-suds, will give ample expansion to the bark of a tree.

The late Professor Peck, of Cambridge, wrote a paper on the subject, in 1819. It was published in the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository of that year, accompanied with drawings of the insect of natural size, and magnified.

How far these go to strengthen my theory, may be seen by the subjoined extracts, which I make from his communication. I am not enough entomologist to decide, whether the insect described has wings to enable it to fly; but I find several species of the *rynchæus* described by Fabricius as having no wings; and the one figured by Professor Peck appears to be of this kind.

"The plum trees, *prunus domestica*, have for several years (says Professor Peck) been disfigured with irregular swellings on the younger branches. The seat of this disease is in the bark. The sap is diverted from its regular course, and is absorbed entirely by the bark, which is very much increased in thickness, the cuticle bursts, the swelling becomes irregular, and is formed into black lumps, with a cracked, uneven, granulated surface. The wood, besides being deprived of its nutriment, is very much compressed, and the branch above the tumor perishes. The cherry tree is affected in a similar way.

"When the Board of Trustees met at the seat of John Lowell, Esq. in Roxbury, on the 27th of June, Mr Pomeroy took from a cherry tree in Mr Lowell's garden, a small branch diseased as above mentioned. On taking off a thin slice of the tumor, I found it was inhabited by living larvæ; and flattered myself that the disease of both trees arose from the same insect. I brought the branch home with me, and placed it in a large glass phial. On the 6th of July I perceived that the larvæ had left the tumor, and were uneasy in the bottom of the phial. A vessel of earth was immediately prepared; the larvæ, when turned into it, buried themselves instantly. On the 30th of the same month, or twenty-four days from their leaving the bark, the perfect insects began to rise. They proved to be insects which I had long known to occasion the fall of peaches, apricots and plums, by the larvæ eating into the kernels of those fruits long before they had acquired half their growth.

"Mr Pomeroy was so obliging as to bring me three tumors cut from his plum trees late in the season, but the larvæ had left them. Being therefore uncertain whether the disease of the plum tree is to be attributed to this insect, or to another species of the same genus, I would call it the cherry weevil. It may be distinguished by the specific name of *rynchæus (ceræ)* &c.

"The evil produced by this insect cannot be wholly remedied; but something may be done to diminish the mischief, by cutting off the diseased branches. This, however, must be done at the right season, and must be the joint care of a whole neighbourhood at the same time.—Those which furnished the data above set down, ceased to feed on the 6th July, rose from the earth on the 30th, and were soon ready to deposit their eggs in healthy branches. But if the diseased branches be cut off in the last half of June, a great number may be destroyed, and most effectually, by burning the amputated parts. It is possible, that in some situations they may be disclosed earlier; it will therefore be surest to prune away the diseased parts as soon as they appear, cleaning the trees now of the old tumors, that new ones may be more readily perceived."—pp. 311, 312, 313.

The greatest difficulty I perceive in the foregoing extract, is the circumstance of identifying the *cherry weevil*, as the Professor has denominated it, with the insect which causes the premature fall of our young fruit, by eating into the

kernel. The fruit has been destroyed time out of mind, while the disease of the tumor is of comparative recent origin. In my own garden, the fruit is annually and extensively injured, and yet there is no appearance of tumors. Surely this could not be so if both diseases are caused by the same species of insect.

J. BULL.

Albany, Dec. 17, 1825.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

Sir,—Enclosed you will find directions of the method my mother has practised many years back for making hard soap. The sample handed with this was made on the 30th Oct. last, out of the common gathering of fat, during the last six months, in my father's family. Not being able to be present myself, I beg you will have the goodness to take charge of it, and have the same exhibited to the Agricultural Society of Maryland, at their next meeting, which I understand takes place on to-morrow.

I am, Sir,

With due respect,

Your very obt. servant,

DANIEL KRABER.

Directions for making Hard Soap.

The ashes are prepared in the following manner, the quantity of lime mentioned is sufficient for a vessel containing three barrels, viz:—

The ashes are deposited on the ground and made moderately damp, after which they are raised on the edges, so as to be sufficiently hollow in the centre to admit half a bushel of stone lime, where it must be completely slacked; when the lime is perfectly slacked, the whole must be well mixed—it is then put into the hopper, &c. In putting the ashes into the hopper, they must be stamped in order to prevent the water passing immediately through. The hopper must be continually kept full of water, or in other words, the same quantity of lye that is drawn off must be replaced with water; warm or cold water may be used, cold is however preferable.—The next day the fat may be put into the kettle, and a sufficiency of lye mixed with it, to neutralize the fat.

So soon as the fat is neutralized, lye may be added at intervals, until the kettle is full. (It is well to observe that the lye must be strong enough to bear an egg for the first day's boiling.) The soap is boiled over a slow fire, until the after part of the day, when it is salted off. (as it is termed) or the soap separated from the lye in the following manner:—

Pour at intervals into the soap, a pint of ground alum salt, stirring it, in order to mix the salt with the soap, &c. This method is continued until the soap and lye are separated; when in this situation it is suffered to boil about one hour, it is then taken from off the fire, and poured into a tub, or suffered to remain in the kettle until next morning, when it is cut from off the lye and again replaced into the kettle, boiled as on the day previous, treated precisely in the same manner, with this difference, that instead of using strong lye, weak lye is used.—When the whole process is gone through with, the soap is dipped out of the kettle into a box or any other vessel that may be thought proper to use, taking care to put a coarse cloth into the box, &c. sufficiently large to give an opportuni-

ty to pull the soap from out of the box, &c. as otherwise it would adhere to the vessel.

DANIEL KRABER.

P. S. When the fat is of the common gathering in a family, it becomes necessary on the first day's boiling, in order to prevent the substance other than fat, from adhering to the bottom of the kettle, to stir it occasionally during the day.

D. K.

VALUABLE ACQUISITION TO BREEDERS OF SWINE.

A pair of hogs passed accidentally under our notice in their transit to the Eastern Shore of this state, where they were going to Mr Frederick Purnell, to whom they were presented by Mr Thorndike, of Massachusetts. They are of Mr Pomeroy's celebrated compound breed, being made up of certain proportions of the Bedford, Bakewell, and Byfield blood—are of small bone and easily fatted. Maryland farmers may have recourse to them after a short time, for the improvement of their stock of swine, and will know how to appreciate their benefit.

Am. Farmer.

NEW ALLOY.

An English paper avers that a most important discovery has recently been made in London, in the production of a composition metal, or alloy, which equals gold in the richness of its colour, and its applicability to articles of plate and ornamental purposes: it also resists the action of the atmosphere, not tarnishing or oxidizing, even when exposed out of doors to the sea. Some specimens of this metal, which is termed *Mosaic Gold*, have been handed about in the higher circles and we understand that orders to an immense amount have already been received.

It may be consoling to parents who are in the first crisis of impatience, at the sort of hopeless stupidity which some children exhibit, to know, that the dawn of Sheridan's intellect was as dull and unpromising as its meridian day was bright; and that in the year 1759, he, who in less than thirty years afterwards, held senators enchained by his eloquence, and audiences fascinated by his wit, was by common consent, both of parents and preceptor, pronounced to be "a most impenetrable dunce."—*Moore's Life of Sheridan.*

A company in France, which has selected Mr. Charles Dupin as their Engineer, propose to form a Canal to unite Paris with the ocean, and thus to make that Capital a sea port. Many other projects for the improvement of France by Canals are under consideration and it is anticipated that ships will arrive in Cities in her interior, much distant from the sea, from America, from India, from China, and from the Southern ocean.

Revue Encyclopedique.

Suicides.—The average number of suicides committed annually at Paris, amounts 250, without including 60 or 50 cases of a doubtful character, where persons are found drowned, and it cannot be ascertained whether by accident or design. This city has a population of 702,966 inhabitants, giving a proportion of 49 suicides for every 100,000 souls.

Foreign papers still speak of a canal to unite the Mediterranean with the Adriatic. The author of this grand project is M. Ferrari, and it is said, that his Holiness is so well satisfied with the plan, that he is to take it into consideration. The estimated expense of the execution is 150 millions.

A schooner lately arrived at Detroit from New York, with a cargo of oysters in the shell, which were sold at six dollars a hundred.

AN ADDRESS,

Delivered at Concord, before the Society of Middlesex Husbandmen and Manufacturers, October 7, 1825; by Rev. CHARLES C. FOLGER.

The cultivation of the earth was the first employment of man; and was designed by the Creator to be the pursuit of a large portion of the human race. Agriculture is the most important of the arts. We are indebted to it for food and raiment, for the necessaries, the comforts, and the luxuries of life. It calls into being, it originates most of the materials, that are used by the mechanic and the manufacturer, and may, in a peculiar sense, be called a *creative art*. Indeed, in whatever light we consider it, it is a subject highly interesting to every class of society.

It is important in a physical point of view.—Constituted as we are, exercise is indispensable to health; and the curse that was pronounced upon our disobedient progenitor, that he should obtain his subsistence by the sweat of his brow, is, to his posterity, among the greatest of their blessings. And what employment is so conducive to health and longevity as that of cultivating the earth? Who relishes his daily food; who enjoys refreshing slumbers, and rejoices in his strength, like the temperate farmer? Between those who are nursed in the effeminate habits of a city life, and those who are nurtured amid the toil and exposure of agricultural pursuits, there is as much difference, as there is between the delicate and sickly plants of the green-house, and the sturdy oaks of the mountain, that bid defiance to the tempest and the storm.

Agriculture is important, too, in a political point of view. It is the great and primary source of human subsistence; and is the best foundation of national greatness and power.—The yeomanry are the strength and safeguard of almost every nation. The love of country, the fire of patriotism, burns in no bosoms so intensely, as in theirs. Men of other pursuits and callings may feel a strong attachment to the land of their birth; but their attachment is not like his, who cultivates the soil. In times of public emergency, they can, with less inconvenience and with fewer sacrifices, turn their backs upon their native land, and look to other countries for safety and subsistence. The farmer never turns his back. The ties that bind him to the soil, are indissoluble. When danger approaches; when his country is invaded and threatened with ruin, he feels that his paternal inheritance, the spot endeared by his labors, and by ten thousand interesting associations, his whole means of subsistence, all that is most dear to him, are exposed. He identifies his possessions with his country; for which he has the strongest attachment, and in whose defence the strongest arm. It is he, that amid a nation's struggle, will fight most valiantly for his altars and his home, and strike the deadliest blow upon the enemies of his freedom. This truth was strikingly demonstrated by your heroic fathers, on the memorable 19th of April and 17th of June, "the times that tried men's souls." It was, indeed, our brave patriotic yeomanry, who, with giant strength, met the invaders of our land, and won our independence.

Agriculture is important, likewise, in a moral point of view. Nations that have been the most

agricultural, have commonly been the most virtuous. He, who cultivates the earth, is removed from a variety of temptations, to which those, in many other situations and pursuits, are exposed. His habits of industry, his freedom from excessive ambition, the calm and peaceful character of his labors, are all so many guardians of his virtue and innocence. It has been said that,

"God made the country, and man the town."

And it must be acknowledged, that the objects of nature are more calculated to produce a religious effect upon the mind, than those of art. The splendid palace and the lofty spire do not lead the thoughts of men directly to the great Author of all things. While, with natural objects we readily associate the idea of the Creator. When we walk abroad among the works of nature; when we repair to her retired groves and deep solitudes, we seem to hear the voice and feel the presence of Divinity. It would seem as if he, who tills the earth, whose prospects from year to year are immediately connected with the changes of the seasons, must above all others, feel a deep sense of his dependence upon an overruling providence. His duties call him daily to the retirement and stillness of the field, where every thing around him invites to meditation, and directs him to "look through nature up to nature's God."

The cultivation of the earth is a pursuit particularly favourable to human happiness. The blessings of life are, it is true, more equitably distributed among mankind, than is commonly supposed. Still, if there be a condition, which has more than an equal proportion of them, it is that of the farmer. I have no hesitation in saying, that in no situation are there so few evils, so many of the substantial comforts and real enjoyments of life, as in his. Rejoice, then, ye who cultivate the soil, rejoice in your happy lot; and be grateful to all bounteous Heaven for your distinguished blessings.

The limits of this Address will not admit of my entering much into the history of Agriculture. Suffice it to say, that it has been a source of national wealth and power from the remotest antiquity—that it declined with most of the ancient states and nations—was made a subject of political interest at Rome, where it was patronized by her statesmen, and called forth the praises of her poets—that it was involved in the destruction of that empire; and during those ages of darkness, that long and gloomy night, that brooded over all Europe, the natural was almost as barren, as the intellectual and moral world.

With the revival of learning and the arts in Europe, agriculture began to be an object of attention; but its progress was slow and interrupted, and it was a long time before it was studied much as a science.

In England, it was much neglected till the 14th century, and, strange as it may seem, received no public patronage, till the close of the last century; when a national board of agriculture was established. This was a new era in the agricultural history of that nation. Since that time, by individual and public exertions, but particularly by the influence of this national board, England has carried the science of husbandry to greater perfection, than any other nation. Agricultural Associations are now established in every part of Europe. And their

effects have been truly astonishing. Where, before, was barrenness and desolation, are now seen fruitful fields and luxuriant vineyards; and the whole face of nature seems regenerated, is covered with new verdure, and clothed with new richness and beauty.

And no less apparent are the beneficial effects of such associations, throughout the United States. They have existed in their cause—the wealth, learning and talents of the nation.—They have awakened new interest, and inspired new enterprise and zeal on the subjects of agriculture and manufactures, and led to improved methods of cultivating the soil, and conducting the mechanic art;—and they deserve the encouragement of all, who wish well to their country and their fellow men.—of the patriot, the statesman and the philanthropist.

The prejudices, that once existed against these societies, are fast wearing away. They are now known by their fruits; and their importance is generally acknowledged, even by the most bigoted adorers of ancient usage.

In this wonder-working age, so many new discoveries have been made, and so many valuable improvements brought to light, that men began strongly to suspect the infallibility of the "good old way," and are not afraid to step aside from the path of their fathers. Some, however, are not much pleased with all these modern changes and innovations; particularly the aged. They have, in fact, been a good deal tried and afflicted by various revolutions of custom, and new modes of life though which they have had to pass. To their no small grief, they have seen their comforts, one after another taken from them. In former days, when they would ride abroad, there were convenient steps to bring a horse to; but, in these degenerate times, and when too they never so much needed them, these steps must all be demolished.—Then, they could ride quietly and silently to meeting, with their good wives behind them; who, whatever might have been their feelings at other times, must now extend their friendly hands, and manifest a strong attachment.

But, in this age, that friendly mode of riding is quite unknown; and they must ride in those noisy, rattling, *St. Vrain's* wagons, more tremulous than the most palsied limbs of decrepitude; when, if their hearing were good, there could be no conversation without obtruding upon the public their private concerns, and disturbing the whole country. Once, they enjoyed the cheerful winter's fireside; when the fireplace was so ample and commodious, as to admit, along one of its sides, a convenient seat for the children. But, in process of time, modern wisdom must needs drive all the family out into the room; make an oven on one side, and a wood closet on the other; and thus reduce the fire-place to almost nothing. Here, they believed, this spirit of innovation would stop. This seemed to them to be the extent of human folly. And they began, at length, in some measure, to be reconciled to the contracted prospect before them. But their trials were not yet at an end. They were not long permitted to sit by a fire-place of any kind. It must now be entirely closed up with brick and mortar; and instead of the cheerful fire, upon which the eye loves to muse, they must see before them a dark, gloomy, unsocial, uncongenial, and, as they believe, unhealthy, patent stove; a dismal urn, that tells but of

departed comforts; a standing monument of modern degeneracy, and, like every other monument, the representative of something better than itself. Formerly, they saw houses built for our long winters, for convenience and comfort, with the walls low, with brick and clay lining their sides, a large beam running through the centre of each room; on which they could hang a hat, whip, and a variety of other useful things. But now, it is thought better by these wise innovators, to build houses for our four months of warm weather; high in the walls, and inconvenient; in which they look in vain for their old substantial friend, the beam; (which if it found a place in the slender frame of modern architecture, would be quite beyond their reach.) although, they were never commanded, even as hypocrites, to cast it out of their houses. Time was, when they could sleep in the warm and comfortable room, where they lived, and see the social fire shining upon the wall, as they were composing themselves to rest; and at times, too, sending up a friendly light upon the darkness of midnight, and disclosing over their heads the shadowy forms of many a familiar object. But now, for the benefit of Insurance Companies, the standard of sleep is elevated. It is quite out of fashion, to lodge below, and guard the fire. So they must, "with painful steps and slow," repair to a cold, dark chamber; and, with shivering limbs and heavy hearts, lay themselves down on a high modern bed.

These are but a small part of their privations and trials. If they look out upon their farms, or upon society, every thing is strangely altered; nothing appears as it once did; and the proverb, that "every generation grows wiser and wiser" seems to them sadly reversed.

But, it is not to be wondered at, that many among the aged should be attached to ancient customs, and averse to changes and innovations. And it is principally among them, that recent improvements find a slow reception. The present generation are persuaded, that there is a shorter, and, in many respects, a better way, than "the good old way;" and the heavy stone, with which his father and grandfather balanced the grain across the horse, the son, finding but a dead weight, dismisses at once from the mouth of the bag; and thus carries double the quantity to mill.

Many things are now known by every child to be true, which, formerly, would have appeared to the wise as utterly incredible.

One of the most learned of the colony at Plymouth, in 1621, wrote to his friends in England, that they had called this country New-England, from its resemblance, in many respects, to the country they had left behind them; but principally, because, "as far as they could yet find, it was an island and near about the quantity of England; being cut out from the main land of America, as England is from the main of Europe, by a great arm of the sea, which entereth in 40 degrees, and runneth up North West and by West, and goeth out, either into the South Sea, or else into the Bay of Canada." This is no reflection upon the wisdom and intelligence of our pious and worthy ancestors; because this country was then but a wilderness of savages, and almost unknown to the civilized world. It was at a much later period, when our country had acquired a name, and had been described in many a geography, that a learned gentleman in

the British Parliament spoke of the island of Virginia, in North America.

What would the superstitious Dutchmen on the Banks of the North River, in that age, when a voyage from New-York to their Ultima Thule, Albany, was regarded as almost an India voyage, have thought, if it had been told them, that at no very distant period, this voyage would be performed in less than a Summer's day? And had they actually seen the apparently self-moved vessels of steam, of the present day, flying through the waters of this river against wind and current, greater smokers, if possible, than themselves, they would have fled from them in dismay, as from the ghosts of their fathers.—What would the inhabitants of New-York have thought, before their immortal CRYSTON lived, of uniting the waters of Erie and the Hudson? Or the people of England, a few years since, of seeing steam carriages travelling with the strength of a giant along their rail roads; or of crossing the Thames on terra firma, at a great depth below the bottom of the channel? What would our ancient neighbors of Essex have thought of our far-famed countryman, Mr. Perkins, had they seen his truly wonderful machines? And how would they have treated him, unless restrained by fear, if he had ventured to discharge before them his Steam Gun, "at the rate of 240 ounce balls per minute from a musket barrel, with a force equal to that of gun powder?" But at the present day, (and perhaps the remark is applicable, too, to ancient days) he would be quite as safe among his most superstitious countrymen, as he now is in London. For it must be remembered, that at a place, not very distant from one of the principal English Universities, is annually delivered by the Professor of Theology in that University, and is to be continued to the end of time, a discourse against witchcraft; the confiscated estates of those unhappy beings, who were once found guilty of this mortal sin, being appropriated to the support of that highly important Lectureship.

(To be concluded next week.)

From the London Magazine.

NEGLECT OF ADVANTAGES.

We do not make all the use we might, either of our materials or of our knowledge.

Thus the *loburnum tree*, which the French sometimes call the *green ebony of the Alps*, is one of the most beautiful of woods for furniture, yet it is seldom or ever used for that purpose.

It has been proved, in many parts of France, that the *walnut-tree*, if grafted, produces tenfold; yet, I believe, that walnut is seldom or ever submitted to that process, at least in this country.

Mr. Dawes, of Slough, discovered that the covering of a wall with *black paint* would facilitate the ripening of wall-fruit, and yet not one wall in twenty thousand is so painted.

The knowledge that *charcoal* is the best ingredient in the foundation of buildings erected in moist places, is as old as Theodorus, who according to Diogenes Laertius, proposed the forming the foundation of the Temple of Ephesus with that material, because it would become so solid that no water could penetrate it. This, I say, has been known more than two thousand five hundred years, and yet I am not aware that

charcoal has ever been used, in this country, for the purpose above referred to.

From the *Fredericksburg Herald*.

Mr. Hutton. Being desirous of promoting the interest of agriculture, we, the undersigned, having recently assembled on the farm of Mr. George Fitzhugh, with an intention of viewing the operation of various ploughs, and of ascertaining by actual experiment, the power of propelling these ploughs, have thought proper to send you this communication.

We have correctly ascertained the power of propelling ploughs, by a new invention of Mr. Stephen McCormick, called the Angular Balance, the construction of which is very simple, and the power of propelling ploughs, may be ascertained with minute accuracy.

The experiments were made with ploughs, in various soils, and completely to our satisfaction, and we are decidedly of opinion that the newly invented patent plough, made by Mr. Stephen McCormick, surpasses any implement of that kind that has ever come under our observation. As to the simplicity of its construction, the facility with which it may be worked; and as to its durability, we think we should be justified in declaring, that it is inferior to no plough that we have ever seen in that respect.

JNO. G. KERBY,
SAM'L. CATLUTT,
HENRY FITZHUGH.

The following is Mr. McCormick's description of his Plough.

Its excellence consists more particularly in the simplicity of its construction, and from the experiments made by those gentlemen, (and manifestly to their satisfaction,) it can be drawn with much less labor to the horse, which is an important consideration with farmers. This plough is not subject to be clogged with the soil or any vegetable matter, and can be changed without any inconvenience or delay of time, to suit different soils, or the strength of the teams. The mould-board contracts or expands by turning the cross-piece near the heel of the plough, which is made of iron, having a screw at each end on the principle of the screw auger.

The share is welded to the bar, and is confined at the bottom of the mould-board near the point by a catch, which passes through the share and permanently confines it. This plough requires only one brace, which acts in the most powerful manner, and is under the control of only one screw. The bar is protected by a piece of cast-iron with two edges, and is riveted or screwed to the same. When one edge is worn out, turn the other over, and it furnishes a new one; and when that edge becomes useless, a new piece can be obtained for twenty-five cents. The plough may be worked without a coulter, to suit the fancy of the purchasers. But the mould-board is so constructed as generally to do away the necessity of a coulter.

A Mechanic's Institute has been formed in Bristol; the first lecture was delivered, before about two hundred Mechanics. It is mentioned that 400 mechanics have subscribed to it, paying 2s. 6d. per quarter.—*London paper*.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 1826.

Boiling Potatoes.—We are assured by a gentleman, who has experimental knowledge of the fact, that there is a great advantage to be derived from paring potatoes, or at least cutting them open or cutting off the ends, and soaking them about an hour in cold water before boiling. When boiled they should be put into *fresh water*, (not that in which they had been soaked) which should be raised to a boiling temperature before the potatoes are put in. The soaking of the potatoes before boiling is said to extract a strong narcotic and disagreeable substance, which is always present, in greater or less quantity, in this useful root. We do not speak experimentally, but recommend the trial of the above method of cooking potatoes from the alleged experience of others.

Influence of Solar light on the process of Combustion.—In the *Annals of Philosophy*, (a work printed in London) for November 1825 is an article "On the influence of Solar Light on the process of Combustion. By Thomas M. Keever, M. D." In this, the author says in substance that the common opinion that the sun's rays, or even the ordinary light of day, when admitted freely into an apartment in which a common fire is burning, have the power either of dulling it considerably, or should the combustion be going on languidly of altogether effecting its extinction, is correct. This he illustrates by several experiments, for which we have not room in detail, and shall mention but one viz:

"Two portions of green wax taper, each weighing ten grains were both ignited at the same moment; one of them I placed in a darkened room, the other I exposed to broad sunshine in the open air: thermometer in sun 78° Fahrenheit, in room 67°; loss as follows:

In five minutes that placed in sunshine lost $3\frac{1}{2}$ grs.
Darkened room lost 9 $\frac{1}{2}$

From this, and a number of other experiments, given in detail in the article to which we have referred, Mr M. Keever concludes "First, that the solar rays in proportion to their intensity are possessed of the power of retarding to a considerable extent the process of combustion; and, that consequently the popular ideas on this subject are founded in truth. Secondly, that this phenomenon is occasioned by the action of the chemical rays on the portion of atmospheric air that immediately envelopes a particle of matter about to enter into a state of combustion, aided no doubt by the high temperature of the portion of materials that have already commenced this process." This action of the sun's rays, is supposed to deprive the atmospheric air of some part of its oxygen, which is a great stimulus to combustion

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Farmington, Jan. 11, 1826.

Sir,—I have a high respect for Professors and other learned men, but am not fully satisfied with their reasoning, or their experiments as reported in the last week's Farmer.

I believe the fact is well ascertained that, "water mills generally go faster in the night-time than in the day-time," and it is not in the

power of theory, nor one sole experiment to do away the evidence of our senses.

My belief is that the true cause of the increased motion of the water wheel in the night time is, *The increase of the weight of water, generally, at that time.* All bodies have less weight when the moon and sun are nearly vertical—else what causes our tides? When the moon and the sun are on opposite sides of our earth, they both, indeed, contribute to cause our high tides; but in regard to the weight of bodies, the attraction of the sun on one side of our earth—say at midnight,—which increases the weight of objects about us, is often counteracted, and even overbalanced by the superior attraction of a vertical moon, which renders the weight of all bodies less. At midnight when the moon is with the sun, or near enough to him to act in conjunction with him, all bodies on our side of the earth are heaviest, and *watermills go fastest.* When the moon does not act in conjunction with the sun, but at any time of night is in, or near the horizon, watermills go faster in the day time, but not so much faster as when the sun and moon both contribute to make bodies heavier.

Now I would inquire where the moon was when the great experiment was made on the watermills? It seems she was never thought of. This total neglect of one, of her sex, and one so amiable and charming too, is altogether inexcusable; and though we should be disposed to yield to our opponents the palm in hydraulics, we never intend to pardon their want of gallantry.

Unless our modern philosophers first explode Newton's theory of the tides, and the universally received theory of the powerful attraction of the heavenly bodies, they must admit that when the sun and moon are in conjunction in our hemisphere all bodies are lighter than at other times; and on the other hand that when the sun and moon are in conjunction in the opposite hemisphere their attraction *increases the weight* of all bodies around us. Water is one of those bodies—*ergo*—the weight of water is increased at these times.

But what causes waterwheels to move? The weight of water, on one of their sides; and in proportion to the weight of it will be the motion of the wheels.

I am not in the habit of betting, but will stake the moon against any two comets in the solar system that the famous experiment on the watermills was made *when the moon was up.*

With much respect,

Yours, &c.

B—R.

Remarks by the Editor.—There are two principal causes which may operate to vary the weight or specific gravity of water. These are temperature, and the relative position of the sun and moon, as regards that portion of the earth where the water is situated. Increasing the temperature of water from the freezing point, or 32° to the boiling point 212° will cause it to expand about 1-22 part of its bulk. In other words 22 gallons of water as cold as it can be without freezing is as heavy as 23 gallons of boiling water. But the difference of the temperature in common streams, &c. in the night and in the day time, of any consecutive night and day can be but trifling. And we believe, the difference between the extreme summer and winter tem-

perature of water, even in this climate, where the thermometer has, perhaps, as great a range as in any part of the globe, could hardly produce such difference in its specific gravity that any variance in its power to turn machinery could be appreciated by the nicest experiments.

As respects the difference in the weight of water caused by the attraction of the sun and moon, we know, or at least do not doubt, but that it is sufficient to produce tides in the ocean. But on smaller bodies of water, tides are not perceptible, unless such bodies are so situated as to be affected by the flux and reflux of the sea. If the attraction of the sun and moon produce no *visible* effect on lake Superior, we cannot be convinced by anything short of experiment, of its *perceptible* influence on smaller collections of water.

Reason and philosophy assure us of many changes in bodies, which are not evident to the senses. Metals expand by heat and contract by cold; and theoretically speaking, a crow bar or spade is rarely for two hours in succession *exactly* of the same length and size. This expansion or contraction is of little or no importance in these implements, but in pendulums for clocks, and springs for watches, it is worthy of serious and scientific consideration. And the attraction of the sun and moon on the ocean is a matter of moment, but we doubt whether said attraction can ever be detected by any effect it produces on a water mill unless it be a tide mill. The cause supposed by our correspondent undoubtedly exists, but we do not think it adequate to produce the effect which he attributes to it. A certain philosopher maintained that "the mathematician can demonstrate with the most decisive certainty, that no fly can alight on this globe which we inhabit, without communicating *motion* to it; and he can ascertain, with the most accurate precision, what must be the amount of the motion thus produced." This principle he might have carried still further, and said that whatever "communicates motion to this globe which we inhabit," affects its relative position with regard to the sun, and all other bodies which compose the solar system, and even cause some change in the centre of gravity of said system. Such calculations, however, appear to us to be more nice than wise, as no practical result can be adduced from the knowledge thus obtained. We doubt whether the fact is well ascertained that water mills, generally, go so much faster in the night time than in the day time as to make the difference of any importance in practice. General opinion may be proof presumptive, but is not proof positive.—General opinion once maintained that this earth was a plane, round which the sun was whirled every 24 hours, and the correct theory on this subject was considered as impious as well as unphilosophical. We believe that Professor Cleaveland has pursued the only correct mode of philosophizing,—actual and accurate experiment. First establish facts, and then investigate their causes. We would not be understood to assert that our correspondent is in an error, and the common opinion is not correct, but that further experiments are necessary to establish or confute such opinions. And in making such experiments it will be expedient to note the situation of the sun and moon, with reference to that attraction which produces tides.

Massachusetts Legislature.

SENATE. JAN. 11. The President communicated a letter from the Solicitor General Davis, stating that he had filed informations against twelve vendors of Lottery Tickets, and against the publishers of

several newspapers for advertising said tickets for sale; and that the trial of them would probably take place at the next session of the Supreme Court.—A message was received from the Governor, transmitting the Report of the Board of Commissioners for the survey of a canal route from the harbor of Boston to Connecticut river, with the reports, plans, and estimates of the Engineer, together with a map, on which are delineated the various routes which have been surveyed. 1000 copies were ordered to be printed.—Remonstrances of the proprietors of Charles River Bridge and others were referred to the committee on Bridges and Canals.—The Court for the trial of impeachment of Samuel Blagge, was opened in due form, and postponed to the 17th.—The committee on Roads, &c. was instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the purchase by the state, of Turnpike Roads and Toll Bridges, when the towns through which they pass are unable to maintain them.

JAN. 12. A number of private petitions were referred to Committees, and the Senate adjourned at an early hour to accommodate the Board of Overseers of Harvard University.

JAN. 13—A communication from the Adjutant General relating to the gratuity to such old officers and soldiers as were present at the Bunker Hill celebration was read and committed.—The Judiciary Committee were instructed to consider if any alterations are necessary in the laws against the frauds and idleness of Hawkers and Pedlars.

JAN. 14—A bill was reported authorizing the erection of a prison edifice so constructed as to confine each convict to a separate cell, and imposing a penalty on any one convicted of having conveyed any improper implements or articles to the convicts.

HOUSE. JAN. 11—A resolution was adopted for inquiring into the expediency of the purchase by this State of Turnpike Roads and Toll Bridges, in certain cases.—Mr Sedgewick made a report, accompanied with bills, to establish the *Massachusetts Seminary of Practical Arts and Sciences*, &c. which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

JAN. 12—Committees were appointed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a Library for the use of the members of the Legislature—of revising the laws regulating the impounding of cattle and sheep; also the laws respecting stray beasts and lost goods,—and imprisonment for debt.—A bill to establish the rate of interest and to restrain the taking of excessive usury, was read a second time.

JAN. 14—The managers of the impeachment presented fifteen articles of impeachment against S. Blagge.—Mr Thatcher of Yarmouth presented a resolution for taxing salt works.—Mr Davis of Sandwich presented a memorial on the subject of cutting a canal across Cape Cod, which was referred to a joint committee.—The Boston Type and Stereotype Foundry Company and the Bridgewater Cotton Gin Manufacturing Company incorporation bills passed to be engrossed.—The Committee on the Massachusetts Claim reported sundry resolutions for the purpose of effecting the objects of said claim.

JAN. 17—The Rev. ORVILLE DEWEY of New Bedford was chosen to deliver the Election Sermon on the last Wednesday of May next. Sundry bills passed stages, and private and local business was transacted.

An act has passed, during the present session of the Legislature of Alabama, for removing the Seat of Government from Cahawba to Tuscaloosa.

Proceedings of Congress.

SENATE. JAN. 9.—Mr Van Buren reported a bill to provide for increasing the number of the judges in the Supreme Court to nine, and extending the Circuit Court from seven to ten.

Mr. Lloyd reported a bill relating to duties on tonnage and imports: The bill providing for the security of public monies was passed.

JAN. 10. A bill for the survey of a route for a canal between the Atlantic and the Gulph of Mexico was referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

JAN. 12. A bill for the prevention of desertion from the Army passed to be engrossed.

HOUSE. JAN. 6. Mr Webster offered an order relative to reprinting the Journals of the House of Representatives.—The committee of Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the provision of the law which requires the inspection by appraisers, of merchandize exported for debenture.—The committee on the Judiciary was instructed to report on the expediency of amending the laws regulating Copy rights, so as to give greater extension and security to the rights of authors and proprietors.—A resolve passed relative to the payment of the widows of soldiers who die pensioners under the act of 1813 the amount due to said soldiers at the time of their death, without requiring said widows to take out letters of administration.

JAN. 9. The committee on the Library was instructed to report on the expediency of providing for the more general, permanent and less expensive publication of the Laws and Reports of Judicial Decisions.—A report was received from the Secretary of the Treasury, by which it appeared that the tonnage of the vessels built in the United States in 1824 amounted to 90,939,00.

It appears from the message of the Governor of Maine to the Legislature, that there are upwards of two hundred deaf and dumb persons in that state, nine of which have been selected as proper subjects of education at the American Asylum.

Insurances in England.—A tax of 3s on the 100l insured is levied in Eng. The amount of revenue accruing to the Government from this source for the last year is stated at 659,377l. sterling. The amount of property insured is, therefore about 439,535,000l.

M FISCHER, the astronomer of Kordenbourg, near Vienna, has predicted, from various meteorological comparisons and deductions, that the present winter will be remarkable for intense cold.

Great Failure.—The North West and Hudson Bay Fur Company, under the control of M-Gillivrays, Thin & Co. located at Montreal, stopped payment 23th ult. for the enormous sum of \$850,000. The principal loss will fall on individuals who have retired from business, and loaned this company their money.

Christmas Holidays.—The Massachusetts Spy of Dec. 29, contains the marriages of no less than ten young ladies at Barre, seven of whom belonged to that town.—Of the bridegrooms, six were of Barre, one of Athol, one of New Salem, one of Springfield, and one of Bridgport, Vermont.

The Albany Advertiser states, that on Sunday the 3th inst. Mr. Flint, of Massachusetts, attempted to cross the Hudson river at the upper ferry in Albany with a drove of 95 sheep, bound eastward, when the ice gave way and 500 of them were drowned, of which the carcasses of 396 have been recovered, and the rest floated under the ice.

The French corvette ship Orphee, was captured by the Maidstone, British Frigate, about the 1st of Sept, after a long chase, on the coast of Africa. She had on board 700 slaves, bound to Martinique. They were all chained by the necks, or by the legs to the deck, and the bolts riveted. The between deck of the ship was little more than three feet high.

SEEDS.—For sale at this Office, Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, and Sugar Beet seeds, raised this season, by John Prince, Esq. Roxbury. The Ruta Baga seed is from superior roots, from seed not three years since from Sweden. Also a few bushels of genuine Orchard Grass seed, likewise raised by Mr. Prince. Jan. 26.

NEW PUBLICATION on the Useful Arts—entitled *The Great Source of Wealth*, containing Recipes and Patents in Chemistry and Manufactures, with practical Observations on the useful Arts original and compiled. By David Beman.—Give me the facts, said the noble Judge; thy conclusions are but the guess work of imagination which puzzle the brain and tend not to solve this mystery.

The above Book is printed with new type, fine paper, and full bound with leather, and for sale by S. Hastings, Stationer, No. 13 Congress-street, and by the author, No. 1 Prince's Buildings, Congress square, near state-street—Boston. Jan. 20.

ENGLISH POTATOES.—These potatoes are from the English Kidney seed, and have been amply proved to be of excellent quality for family use; possessing above all others raised this season, a superior flavour.—Farmers who are desirous of improving the seed of this most valuable vegetable, in quantity and quality, can have a supply, by calling at the cellar under the church in Chauncy Place (near Summer street) any time during the present and the two following months, and it is hoped they will improve the opportunity.—These potatoes are the same alluded to in page 190 of the New England Farmer. tf Jan. 20.

JACKS AND JENNET.—*FELIX*, a fine young Jack, full 13 hands high; *DON*, a smaller Jack, seven years old; and one large Jennet, with a colt by her side. For sale by HENRY WATSON, East Windsor, Con. Jan. 16, 1826.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCTS, &c.

[Corrected every Thursday evening.]

		FROM	TO
		D. C. D.	C.
APPLES, best,	bll		1 75
ASHES, pot, 1st sort, - - -	ton.	102 00	
pearl do. - - - - -		102 00	110 00
BEANS, white, - - - - -	bush	2 00	2 25
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new, -	bll.	9 50	
" " " " " " " "		8 00	
" No 2, new, - - - - -		6 50	
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1, new,	lb.		16
CHEESE, new milk, - - - - -		7	9
" skimmed milk, - - - - -		3	4
FLAX - - - - -		10	11
FLAX SEED - - - - -	bush	95	1 00
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St	bll.	6 00	
" Genesee, - - - - -		6 00	
" Rye, best, - - - - -		2 50	3 00
GRAIN, Rye - - - - -	bush		75
" Corn - - - - -			75
" Barley - - - - -		65	
" Oats - - - - -			50
HOGS' BARD, 1st sort, new, -	lb.	11	12
HOGS, No 1, Inspection - - -		22	25
LIME, - - - - -	cask		95
Oil, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.		85
PLASTER PARIS, retails at	ton.	4 50	4 75
PORK, Bone Middlings, new,	bll.	15 00	
" mess, do. - - - - -		13 00	
" Cargo, No 1, do. - - - - -		12 50	
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, - - - - -	bush	1 75	2 00
" Clover - - - - -	lb.	7	8
WOOL, Merino, full blood, wash		65	90
" do do unwashed		35	40
" do 3-4 washed		45	50
" do 1-2 do		35	40
" Native - - - - -		33	35
" Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		50	55
" do Spinning, 1st sort		40	45

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces - - - - -	lb.	8	11
PORK, fresh, best pieces, - -		6	7
" whole hogs, - - - - -		5	6
VEAL, - - - - -		4	6
MUTTON, - - - - -		5	8
POLTRY, - - - - -		6	8
BUTTER, keg & tub, - - - - -		16	20
" lump, best, - - - - -		20	22
EGGS, - - - - -			25
MEAL, Rye, retail, - - - - -	bush		30
" Indian, do. - - - - -			30
POTATOES, - - - - -		4	50
CIDER, liquor, - - - - -	bll.	2 00	

MISCELLANIES.

AN ODE,

BY THOS. G. FESSENDEN.

THE ART OF PRINTING.

Blest be the memory of the Sage,
Who taught the typographic page
To teem with symbols, heaven-design'd,
The mute interpreters of mind.

The world at length had learn'd to prize
The art of speaking to the eyes,
Which had, by modes, which CADMUS taught,
Giv'n immortality to thought;—

When FAUSTUS, by celestial skill,
Found means to multiply at will,
Those *silent heralds* of the kind,
Which give ubiquity to mind;—

Explor'd that Art, which brings to view
All that we know—our fathers knew;—
And which develops every hour
That knowledge, which results in power;—

That Art, which gives to man's control
Celestial treasures of the soul,
Transcending, many thousand fold,
Golconda's gems, and Ophir's gold.

What but the Printer's Art sublime
Can register the deeds of Time,
Recording all that's said and done
Most worthy note beneath the sun.

The Poet, Patriot, Saint and Sage
Have habitations on his page,
Are never absent when you call,
And like accessible to all.

He introduces man to man,
Of every nation, tribe or clan,
The humble to the high—Met' & HIGH,
In palaces above the sky.

Then bless the memory of the Sage,
Who taught the typographic page
To teem with symbols, heaven-design'd,
The silent heralds of the mind.

From the National Journal.

It is stated that 15,000,000 feet of lumber is annually brought from Brunswick and Topsham to Bath, and thence shipped to the South. A large portion of it goes to the West Indies.

On the "Town's Farm" of Haverhill, Ms. 70 bushels of corn was raised on one acre. This farm is worked by the paupers.

A sugar maple tree now standing near West Rutland, in Vermont, measures 35 feet and 11 inches in circumference, two feet from the earth.

Virginia.—It is stated in the Rhode-Island Republican, that James Rumney of Virginia, in 1762, invented a steam apparatus to propel a boat, by drawing water into a trunk placed lengthwise the boat and forcing it out of the stern. With this machinery he propelled a boat on the Potomac, at the rate of 3 miles an hour, against the current. In 1781, he patented his right in Virginia and Pennsylvania. In 1785 he invented a tube boiler (now called a generator) of two inches in diameter, and had it in use on board his steam boat, a particular description of

which, with a drawing, is given in the Columbian Magazine for May, 1783, printed in Philadelphia, by William Spotswood.

An English Naval Architect, of some eminence, now on a visit to this country, says, that the ship of the line (the Pennsylvania) nearly finished at the Navy Yard, in Philadelphia, will be the finest vessel in any navy. For beauty of model, useful and elegant proportions, strength of construction and general arrangement of the interior, he believes that she will be unsurpassed—certainly not equalled by any *British* ship. The materials worked up in her are of the choicest description, and her ornaments, although will subserve utility. She has a *round stern*, and will be capable of mounting 130 guns; when completed she will be the *large vessel in the world.*

Tennessee.—In the year 1780, a small colony of about 10 families, under the care of James Robertson, crossed the mountains, and passing through a wilderness of 300 miles, settled on Cumberland river, and founded the town of Nashville. In 1782, the Legislature of North-Carolina appointed commissioners to explore the western part of the State, and to report to the succeeding Legislature which part was most suitable for the County lands promised to the officers and soldiers of the continental line.—According to their commendation, the Legislature, in 1783, laid off a tract of land on the Cumberland river, for the discharge of the military bounties. This district included the infant colony of Nashville, a small tract having been allotted to each of the settlers. In 1795, the inhabitants of this district, feeling sensibly the inconvenience of a government so remote as that in the capital of North-Carolina, endeavored to form an independent one, to which they intended to give the name of "the State of Franklin," but differing among themselves, the scheme was abandoned for a time. In 1788, the Legislature of North-Carolina passed an act ceding the territory to the United States, on certain conditions. Congress accepted the cession, and provided for its government, by an act under the title of "the Territory of the United States South of the Ohio." On the 8th of June, 1791, the President appointed William Blount Governor of the territory, which office he held during the continuance of the territorial government. Six years afterwards Tennessee was admitted as a sovereign State into the Union.

Illinois.—The descriptions given by French writers of the Illinois country, when it was first visited by French settlers, were of the most captivating kind. Its beautiful scenery, its fertile prairies, its supposed mineral wealth, were painted in glowing colours, and a new paradise seemed to open for Frenchmen on the banks of the Illinois. A monastery of Jesuits was established at Kaskaskia, which is said to have had at one time upwards of 100 converts. The French of the settlements on the Illinois, like those of Indiana, soon degenerated, and by degrees assimilated their manners to those of the Indians, among whom they resided.

There are four good mothers, of whom are often born four unhappy daughters. Truth begets Hatred; Prosperity, Pride; Security, Danger; and Familiarity, Contempt.

Clerical Reflections.—Not long ago, a young preacher was holding forth in a country congregation, with rather more show, in the opinion of some, than substance. After discussing certain heads in his way, he informed his audience that he would conclude with a few *reflections.*—An old man, who it seems was not highly gratified, giving a significant shug of his shoulders, was heard to say in a low tone of voice.—"Ye need na, fash, there'll be plenty o' reflections, I've warn ye, though ye dinna make ony yourself."—*Perth Courier.*

The woman that depreciates her husband, still more depreciates herself: for, if a woman would have the world respect her husband, she ought to set the example.

The bill confirming the act for the relief of the Jews in Maryland, has passed the Senate of that state by an almost unanimous vote.

The Miner's Journal announces the discovery in Pinegrove, on the banks of the Swetina river, of a bed of bituminous coal which is supposed to be of considerable extent.

The Legislature of Delaware assembled at Dover on Tuesday, 23 January. No newspaper is published at the seat of government of that state.

FOR SALE, at the Agricultural Warehouse 103 State Street, one of WELLS' improved and very superior Cylindrical HAY and STRAW CUTTERS. This machine will cut with the greatest ease from 75 to 100 bushels of hay or straw per hour with the labour of one man and a boy. This cutting may be varied from one half to three inches in length.

A great improvement in this machine is in the side gearing, which enables one person to work and tend the machine and at the same time cuts four strokes with one revolution of the wheel.

For sale, one of EASTMAN'S Cylindrical STRAW CUTTERS, with a general assortment of improved Horizontal and Vertical machines.

SARTORI'S Improved ditto.—DUTCH HAND do. with 4 Cast-steel knives. The very little labour required in working these several machines to advantage, and the great saving made in preparing fodder in this way, render them among the most useful with the practical and experimental farmer.

JAGGEE'S Improved Corn Sheller with fly wheel and conical cylinder; the most approved machine for the purpose in use. With a very general assortment of wrought and cast-iron ploughs.

HOWARD'S Improved Cast wrought and cast-iron Ploughs. From the superior workmanship and peculiar form of the mould board, and the side, it is considered the most perfect plough now in use.

About 50 dozen of very superior patent Steel MANURE and HAY FORKS.—Common do.

One London made patent CORN-MILL for grinding or cracking corn, or well calculated for pulverizing soda, &c.

Improved patent CHURNS,—the best thing of the kind we have ever seen.

About 2000 sets of Willis' Patent BLIND SPRINGS of various sizes, calculated to suit every description of Blinds, with hinges to fit.

The utility of these springs has been fairly tested in course of the past season, and proved beyond doubt their superior advantage over the common mode of fastening by perfectly securing the Blind, and preventing that destruction of Blinds and Windows, that so commonly take place.

Likewise a great variety of Agricultural tools, &c.

Published every Friday, at THREE DOLLARS, per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within *eight weeks* from the time of subscribing will be entitled to a reduction of FIFTY CENTS.

Gentlemen who procure *five* responsible subscribers, are entitled to a *seventh* volume gratis.

New subscribers can be furnished with the preceding numbers of the current volume.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at the corner of Congress and Lindall Street, Boston.—THOMAS G. FLESTEDEN, Editor.

VOL. IV.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1826.

No. 27.

AGRICULTURE.

To the President and Trustees of the Worcester Agricultural Society:

GENTLEMEN—I had the honour, last year, of presenting to you, for your examination and use, a barrel of Cider; and the happiness of receiving your approbation of its quality, and the premium you were pleased to offer. A premium, I presume, from so respectable a Society, is always acceptable to the receiver, and a solid motive for him to endeavour to excel his neighbours, and if possible to obtain another. And perceiving you have offered another, I am induced to offer you this barrel; not however so much from the hope of obtaining the proposed reward, as from a desire to awaken my fellow-citizens to a competition, and to an improvement upon this valuable portion of our agricultural productions.

In your published proposals, I perceive you require "the successful claimant to furnish a statement of the kind and quality of the apples, from which it was made, and the process of making and preserving it." In the hope of becoming the "successful claimant," I will endeavour to comply with these requisitions; and it is presumed you will have no objections to any other observations upon the subject which may be thought either instructive or useful.

My apples are generally of the common growth of the country, and of different colours and tastes—some very crabbed, and others more pleasant. About a fourth or fifth part of the production of my orchard is sweet. The greater part of these, however, I gather and press by themselves, for the purpose of making wine, molasses, &c. Perhaps, also, one third part of my fruit is grafted. These also are of different sorts and flavors—Greenings, Russets, Pear-mains, and several others, for which we have no specific names. After separating the fairest and best of these for the market, and for family use, the residue are thrown into the general receptacle, where they comprise a fourth or fifth part of the whole crop devoted to cider. Here I beg leave to remark, that it is my endeavour to keep my apple trees free from those odious and disgusting vermin, the caterpillar and palmer-worm, which, in their season, are so plentifully scattered through our orchards. These filthy and devouring vermin not only diminish, but deteriorate and poison the fruit. From long observation and experience, as well as from the nature of the case, I am persuaded that these crawling and hateful vermin, when suffered to go at large, and cover the trees with their nests and webs, which are so disgusting to every person of feeling and taste, not only diminish the quantity, but disfigure the form, and impair the quality of the fruit, so as to render it incapable of yielding a pleasant and wholesome beverage. Against these early enemies of good Cider, every successful agriculturalist must and will declare and prosecute an exterminating war.

The apples from which my best cider is made are usually gathered about the middle of October, and put on an open barn floor, where they are suffered to lie, under a free circulation of

air, until they are mellow, which will usually be in twelve or fifteen days, when they are carried to the mill and their juice expressed. In gathering the fruit, great care should be taken to reject all those apples which have rotted either on the tree or on the ground. But if they perish under cover, free from heat and mould their value is not at all diminished. They will then make better Cider than they would in their un-mellowed state. Against this statement which I made to you last year, I have since heard many objections made, and some ridicule. But I impute the whole to ignorance and the want of distinguishing between an apple that rots on the ground, and one that perishes under cover. While the one is not fit for the pigs, the other will yield a liquor fit for any gentleman's table. A very limited experiment is sufficient to teach any one that the decomposition of the pulp and fibres of fruit does not injure its juice, but rather softens and improves it. And here I cannot forbear to notice and reprobate the practice of some farmers, who gather their apples and lay them in large heaps on the ground, where they are suffered to lie for a considerable time, exposed to all the dews, rains, and frosts of the season. They there contract a dead disagreeable flavour from the ground, which no subsequent process, within my knowledge, can remove. And if any of them perish there, they are not only lost, but would greatly injure the whole mass with which they are mingled.

When the apples are sufficiently mellow, they are carried to the mill, when the weather is dry and cool, and ground in the latter part of the day. The pomace is left in the trough until the next morning, by which the juice is mellowed, and acquires a higher colour and richer flavour. And when put on the press I am in no haste to separate the Cider from the pomace, but prefer to express it slowly, so as to occupy the space of two or three days in furnishing a pressing of from five to ten barrels. During the whole of this process it is desirable to have the pomace and liquor fully exposed to a dry and circulating atmosphere, which will absorb and carry off the aqueous particles, and thus leave the Cider more pure and strong. This is the best method I know of to separate the watery part from the Cider, and to increase its richness and strength. It is vastly preferable to either boiling or freezing.

When the Cider is put into the casks, it should be strained through flannel, which may be placed at the bottom of the funnel which conveys the liquor into the barrel. This will separate the floating particles of the apple from the liquor, and prevent its acquiring an untimely acidity. From the press the casks should be removed to some suitable place in the open air, and exposed to the rays of the sun, where they should remain until the first fermentation ceases, which will usually be from eight to twelve or fifteen days, according to the temperature of the atmosphere. By that time the liquor will become clear, and acquire an agreeable vinous taste. And here commences one of the great secrets of cider-making, which is, to preserve it in its then agreeable state. For this purpose

I have read of several methods, and particularly of fumigating the liquor in the barrel with a march of sulphur. But never having tried this, I am unable to state its effects. My method has been to draw off the Cider from the lees as soon as it obtains its most agreeable state, and carry it into the cellar—and when the cask into which it is put is about half full, to add a quart of spirits, (either the spirits of Cider or new rum,) to a barrel—and having filled it up, I bung it closely, and then let it stand until the latter part of the following March, when it is drawn off again from the lees, and another quart of spirits added. In this condition it remains until needed for use, when it is found to be a soft, smooth, and agreeable drink, free from that acidity which is too common to Cider, and retaining a good share of its vinous qualities.

In my communication to you last season, I particularly adverted to the necessity of having clean and sweet casks, in order to preserve the cider well. The importance of this is so obvious, and yet so much neglected, that it cannot be too often repeated, nor too emphatically urged. Any person of common sense knows, or might know, upon the least reflection, that impure and filthy casks will pollute and destroy the best liquor that can be put into them. Barely rinsing them clean as soon as emptied, with cold water, is not sufficient. They ought to be thoroughly scalded and dried in the sun several days, and then set by in some dry place for future use. To let the casks stand in the cellar, with the lees in them until they are again needed, or to retain them there when washed, is a lazy and bad practice. The process of the good dairywoman, in cleaning her apparatus, might teach her slowly and how to take care of his cider casks. Her pails and pans and tubs must not only be clean, but sweet, or her milk will be spoiled—just so with his Cider. Several methods have been practised and published how to cleanse filthy and rusty casks; but the only effectual method I ever knew is to pass them through the fire, and reduce them to ashes.—But not only should attention be paid to the casks to have them clean and sweet; the same cleanliness should run through the whole process of making and preserving Cider. The floor upon which the apples are laid, and the cart in which they are conveyed to the mill, should be clean, and the mill itself, the trough, the press, and all the apparatus which comes in contact with the liquor, should be often cleansed with scalding water. Cider is a very delicate juice, highly susceptible of contamination from any filth that may be mingled with it; and when once polluted it can be cleansed by no subsequent process. The vulgar notion that Cider will work itself clear, is altogether groundless. It may indeed be made to look clear—but the taste it acquires from any unclean substance will still remain.—Cleanliness, therefore, is one of the first laws which must be rigidly obeyed by every one who would make and preserve good Cider—a law, however, most extensively and wretchedly transgressed.

I have often heard it remarked, that there is a great difference in cellars, and that in some

cellars good Cider cannot be preserved. It cannot be denied that there is a difference in cellars, and that cold ones are the best. But the principal, if not the whole reason, why it cannot be kept in any common cellar, is because it is not put there at first.

I would only remark further, that so far as my observations extend, it is a great error in our farmers to aim at making *too much* Cider.—They will take their apples to the mill in an un-mellowed state, when the same quantity will yield much more juice. And to increase the number of barrels, they will make a free use of water about their mills and presses. To this, it is acknowledged, they have a powerful temptation from the low price of the article in the market. The purchaser will give but so much for a barrel, perhaps 75 cents, and the seller will aim to reduce the quality to the price.—There is need of much reformation on this point. Let the seller make Cider of the first quality, and let the buyer give him a correspondent remuneration. It ought to be the aim of every farmer to make as small a quantity of Cider as he can consistently with saving the whole of his fruit. He should gather his apples into a dry covered place, exposed to a free circulating air, and make it in dry cool weather, wind north-west, and let the atmosphere have time to produce its utmost effect in absorbing as much as possible the aqueous matter; and though by such a natural evaporation the quantity will be reduced, yet the quality will be more than proportionably improved, and his prize be better replenished.

I fear, gentlemen, I shall exhaust your patience by my prolixity on this subject. But knowing your ardent desire to encourage every laudable attempt at agricultural improvement, and being myself persuaded that the fruits of our orchards are susceptible of such improvement as to rival the productions of the vineyards of France or Italy, I trust you will excuse every effort, however feeble, to awaken the attention of our respectable agriculturalists to this most valuable and comfortable production of their farms. And were not the remark capable of a disadvantageous construction, and too presuming, I would say that you could do much towards so desirable a result by increasing the amount of your annual premium. I pretend not to have discovered the best possible method of making and preserving Cider—but such, as above described, are “the kind and quality of the apples” from which the barrel I now offer to your examination and use was made; and such “the process of making and preserving it.” To my knowledge, there is no other foreign mixture, no colouring, or sweetening, than the addition of the two quarts of spirits above mentioned. In my opinion all such mixtures are hurtful, unless such as are barely necessary to preserve it from an unwholesome acidity. There is no better Cider than the pure juice of the apple.

I ought to have mentioned in its place, that the Cider I now offer to you, when taken from the press, was leached through about six inches of clean coarse sand. But I am not apprised that it is either better or worse on that account.

The above is submitted to your inspection and disposal, by your humble servant.

JOSEPH COFFE.

Millbury, Oct. 12, 1825.

SELECTIONS

From files of English papers received at the office of the New England Farmer.

Infallible Remedy for the Dropsy—One of the Paris papers contains a letter from M. Langsdorf, Consul General of the Emperor of Russia to the Brazils, in which the Consul mentions a very important discovery, viz—an infallible remedy for the dropsy. It is the root of a kind of endive, called in that country by the name of *cainea*. Some pounds of this root it is stated have been sent to Russia, Berlin and England. Dr Koreff, who now enjoys at Paris the same reputation he possesses in all Germany, but particularly at Berlin his native place, has also received a great quantity of this precious vegetable, sufficient to divide among several physicians and chemists, who will put it to the test of experience, and establish its efficacy. The cruel disease, which it is hoped this plant will cure, is so frequent and so obstinate, in spite of all the means hitherto employed that such a discovery will be of the greatest importance to humanity.—*London Farmers' Journal*.

Something in a name.—Turnerelli, the celebrated sculptor was an Irishman by birth, and his patronymic name Turner, under which humble appellation, though his genius was great, he found himself without patronage. By the advice of a friend he added *elli* to his name, which, so much was the rage to employ *foreign* artists, soon obtained him the success to which before his merits claimed him in vain.—*Ibid*.

Preserving Mangel Wurtzel.—A writer for *Mc Farmers' Journal* observes that he has succeeded with success the following mode of preserving that valuable root. “I pack it in large heaps, about seven feet wide at the bottom. I begin by forming the outsides with roots not stripped of their tops; tops outwards; the internal parts to be filled with roots without leaves: continue one layer over another, until the heap is about six feet high, and about two feet broad at top, which may be covered with straw and earth: the ends of the heap should be secured in the same way; the leaves form an efficient covering against rain or frost.”

Different Effects of Natural and Artificial Light on Plants.—The following experiment was made a few days since by Mr Henry Phillips to show the different effects of natural and artificial light on plants. He selected plants of the *minosa elegans nica* and *decurrens*, whilst their pennated leaves were fully expanded.—On placing them in a dark room, the leaves immediately collapsed like the sticks of a fan, or as the feathers of a bird's wing fold over each other. The strongest artificial light that could now be thrown on them had no effect on the automatic motion of the plants, and the foliage remained in a collapsed state, until they were removed into the natural light of day, when their sensitive properties immediately became perceptible, and the whole of the leaflets were seen moving towards their natural and elegant direction with as much regularity as a regiment of soldiers file off at the word of command.

Brighton Gazette, (Eng.)

Winter food for Cows.—M. Charbert, the director of the veterinary school of Alfort, had

a number of Cows which yielded 12 gallons of milk every day. In his publications on the subject, he observes that cows fed in the winter upon dry substances give less milk than those which are kept upon a green diet, and also that their milk loses much of its quality. He published the following receipt, by the use of which his cows afforded him an equal quantity and quality of milk during the winter as during the summer.—Take a bushel of potatoes, break them whilst raw, place them in a barrel standing up, putting in successively a layer of potatoes and a layer of bran, and a small quantity of yeast in the middle of the mass, which is to be left thus to ferment during a whole week, and when the vinous taste has pervaded the whole mixture it is then given to the cows, who eat it greedily.

Incorrectness of Iron Measuring Chains.—Land surveyors and others, who have occasion to use chains for measuring land, ought to use copper wire for the purpose; as I have proved that a chain of sixty feet long, made of iron wire, lengthened fourteen inches from its being oxidized. Copper does not yield to the oxide as iron does. A. BANAT. *London Mech. Mag.*

Gallopig Match.—The race for a thousand sovereigns, in stake and bets, took place on Saturday over the four miles sweep from Frodsham to Bagshot-lane End, between the Bertram mare, Phoebe, and Diadem, considered by their owners, Mr. Vyse and Captain Douglass, the best hunters in the kingdom. The start was half an hour's gallop, rode by the owners, and to clear a six feet leap at the end of the third mile. Diadem led and cut out the work at full speed, the mare keeping close at her haunches. Both cleared the leap without difficulty, and a severe race followed. After twenty-five minutes the mare got ahead in a neck trial, and she won the match by seven lengths, performing eleven miles and a few yards in the half hour.

Trotting Mare.—On Wednesday, a mare, five years old, and under fifty pounds, was backed for a wager on off to trot sixty miles in six hours, to and fro, between the Angel Inn, Old-bridge, Bath, and Saltford turnpike-gate. She carried one stone, and accomplished the task 25 minutes and 4 seconds within time. Bets to a large amount were pending.

SUGAR FROM BEETS.

The bulletin of the society in France for encouraging national industry for July last, contains the following interesting intelligence. The perseverance of M. Chaptal, the President, in his efforts to encourage the manufacture of sugar from beets, has completely succeeded, and it is expected that France will soon be able to produce sufficient of this article for her own consumption. It is asserted in the most positive manner, that sugar from beets and sugar from canes, are precisely the same substances. It is acknowledged that the cultivation of beets is very beneficial to land in preparing it for a wheat crop, and after the saccharine matter is extracted, the root is excellent food for cattle. Besides the produce of sugar, the manufacturer obtains also molasses, which gives a considerable quantity of brandy—and in the manufacture

great numbers of workmen find employment in the dull months of the year. Marshal the Duke of Ragusa, presented at the last exhibition, many fine loaves of sugar made from beets at the factory in Chastellen. A Mr. Cressel owns a factory at Arras, where he made in 1822, about 230,000 pounds of sugar from this vegetable by an excellent process, which he communicates freely to all who wish to be informed on the subject. He obtains from 10 parts of beets 5 parts of sugar, and 1 of molasses. One hecart of land, (2½ acres) planted with beet gave him 3000 pounds of sugar or 1200 pounds per acre. M. de Beaujeu, of Beller, Orce, has simplified the fabrication of this sugar in such a manner, that it may be made in common families. A factory is established at Pont-a-Mousson, Meurthe, by Messrs. Masson & Andre.—*N. Y. Statesman.*

PENNSYLVANIA CANAL.

A Report has been presented to the second Branch of the Pennsylvania Legislature, recommending the immediate commencement of the great canal which is to connect Philadelphia with the navigable waters beyond the Allegany mountains. The resolution embraces two sections of the canal, the one situated on the western side of these mountains and the other on the eastern side.

PRODUCTIVENESS OF THE POTATO.

A correspondent of the Leeds Mercury states, that on the 13th of May last, he planted a potato of the Irish breed, (without either extra manure or labour) weighing one pound, and recently took up the produce, which weighed forty-six pounds. Suppose this was planted and replanted for the term of 7 years, and continued to be equally productive, it would yield 1,315,206,905 loads of potatoes, and would require 13,150,069 acres of land to grow upon, at the ratio of 100 loads per acre.

EXPORT OF RACE HORSES.

The letters from Madeira received lately state that the merchant ship the Prince Regent had arrived in eight days from England, with several fine race horses, for New South Wales.

HOME CONSUMPTION.

Bretnal Robins & Son, started from Greensburg, Penn. with 500 turkeys for Washington City. A half dozen good farmers in the vicinity of that city, and raising its supplies, would make a fortune.

SILK AND SILK WORMS.

On the 29th ult. Mr Miner, of Pennsylvania, introduced into the House of Representatives, a resolution, which was agreed to, instructing the committee on Agriculture to enquire whether the cultivation of the mulberry tree and the breeding of silk worms, be worthy of Legislative aid; and also, to obtain the best information in their power respecting the cultivation and product of the mulberry tree, together with such facts and opinions on that subject and the production of silk as they may deem useful and proper.

The rate at which the mail travels between London and Liverpool is 11 miles the hour—the whole time consumed on the road 22 hours.—*Con. Courant.*

Two hundred and fifty thousand hands are now employed in Great Britain, spinning cotton-wire; they can do as much work as 25 millions of hands could before the introduction of steam and machinery.

REMINISCENCE.

During the encroachments of the Indians in 1751, a delegation from New Hampshire (Atkinson); Massachusetts (Hutchinson); Rhode-Island (Hopkins); Connecticut (Pitkin); New-York (Smith); Pennsylvania (Franklin) agreed upon a union, which took place July 4, 1751—neither of which could have entertained an idea that 92 years hence, on the same day of the month, the then colonies would declare themselves independent of England, and that Hopkins and Franklin, who signed the union of 1751, should sign the Independence of 1775.

The London Brewers have raised the price of their porter five shillings a barrel, which will put into the pocket of the most eminent houses, the sum of 400,000l. a year. Lord Grosvenor's income at present exceeds 250,000l. a year—more than a million dollars.

The Chillicothe Gazette states that three dollars will buy in that town 48 bushels of corn, 12 bushels of wheat, or 150 lbs. of beef or pork.

By the returns received at the Secretary's Office from 52 Banks the present session, (one only having been delayed) it appears that the amount of specie in their vaults is about \$1,348,200, of which the City Bank, with eleven millions of capital, had \$751,000 in gold and silver, and the Country Banks, with about five and a half millions of capital, had \$597,200. Returns have been received from several new Banks in the country and one in Boston. The town Banks have 69-11 per cent on their capital stock in specie, and the Country Banks upwards of 10 per cent. The largest return is from the City Bank, which, with a capital of \$750,000, had \$128,000 in specie, or 17 per cent—The next is the Suffolk, having \$75,300 specie on a capital of \$500,000, or 15 per cent. The Boston had less than 4 per cent, on the capital in specie. The New England had 5 1-2 per cent. The State Bank, which was the lowest, had less than 2 1-2 per cent, on the capital. The Union had less than 6 per cent.—The Commonwealth had 4 3-10.—*Evening Gazette.*

Among the Florida productions, which merit notice, the last Pensacola paper points out to us a Vegetable Wax, which is made from a plant which grows luxuriantly on the poorest soil of the territory. This wax is said to be of the best quality for the manufacture of candles. The Red Bay Wood, or Florida Mahogany, is indigenous, and is said to have been made up in Cabinet Furniture; and equals in beauty the finest imported mahogany, except in colour, which is not so dark: but this is a fault which it is expected that age will cure.—*Nat. Journal.*

The free trade system of Britain is exhibited by the fact, that the people of the United Kingdoms pay one million and an half sterling, about 6 000 000 dollars annually, in extra duties levied on British West-India sugar, the consumption of which is forced, lest "free trade" with the East-Indies and the Spanish and French West-Indies, should cause the British islands to be abandoned, as they would be, if a free trade in sugar were allowed.—*Niles.*

In consequence of the opening of the Stockton and Darlington Rail road in England, it is said the price of Coals at the former place is reduced from 18 to 12 shillings per ton. Goods are transported at one halfpenny a ton per mile. A Coach has been established on the same Rail road which carries passengers at one penny a mile.

Large Ore. An ore obtained in the form of M. V. Prince, in the County of N. H. was exhibited. Forty pounds of Flour did, weighing 30 lbs.

ENGLISH POTATOES.—The early potato, raised from the English Kidney seed, and here extremely improved to be of excellent quality for family use, possessing a buoyant, thick skin, this season, a superior flavor. Farmers who are desirous of improving the soil of this most valuable vegetable, in quantity and quality, can have a supply, by calling at the cellar under the church in Chauncey Lane (near Summer street) any time during the present and the two following months, and it is hoped they will improve the opportunity.—These potatoes are the same alluded to in page 190 of the New England Farmer. Jan. 20.

MR. POTTS'S Threshing Machine (a drawing of which was given in this paper a few months since) may be seen at No. 65 Market-street, Boston.—The friends of Agriculture are requested to call and examine it.

WANTED—An unmarried man of 22 to 30 years of age who is well skilled in the management of Fruit trees as well as those employments incident to agriculture. He must produce unquestionable testimonials of his ability, industry, and fidelity. Such an one will receive liberal wages and good treatment. Apply at 11, State-street. Jan. 27.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.

[Corrected every Thursday evening.]

	FROM	TO
	D. C.	D. C.
APPLES, best,	bb	1 75
ASHES, pot, 1st sort,	ton	102 00 105 00
pearl do,		106 00 110 00
BEANS, white,	bush	2 00
BEEF, mess, 260 lbs, new,	bb	9 50
" No 1, new,		5 00
" No 2, new,		6 50
BUTTER, inspect, No. 1, new,	lb.	16
CHEESE, new milk,		7 9
skim milk,		3 4
FLAX,		10 11
FLAX SEED,	bush	95 1 00
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St	bb	6 00
Genesee,		5 12
Rye, best,		2 50 3 60
GRAIN, Rye,	bush	75
Corn,		75
Barley,		65
Oats,		50
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort, new,	lb.	10
HOPS, No 1, inspection		22 25
LIME,	ca	98
OH, Linseed, Phil. and Northern,	gal.	35
PLASTER PARIS, retails at	ton	4 50 4 75
PORK, Bone Middlings, new,	bb	15 00
navy, mess, do,		12 00
Cargo, No 1, do,		12 50
SEEDS, Hard Grass,	bush	1 75
Clover,	lb.	7
WOOL, Merino, full blood, wash		65 90
do do unwashed		35 40
do 3-4 washed		45 50
do 1-2 do		35 40
Native do		33 35
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		50 55
do Spinning, 1st sort		40 45

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces,	lb.	8 11
PORK, fresh, best pieces,		6 7
" whole hogs,		5 6
VEAL,		4 6
MUTTON,		5 8
POULTRY,		6 8
BUTTER, keg & tub,		16 20
lump, best,		20 22
EGGS,		25
MEAL, Pa., retail,	bush	80
Indian, do,		80
POTATOES,		40 50
CIDER, liquor,	bb	2 00

AN ADDRESS,

Delivered at Concord, before the Society of Middlesex Husbandmen and Manufacturers, October 5, 1825; by Rev. CHARLES BRIGGS.

(Concluded from page 205.)

There seems, at the present day, to be an unusual interest excited upon all subjects. And a spirit of deep inquiry has gone abroad among those, who cultivate the earth. New ardour is inspired, and new ambition is awakened among them. And scarcely will you find the individual, who would consent to see the light of improvement shining on the farms of his neighbours and his own farm covered with the darkness of past ages. Almost every farmer, thanks to our Agricultural Societies, cherishes a spirit of emulation. He is unwilling to lag behind the age; he is desirous, that his fields should look as green and fertile, his buildings as neat and commodious, and his animals as large and valuable, as those around him. And this spirit of emulation and inquiry, which is now awake, wants only to be properly directed.

As all improvements in husbandry depend upon experiment, every farmer who would "help forward the age," and himself too, must be continually making experiments. Those, who possess the ability, should analyze the different kinds of soil, and learn their adaptation to particular plants. A knowledge of this kind would be highly useful. For when a plant is wedded to an uncongenial soil, the union is always unfortunate; the one refuses support, and seems unkind; and the other pines and sickens with neglect. As similarity of tastes and views, among men, is favourable to the growth of friendship; so, among plants and soils, similarity of ingredients in their composition indicates their adaptation, and promises happy results. "If, says a certain writer, in the examination of the soil we discover ingredients, which, from a similar process, we ascertain belong to the composition of some plant, and to that peculiarly, we may rationally infer that such soil is extremely well adapted to the production of such plant; and when the analysis has been properly conducted, the inference is generally sustained by actual experiment." But all farmers cannot be Chymists and experimental Philosophers.—Still, they all can, and should, make experiments on their farms. I do not mean those costly experiments, that are sometimes made. Leave them for those of larger fortunes, who will note their results and send them abroad for the benefit of their less wealthy brethren,—but experiments to ascertain the best time for ploughing, planting and sowing; and the best methods of doing them—to find out the best kinds of grains, grasses, and roots, and the best modes of cultivating them—experiments upon the various kinds of manure; upon gypsum, or plaster of Paris, lime, ashes, salt, and salt-petre, &c.—to learn their relative value, to what kinds of soil they are best suited, and in what quantities they ought to be applied. These, and a thousand other experiments, that will be suggested to a person of observation, can be made with very little expense or inconvenience.

Besides making experiments himself, every wise farmer will acquaint himself with the experiments of others, that is, will read. By this means he may learn more in one year, than he

would from individual experiment, in half his lifetime. I know there is prejudice, existing in the minds of many, against what is sometimes called "book farming"—that all knowledge, derived from books on agriculture, is considered as unpractical and unprofitable. Some, it is true, have made an injudicious use of their reading. And what is there, under the sun, that is not liable to abuse? But the most of our farmers have good sense enough to reduce these books to practice without the least risk of failure.

It requires, indeed, but little reflection to be convinced, that this prejudice is unfounded.—Agricultural books and publications are the result of individual observation and experience.—The materials, of which they are composed, were mostly furnished by practical agriculturalists, and before they were committed to paper, were regarded as the best authority. Suppose, that at one of these annual occasions, a farmer, who is a great enemy to "book farming," should happen, (I say happen, for it is not very probable he would,) to obtain a premium for raising an extraordinary crop of corn; and that the account, he should communicate to the Society, of the method of raising it, should be published in some agricultural journal or paper; would it, let me ask him, by that means lose all its value; and be calculated to lead those astray, who should place confidence in it? What mysterious agent can there be connected with these harmless types, whose political voracity, in his own newspaper, he never has doubted, that they cannot be trusted on the subject of agriculture? Dismiss, then, you that are wise, and would be in easy circumstances in your declining years, and have something respectable to leave to your sons and daughters, dismiss your prejudices against "book farming," and during the long winter evenings avail yourselves of the labours of others, and mature your plans for another season, and by the next harvest you will reap the fruits of it. Every one, who owns an acre, I had almost said a foot of land, who would find new resources to pay all his taxes, town, county and state; who would raise the respectability of his family, and multiply his comforts; who would live a better citizen, and die a better man, must be familiarly acquainted with that Farmer of farmers, the NEW-ENGLAND FARMER.

Most of our farmers cultivate too much land to many parts of this country 100, or even 150 acres would not be called a large farm. The evils of possessing so much land are obvious; great expense of labour, and imperfect cultivation; by which the land is impoverished, and comparatively but small profits realized. It is a common idea among farmers, that the best investment of property, because the safest, is in land. When, therefore, they have accumulated a sum of money, they will, if possible, enlarge their farms. But, in most instances, it would be much more for their interest to convert all their surplus money into specie, and lock it up in their desks, or bury it deep in their cellars, than to multiply their acres beyond the means of good cultivation. It is remarked by a certain writer, that "The farmers of New England are yet to learn the immense productive power of a perfectly cultivated acre." To raise 100 bushels of corn, a man will plant 5 or 6 acres! How much labor would be saved, and how much would his land be increased in value, if, instead

of dealing out his manure over this large field as if it were Calomel, he would plough it into two acres, (some would say one acre) of the best of his land, and gather his hundred bushels from them? And, instead of mowing over 20 acres, with his hired hands, in order to get 10 or 12 tons of hay, how much better would it be for him, with the hands which nature gave him, to mow only half a dozen of well prepared acres, and obtain an equal number of tons from them. I feel very confident, that, with few exceptions, every man who owns a farm of 80 or 100 acres might, by a wise and improved cultivation of one half of it, and perhaps less, realize more produce, and far greater profits, than he now does from the whole. One half, therefore, had better be sold; unless by converting into pasture land, it will yield him more than six per cent, interest; for he must remember that it must be fenced and taxed. In one of the Roman writers on husbandry, is the story of Paridius, "who had two daughters and a vineyard. When the eldest was married, he gave her a third part of the vineyard; notwithstanding which he obtained from two thirds the same crop as from the whole. When the other daughter was married, he portioned her with half of what remained, and still the produce of his vineyard was undiminished."

The farmer that would accumulate wealth, must accumulate manure. He might as well think of raising cattle without hay, as grass without manure. I cannot give particular directions on the subject. Individuals are differently situated, and possess different means of fertilizing their land. Every farmer should look about him, set his wits at work, and "rake and scrape" every thing that may be converted to this object. There are, on many farms, hidden treasures, over which the owner walks unconsciously; rich and inexhaustible mines—not of silver and gold—but mines, whose rich stores, by no visionary alchemist, can readily be transmuted into these precious metals. I mean peat or turf meadows. It is well known that peat is composed mostly of carbon; and when divested of its antiseptic qualities, or "a capacity of resisting putrefaction," it becomes one of the most efficient of the manures. The experiments and discoveries of Lord Meadowbank on this subject, are so important, that they ought to be known by every agriculturalist.

The means of making our farms more productive, are greater than we are aware of.—Even the vilest weed, that grows in the garden of the sluggard, and, like its vegetable owner and patron, curses the soil it occupies, may be converted into something better; and at length compensate its mother earth, for her fostering care, and expensive education. Nay, every sod beneath our feet may be made the handmaid of fertility.

Habits of industry and economy, although important to all, are particularly essential to the well being of the farmer. Whenever he neglects his calling, or gets above his business, that moment his prosperity will decline. To devote himself to the soil, is his duty, his honour, and his happiness; and he ought ever to remember that simple but instructive adage:—

"He, that by the plough would thrive,

"Himself must either hold or drive."

* See the N. E. Farmer, vol. iii. pages 322, 340, 346.

I intended to have spoken of some of the varieties of grasses, grains, and roots, which are not in general use; particularly of Lucerne, millet, and mangel wurtzel. But as time will not permit, I can only recommend them; and, from my own observation and experience, I can do this in the highest terms. I intended, too, to have spoken upon the subject of fruit trees, the soiling of cattle, and the importance of procuring the best breeds of domestic animals; but when I reflect, that I am addressing those of far greater wisdom than myself, on all the subjects of Agriculture, I do not so much regret the omission of these topics.

You will permit me, Gentlemen of this Society, to call your attention to a subject, which, it appears to me, is not unsuitable to this occasion: a subject connected with the best good of society, the peace and happiness of a large portion of our fellow citizens. You have all witnessed, and, I doubt not, as often lamented, a violation of the Sabbath by the modern custom of driving live stock on that day through our towns and villages, to the no small annoyance and grief of the better part of the community. During a considerable part of the year that holy day is ushered in with the mingled noise of man and beast, and with almost as much confusion and uproar, as if an army of soldiers were marching through the country. How painful to the feelings of the pious and devout christian, to see the sabbath thus profaned, and its duties trampled upon! They, who would walk in peace and silence to the house of God, with their thoughts intent upon the momentous concerns of religion; holy men, bearing the sacred vessels of the Sanctuary, repairing to the consecrated altar, to spread that table, on which is broken the bread of life, must have their meditations interrupted, and be compelled to fight their way through hosts and phalanxes of horned cats. The minister of religion, too, in his robes, finds his path molested; and experiences no marks of favour or respect from those beast-devoted men, those unblushing enemies of religion, who seem neither to fear God, nor to regard man.

And how can childhood, that would remember its Creator and honour God's house; the timid and the defenceless, who are solicitous to know the things that belong to their everlasting peace; the blind, who would have their steps directed to the house of prayer, that they may look beyond the darkness of the world for living illumination, and behold the light, and feel the influences of religion; and tottering age, that would make its last offering to Heaven, and gather strength for the final conflict; how can such with all these difficulties to encounter, attend public worship? How must it shock the feelings of persons from other parts of our country, where the sabbath is yet a day of silence and peace, to witness the noise and confusion of an Autumnal Sabbath in Middlesex; to hear the lowing of herds, the bleating of flocks, the resounding lash, and the drover's voice and whistle, discordantly mingling with the songs of the temple and the worship of the Most High! O, how unlike the calm and peaceful sabbath of New England, in New England's better days; that sabbath so congenial with the best feelings of the heart, and so favourable to piety and devotion! Then universal silence reigned. No hum of business, no noise of worldly pursuit, no unhallowed sound was heard. The patient ox

rested from his toils; and his pious master united religion with rest. Even irrational and inanimate nature appeared to sympathize with the surrounding stillness; and to pay homage to its great Author. The sky seemed more serene, and the winds to be borne on softer pious—the ocean to roll its dark waters with a religious solemnity—and the brook to murmur in devotional accents: and man was left to himself and his God, to enjoy a foretaste of an eternal sabbath of peace, joy, and blessedness.

I need not tell you, that a general disregard and violation of the institutions of religion cannot but shake the pillars, and endanger the existence of religion itself. Let the sabbath be generally disregarded, and public worship would soon be at an end. And if you pull down our temples, you overthrow our family altars. Banish religion to the shades of domestic seclusion, and you banish her from the world. Besides the violation of the sabbath, of which I have been speaking, there are other violations, which we cannot witness but with the deepest regret, and which call loudly for redress; but as it is not my object, at this time, to speak of them, I would only remark, that for a remedy of all such evils, we must look more to moral, than to legal restraints.

With respect to the subject under consideration, it is said, that, as the market day is on Monday, drovers must be on the way on the Sabbath, and cannot, or will not, be at the expense of laying by during that day. Let this day, then, be altered. Let it be changed from the first to the last of the week, and the evil I am complaining of, is, in a great measure, remedied at once; for a very large proportion of those droves I am told, are not on the road more than four or five days. As this alteration would not affect the consumption of animal food, nor the sale of animals, it is impossible that it should unfavourably affect the interests of any class of men, or of any individuals. And I feel confident, that they, who established this day, or who have the control of it, will not refuse their consent to have it changed. It seems very extraordinary, that it has not been before; that a practice so hostile to religion, and against which there is such a weight of public sentiment, should have been tolerated so long. Yes, This day can be changed; and this practice can be, and it shall be, abolished. The best means to be used to effect this important object, I refer to your better judgement. But, that there are effectual means to be used, is my firm belief, my devout wish, my fervent prayer. I blush to think of this foul blot upon the religious character of New England. And let me entreat you, one and all, as Christians, and as citizens, to use your individual and your united influence to remove this disgrace from the far-famed land of steady habits, the country of the Puritan fathers, who left us our good institutions and who seem to call to us from their graves to support them.

Another subject, to which I would call your attention, and one, if possible, of still greater importance than that which we have just considered, is the rapidly increasing habit of a too free use of ardent spirits in our country. A distinguished statesman and orator lately declared in Congress, that our country was a nation of drunkards. The assertion, was not, indeed, strictly true; yet, I regret to say, that there

was too much foundation for the remark. And how can we expect that the public morals will be preserved, when distilled liquors are permitted by our wise rulers to be almost as cheap, and almost as common, as the juice of the apple; when the means of intoxication are placed in the hands of the most indigent of our citizens—when the day labourer, for a single day's work, can procure 3 or 4 gallons of ardent spirits? We fear and tremble for the virtue of that country, where, for *eight farthings*, a man may sink himself to the level of the brute. As the very existence of a government like ours depends on the virtue of the people, I call upon Congress to strike, at once, at the root of this evil; to impose duties upon this enemy of human happiness, till, if I may be allowed the expression, it shall stagger with the weight.—When this is done; when the means of intemperance are made expensive, then, and not before, may we hope for an effectual remedy of this vice. The law that would make ardent spirits *a quina a glass*, should be written in letters of gold. And happy, thrice happy would it be for our country, if there were such a law. I know well, that to make men morally good, we must look to something else besides laws; yet laws, although their immediate effects may be only negative, may save them from many positive evils. But it is said, that Congress ought not to lay oppressive burdens upon any particular class of citizens; that heavy duties could not be laid upon ardent spirits, without materially injuring those who are concerned in its manufacture. Suppose that companies should be formed throughout the country, for the purpose of manufacturing a delicious, but most deadly poison; that the inhabitants, notwithstanding the voice of reason and of revelation sounded in their ears, and death and ruin stared them in the face, purchased and devoured it greedily, and died by thousands; it is very obvious what the duty of government would be in such a case. And yet there appears to be no very material difference in the two cases, excepting that the imaginary article of death is quick, and the real one slow, in its effects. I mean by this comparison no reflection upon those who are engaged in the manufacture of spirituous liquors, but only to show the duty of rulers, who ought ever to regard the virtue, more than the wealth, of their constituents.

It has even been said that duties could not be laid upon domestic spirits without causing an insurrection. Is it possible that the people of the United States are so corrupt, that laws to guard the public morals cannot be enacted without the hazard of an insurrection? But this objection, if true, should be of but little weight. Better to suffer some temporary public calamity, than the ages of wretchedness intemperance might bring upon us. Better, far better, that some of the members of the body politic should perish, than that the whole body should be infected with this liquid fire. Yes. Give us insurrections; give us the sword, pestilence, and famine; give us the plagues of Egypt, all the natural evils that "flesh is heir to," all the judgments with which offended heaven visits a sinful world; give us these; but save us, O save us, from an evil like this; this earth-cursing, heaven-offending, hell-exposing vice.

Several Agricultural Societies, in some of the other States, have offered liberal premiums to

those, who shall successfully cultivate the largest number of acres, without the use of ardent spirits. Their exertions are laudable, and their example is worthy of imitation. "It is proposed in the County of Hampshire to send circulars into every town in that county for the purpose of obtaining signatures to a petition to Congress, praying that a duty may be laid on distillers of domestic spirits, and an additional one on the importers of all foreign distilled liquors." They, who are making these efforts for the moral improvement of society, are entitled to the gratitude of their country, and deserve to be enrolled among its benefactors.

I call upon you, as friends of humanity, of domestic happiness and social order, to exert your influence to use all the means your wisdom may suggest, to arrest the progress of intemperance in our land. In behalf of domestic suffering, I call upon you; of the devoted wife whose bosom is pierced with sorrow and wrung with grief; of the fond mother, whose heart is bleeding for the ruin of her family; of the gray hairs of an affectionate father, whose happiness was identified with that of his lost and hopeless sons; of innocent and helpless children, half clad, and half famished, shivering with cold, and crying aloud for bread, over whom are falling the tears of maternal affection and anguish.

In behalf of those unhappy beings, too, who are their own worst enemies, who have survived the loss of property, of character, of every thing that is dear to man,—the loathsome victims of disease, who are fast-consuming the brittle thread of life, and sinking into dishonourable graves,—I call upon you. And above all, I call upon you, as christians, who cannot but feel concerned for the future well being of your fellow men, to stay the progress of this parent of the vices,—to wipe away the tears of mortal suffering,—to blot out the stains of human guilt,—to save your fellow men from infamy, ruin, and death.

Your exertions, Gentlemen, to promote the interests of the community in which you live, have been crowned with abundant success. You have already done much for society, for your country, for prosperity. And you have the high satisfaction of seeing the good fruits of your labours, in the removal of ancient prejudices, the adoption of better modes of cultivating the soil, and the improved condition of manufactures around you.

Be encouraged, therefore, to persevere in the good work, that has been so auspiciously begun, until the arts of life shall be carried to their utmost extent of improvement. Persevere, till every barren spot shall smile with verdure and fertility—till the green fields of your country shall celebrate your praises—till, in a literal as well as a religious sense, "the wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad, and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose."

To promote the best good of our fellow men, we must aim, not only to make them industrious and wise in their occupations, but upright in their conduct and virtuous in their lives.—Let the arts of life be carried to the greatest possible perfection; multiply the means of wealth and human comfort ever so much; still, unless men are moral, virtuous and good, these improvements are lost, and worse than lost upon them. You may make every farm in our community a garden, and the country around us a

paradise; yet if our good institutions are trampled in the dust; if vice and moral corruption pollute and curse the soil; it is not a paradise; it is not an Eden; it is a hell.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1826.

PRACTICAL ARTS AND SCIENCES.

We have read with much satisfaction a Report of the Commissioners appointed by a resolve of the Massachusetts Legislature, of the 22d of February 1825. By that resolve it was made the duty of these Commissioners "to digest and prepare a system for the establishment of such an Institution or Institutions, as the Commissioners should deem it expedient for the State to create and endow, as should be best calculated to afford economical and sufficient instruction in the practical Arts and Sciences to that class of persons who do not desire or are unable to obtain a collegiate education; and also to prepare and digest a system for a proper organization of a fund to be set apart for the purposes of education; showing the sources from which the same might be obtained, and the objects to which the same ought to be applied."

The Commissioners are THEOPHORE SEDEWICK, L. M. PARKER, and JAMES SAVAGE. Their Report is able and luminous, and makes 55 octavo pages. It is worthy the attentive perusal of every patriot and philanthropist. Our limits confine us to such extracts as we think may exhibit the most correct idea of the plan of the Seminary or Seminaries which these gentlemen recommend, and the principles on which the plan is founded.

"In most countries learning and education constitute a separate caste, an aristocracy of itself, a class of men distinct, exclusive, having little sympathy with the mass of their fellow creatures, little interest in their concerns, or knowledge of their affairs.

"The question for us is, whether we shall take an opposite course, and endeavor to bring men into that state in which all shall be satisfied, that, so far as government is concerned, a tender regard is shown for all, and thus reconcile all to the inevitable individual distinctions which exist in nature, and in every form of society, however organized. The world has been divided into those who have governed and those who have been in subjection. Education has given the former their power,—the want of it has placed the latter in a state of imbecility and abject degradation. It has been believed that the reverse of this could not exist in nature. We in these free States, on the contrary, are of opinion, that nature points out no such thing; but that the improvements which are growing up, show that touch of this distinction is grossly artificial, against nature and the order of Providence. That so many should remain in the semi-barbarous state in which they are found in most countries, covered with rags, buried in filth, terrible to the eye, and frightful to the imagination of cultivated man, (if that be shown to be a necessary condition) would lead us to think, that we are the victims of a pernicious and disgusting system of nature, rather than under the control of a benevolent Being."

In stating the plan of the institution the Committee say "It must be kept constantly in view, that the plan of this institution, is not in any thing, a mere ornamental education, but a useful

and profitable one, and that the pupil is to be at liberty to pursue any, or all of these studies, as he thinks will best suit his occupation."

The studies proposed are 1. "The French and Spanish languages. 2. Grammar, Composition, Rhetoric, including speaking and reading 3. Book Keeping and Arithmetic. 4. Geography and History. 5. Drawing. 6. Mathematics, in its largest sense. 7. Natural Philosophy. 8. Chemistry. 9. Agriculture and Horticulture. 10. Moral Philosophy and Morals. 11. Political Economy."

"As to the number of these schools to be endowed immediately by the state, the Commissioners have made up their minds as before suggested, to recommend *one only*; to be located at some point central, or as nearly so as may be." They say "the project is an experiment, and we think it will be more conformable to the prudent, business-like character of our people to enter upon it, on such a scale, as that nothing is likely to be hazarded by undertaking too much." The plan, however, eventually, of an institution for the state, they do not deem fully adequate to the main design of such education as is here proposed."

In speaking of "these provisions for the school, which will require expense," the Commissioners enumerate, "*A site for building—A farm and garden.* The quantity of land, we suppose to be fifty acres; certainly not more than one hundred." The land is not to be obtained at the expense of the state, but to proceed from the bounty of the town and vicinity in which the location shall be. The Commissioners have no doubt, that many towns in the state, would give a much larger boon for the advantage of the location."

"They propose that there shall be *one or two principal buildings*, as shall be found most convenient, to furnish accommodations for *lecture rooms, recitation rooms, public exercises of every kind, rooms for philosophical and chemical apparatus, for botanical and mineralogical exhibitions, and for the library, models, plans, drawings, &c.* The expense of the principal building or buildings not to exceed \$15,000, including the workshops, out buildings, and fences. *Workshops, in which pupils may learn something of the common mechanical operations, are an indispensable part of the plan.* The books, philosophical apparatus, chemical apparatus, maps, charts, globes, models, plans, drawings, tools, mechanical exhibitions, mineralogical and botanical exhibitions and specimens are expected to cost \$15,000,—making 30,000 dollars in the whole."

The most important object of this school is to qualify instructors and managers for other schools. The Commissioners believe that in a short time the school will support itself from annual tuition fees. They observe that "*The standard of knowledge and taste in the common schools does not comport with the spirit of the age.* Adam Smith, in his "*Wealth of Nations*," proposed fifty years ago, that the elementary parts of *Geometry and Mechanics*, should be taught in the common schools. We want that, which Bolivar has adopted as Dictator of the Peruvian Republic, a *nursery for School Masters*. Good schools are produced by good teachers, who have a knowledge of good books. The school masters now, are many of them young men, who are fitting for College, or who resort to

school keeping while there is a temporary resource, or after having left College, for the same object. In either event it is not an employment on which they rely for any length of time, and it is in this as in every other occupation, that nothing but long devotion to it can furnish the necessary qualifications."

We should be happy to give the whole of this able report, as it embraces many topics, connected with the most important of human pursuits. We think that the caution, which the Commissioners express, when they recommend that the proposed plan should be considered merely as an experiment, is perfectly correct. The greatest evil to be apprehended is that too much may be undertaken; and that, in consequence of hereafter finding all which was anticipated has not been effected, it should be supposed that no good can result from any deviation from the established plans of education.—We should avoid equally rash and thoughtless innovation, and a too rigid adherence to errors, which have nothing but time to sanction them. We should keep moving in our progress to improvement, but not lift a foot till we have a fair view of firm ground to sit it upon.



TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

—
COB MILLS.

Roxbury, Jan. 25, 1826.

MR FESSENDEN—I noticed in your paper of the 20th, an inquiry from a correspondent, C, whether Corn Mills for breaking and grinding Cob and Corn together are in use in the neighborhood of Boston. I would inform your correspondent that mills for that purpose have been made and sold at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 79th State Street, but were found on trial of working with hand labour, much too hard, and not to do the work sufficient for the purpose. A mill on the same principle and calculated for horse power would answer the purpose well—and may be had at the above establishment.

Yours, &c.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

—
Framingham, (Ms.) Jan. 26, 1826.

COB MILLS.

MR FESSENDEN—If I can contribute anything for the information of your correspondent C, I will do it with pleasure.

I formerly had a cast iron corn and cob cracker in my grist mill, and practised grinding corn, rye and cracked cobs, as occasion required; but I found that after grinding cracked cobs and corn, the stones would not make good meal for bread until they were new dressed.

In 1821 the old mill privileges being taken up for factories, I undertook with another man to build a mill on a good stream, near the centre of this town; we put in it a pair of stones for rye, and a pair for corn, in the usual manner; for the cob meal we took a pair of large stones, cut the eye of the runner twelve inches at top, and fourteen or fifteen inches at bottom, and bosomed it out large, as we term it; in this manner it answers every purpose for cracking and grinding corn in the ear.

Yours, respectfully,

L. BUCKMINSTER, jr.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE. JAN. 16. The Naval Committee to whom had been referred the subject of the recent decision in the case of Capt. Porter, reported against the revision.

A bill to declare the assent of Congress to an act of the state of Alabama, for laying a tonnage duty of five cents on vessels, for the improvement of the navigation of the river Mobile was debated. Mr. Lloyd of Mass. and Mr. Holmes expressed their doubts whether the state of Alabama possessed the right to impose such a duty. The bill was eventually laid on the table.

JAN. 17. This day was occupied in attending to private and local business.

JAN. 18. The Vice President communicated a report from the Secretary of the Navy, of the Navy Contracts made in 1825—Also a report from the Secretary of War, relative to the expenses of that department.

A bill was reported and passed to a second reading for amending the Import Law.

JAN. 19. A bill for the establishment of a Naval Academy was reported by the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The bill to prevent and punish frauds in the Collection of Duties on Imports, &c. was discussed but no decision taken. In debating on this subject it was stated that the United States had suffered a loss from three to eight hundred thousand dollars by late fraud in Philadelphia, and that the President had sent a confidential Agent to that city to inquire into the affair.

HOUSE. JAN. 13. Mr. Candler of N. J. presented a resolution for inquiry whether the revenue of Post Office Department could not be increased without detriment or inconvenience by giving to the Deputy Postmaster, in all cases an adequate pecuniary compensation for their services, and withholding from them the franking privilege.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Van Rensselaer for placing a portrait of Gen. Washington in the Hall of the House.

The Committee of Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing and equalizing the duties on imported Wines.

JAN. 16. Upwards of eighty petitions from corporations and individuals in nineteen States and Territories were this day presented.

Mr. Baylies from the select Committee on the Territory of the United States on the Pacific Ocean made a report, accompanied by a bill for establishing one or more Military Posts on the Territory of the U. S. on the Pacific Ocean, and to employ a Naval Officer, artists, &c. to survey said Territory, &c.

JAN. 17. Mr. Webster reported the bill from the Senate to alter the time for holding the District Court in New York, and for amending an act of the Territorial Government of Florida on the subject of Wrecks.

A resolution was adopted for furnishing the House with a list of balances due by the Receivers of Public Money, on account of the sales of public lands.

Mr. Baylies laid on the table a resolution to request the President to communicate information of the correspondence with Great Britain respecting the boundary of the Territory of the United States, which is situated on the Pacific Ocean.

JAN. 18. Mr. Ingham presented a resolution relative to Attorneys of the United States rendering services to defendants &c. in suits brought by such attorneys in behalf of the United States, and recovering fees therefor. This resolution, after amendment by Mr. Webster was agreed to.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Reports were made to the two Houses, by the Committee to whom was referred so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the Claim of this Commonwealth on the Government of the United States for Militia services. These reports recommend resolutions calculated for obtaining the speedy adjustment and allowance of said claims.

SENATE. JAN. 13. The bill for the erection of another building within the limits of the State Prison in Charlestown was considered, and the blank in that section, which relates to an appropriation for that purpose was filled with \$5,000.

Several resolutions relating to the survey of public lands in Maine were read and laid on the table.

A bill to confirm the act of the State of Vermont "to provide for improving the navigation of the valley of the Connecticut" was taken up, and its further consideration assigned for the 24th inst.

JAN. 20. The bills for erecting another building within the limits of the State Prison, with several others passed to be engrossed.

JAN. 21. The Committee on Banks was instructed to report at the present session of the General Court on the measures necessary to be adopted to prevent any evils, which may result from the expiration of the Charter of the several Banks in this Commonwealth.

Bills were enacted to incorporate the Three Rivers Manufacturing Co. and the Shepherd Woolen Manufacturing Co.

A bill was passed for granting a half township of land to Sanderson Academy.

JAN. 23. A committee was appointed to report on the expediency of making farther provision for the redemption of Mortgages, and giving equitable remedies.—The bill relative to Usury Laws was debated, and passed to a third reading.—Among the petitions presented and committed was one of Patrick F. Jackson and others, praying for the incorporation of a company for the promotion of the Manufacturing and Mechanic Arts.

JAN. 24. Mr. Dana from a committee on the subject reported that it is inexpedient at this time to raise a revenue by the establishment of Lotteries, and that further provision is necessary to carry into effect the restrictions against the sale of Lottery Tickets. He reported a bill on the subject, which was ordered to be printed. The judiciary committee was instructed to report on the expediency of so altering the laws that Coroners shall only take inquisition when there is reason to believe that the persons found dead came to their deaths by the violence of others.

HOUSE. JAN. 13. The report on the Institute of Practical Arts and Sciences was referred to a special committee.—The committee on Education reported unfavourably on petitions from Sherburne, South Reading and Barre, praying for the establishment of Academies in these towns. The report was eventually laid on the table.

JAN. 19. A bill was reported for the incorporation of a Seminary for the education of Young Ladies in the town of Brookfield.—Mr. Whiston, from the committee appointed on the subject, reported the bill fixing the rate of interest, and restraining the recovery of excessive usury, with sundry amendments. These amendments after a long discussion were rejected.

JAN. 24. On motion of Mr. Simmons of Roxbury, the committee on the Judiciary was instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law that aliens may hold real estate in this Commonwealth, under such limitations and restrictions as may be deemed necessary.

The situation of the Irish peasantry is represented as very comfortable, and the country in a quiet state.

The opening of the English ports for Barley has not lowered the price of that grain.

The Shakspeare has arrived in the Thames, from a port in Colombia, with a rich cargo of silver, copper, and produce. The metal is said to be the first fruits of the mines worked by English Capital.

The Gibraltar Chronicle states that the fever on the opposite coast has arrived at such a dreadful height that the inhabitants were falling dead in the street. A subscription had been opened at Gibraltar for the sufferers at Tangier.

The Catholics of Dublin have held a great meeting, for the purpose of taking into consideration the address from the Catholics of New-York. Many fine speeches were made, and a resolution of gratitude passed, &c.

Shakspeare.—It is reported that three original letters of this great poet have been found among the papers of the late Duchess of Dorset.

One of the poor persons now applying to his Majesty's almoner for the Christmas bounty, is said to be a niece of Gen. Wolfe, the renowned conqueror of Quebec.—She resides over a stable in a yard going out of Brookstreet, Grosvenor square; is 92 years of age, and in a very infirm state of health.—*London paper.*

From the Hampshire Gazette.

AGRICULTURAL ARTICLES.

We have received 8 or 10 numbers of Ferussac's *Bulletin Universel des Sciences et de L'Industrie*, a work published monthly in Paris in 8 sections, making in a year 17 volumes, and embracing every department of knowledge. Of the 3 sections, one treats of natural history and geology; one of medicine, surgery, &c.; one of the mechanic arts, &c.; one of agriculture; one of geography and statistics, &c. We have translated and abridged a few articles from the agricultural part of the work.

France and England.—The editors of the Bulletin admit that the agriculture of England is much superior to that of France; and that the former country with an unfavorable climate, and upon a soil not half so extensive as France, possesses 6 millions of sheep and 150,000 horned cattle, more than France. In England the soil belongs exclusively to 30,000 proprietors; in France there are four millions of proprietors.—Some appear to consider the small number of proprietors in England as the principal cause of the agricultural prosperity of that country, but the editors of the Bulletin think the cause may be found in the liberty and industry of the body of the nation, and in the favor and protection bestowed on agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, by the privileged class. Ignorance and prejudice are formidable obstacles to agricultural improvement in France, especially in the southern departments.

Hesse Darmstadt.—This dutchy possesses agricultural establishments more complete than those of the rest of Europe. There are three establishments, [what are sometimes called pattern-farms, we suppose,] of which the soil and climate are different, which are devoted to the best modes of agriculture, and to the arts connected with it, such as the distillation of grain, potatoes and vegetables, and the making of vinegar and beer.

America.—We find the following complimentary remarks respecting the United States.—“The United States of America occupy an important place in this picture, [of agriculture.]—There we see with what rapidity agriculture, commerce, and the arts and sciences advance in a land of liberty. This progress has a general and always increasing cause—education and instruction. In that part of the globe institutions for instruction are the most multiplied. The slavery of the blacks still exists in the United States, but elsewhere there are slaves of another colour?” [In another section of the Bulletin it is stated that the Russian government lately purchased some hundreds of peasants, and set them to work upon a church at Moscow.]

Potatoes.—This vegetable is considered as one of the greatest benefits bestowed on man. It furnishes food in a variety of dishes, a sweet sirup, sugar, vinegar, and brandy. It serves to fatten a great number of animals, and is the best preservative against scarcity.

Mulberry Trees.—The silk-worm mulberry is one of the most useful trees in France. Languedoc and Provence are most propitious to its culture; in the other southern provinces of France, the storms from the Pyrenees are fatal to silkworms. The bark of the mulberry tree can be made into thread, paper, and silk. A gentleman of Lyons presented several samples

of silk made from this bark to the Linnæan Society of Paris.

The silk exported from Lombardy and Venice in Italy in seven years amounted to 420 millions of livres; in the same number of years, (from 1811 to 1817) the exports from Mexico to Europe were only 179 million of livres; “a proof that the riches upon the surface of the earth are greater than those within its bowels.”

Spain and South of France.—During the eight centuries that the Moors or Arabs occupied Spain, that was the best cultivated, the most fertile, and most agreeable country in Europe. The fields were watered by means of canals, and covered with all the known productions.—Since the expulsion of the Moors, Spain has continually declined. The agricultural prosperity of Spain under the Arabs was the consequence of their knowledge and their religious toleration. Ignorance and bigotry have destroyed the benefits produced by their knowledge and wisdom. The same causes will always produce similar results. Let the system of irrigation introduced by the Saracens be adopted in the south of France—let political and religious toleration leave all consciences at rest—let education dissipate ignorance and bigotry, and the highest agricultural prosperity will follow.

Indian Corn and Flax.—M. Hadner of Saxony attributes the exhaustion of the soil by Indian corn to the roots after the crop is gathered. He therefore plucks up the roots with the plant, and remarks that his cornfield is favourably distinguished from those which surround it. The same gentleman once sowed some flax seed that was 12 years old, and to his astonishment it produced the most beautiful flax he ever saw.

Sheep.—The number of sheep in England is estimated at 45 millions, in France 39 millions, in Spain only 14 millions.

Corsica.—This French island, the native country of Bonaparte, is 50 leagues in breadth, and about 15 in breadth. The number of inhabitants is 130,000, and the Bulletin describes them as “undisciplined mountaineers, who think themselves free when they can assassinate their enemies; and religious when they practice nothing but superstitions, and forget the principles of peace and christianity.” Chains of granite mountains occupy the greater part of the island, some of whose summits are 3000 feet high, and covered with perpetual snow. The soil, [like that of New England] is silicious, being chiefly formed of decomposed granite. It contains, however, a considerable quantity of animal and vegetable matter, and is in some places very fertile. Agriculture is in its infancy; the Corsican plough is nothing but a piece of wood pointed with iron, which merely scratches the earth. The Corsicans are poor, temperate, and lazy. The soil is owned by the government, communes, and individuals, and the want of established limits between the proprietors, is a continual source of disputes. Much of the land is situated at a great distance from the villages to which it belongs; the territory of one village is 30 miles distant. A great portion of the inhabitants live upon the produce of their sheep and goats, and have no other property; these lead a wandering life, like the Tartars. Two or three districts, where agriculture is more advanced, produce wine, oil, tobacco, silk, figs, raisins, almonds, &c. There is a flourishing Greek colony at Cargese, which was establish-

ed many centuries ago. There are large tracts of land covered with bushes; and forests of pine and oak are numerous. The oaks are much deformed and mutilated in consequence of the inhabitants cutting off the branches in the winter, that their cattle may feed upon the leaves. Horses, asses, mules, horned cattle, sheep, goats are numerous in Corsica, but all small and degraded. No care is taken of them; there are no stables, folds, or barns; all animals live at all seasons in the open fields or woods. The horses and cattle are ill looking and lean; they are so accustomed to live upon what they can pick up, that they refuse hay when it is offered to them. The inhabitants mount these little horses, and with no bridle but a cord round the nose, ascend and descend the steep hills and mountains. The flesh of the oxen is miserable. The cows have but little milk; cow's milk is used only in the cities, for in the country it is all consumed by the calves, which suck their dams until they are dry. The sheep and goats are all of a black colour; with their milk, cheese is made, which is an important article of food. The Corsicans are clothed with coarse stuffs made from the wool of the sheep and the hair of the goats.—Wild boars are very common in the island, and there are many hogs of a mixed breed, produced by the wild boar and the domestic sow.



DR A. G. HULL'S LATE IMPROVED HINGE TRUSS—The efficacy of this Truss in the cure of Hernia or Rupture, is no longer a subject of doubt or experiment. The cures it has so frequently effected, on very aged people, and so universally on children, has induced the members of the Ontario Medical Society to present Dr. Hull, through the medium of one of its members, the following certificate:

We, the undersigned, members of the Medical Society, of the county of Ontario, sensible of the indefatigable exertions of our President, Dr. Hull, in inventing and bringing into use his valuable Truss, are happy to observe, that the numerous cures effected by its use, on very aged people within our knowledge, render it in our opinion, superior to any ever introduced in Europe or America. We most sincerely congratulate the public on the discovery of an instrument so well calculated to relieve the distressed; and from a regard to suffering humanity, we feel it our duty to recommend it in the strongest terms to public use.

Aba Blair, V. President,	Marcus Hitchcock,
Seth Peck, Secy.	Seth Capron,
Laurens Hull, Del.	Sewell Hopkins,
Seth Hastings, Tr.	Ezra Williams,
Josiah Noyes, Prof. of Chem.	Ch's Babbcock, } Con.
Ham. Coll.	Elnathan Judd, }

(Other recommendations in our next.)

For sale by EBENEZER WIGHT, Druggist,
Milk-street, (opposite Federal-street,) Boston.
Where may be had a general assortment of DRUGS
and MEDICINES. Jan 27.

FRESH SEEDS.—For sale at this Office, Man-
gelf Wurtzel and Sugar Beet seeds, raised this season,
by John Prince, Esq. Roxbury. Also a few bushels of
genuine Orchard Grass seed, likewise raised by Mr.
Prince. Jan. 27.

Published every Friday, at THREE DOLLARS,
per annum, payable at the end of the year—But those
who pay within six months from the time of sailing
will be entitled to a deduction of FIFTY CENTS.

Gentlemen who prepare for responsible subscribers,
are entitled to a sixth volume gratis.

New subscribers can be furnished with the preced-
ing numbers of the current volume.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN E. RUSSELL, at the corner of Congress and Lindall Street, Boston.—THOMAS G. FLESSENDER, Printer.

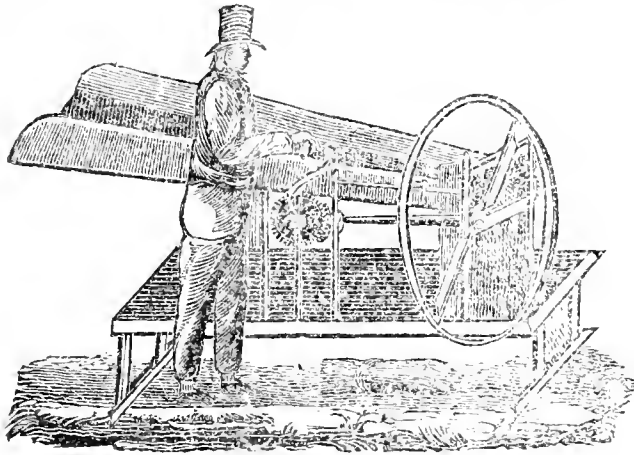
VOL. IV.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1826.

No. 26.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

S. IFFORD'S STRAW CUTTER.



THE STRAW CUTTER, of which the above is a front view, is a Machine which is well worth the attention of every cultivator. It has been lately improved, and the amendments in its construction consist in its being larger and better calculated for large establishments; and will cut a greater variety of lengths, to wit, from one half inch to four inches. It may be worked with proportional advantage by one, two or three persons; and may be used to great advantage, even by three boys.

Since the almost self evident fact has been brought to light, that long or rotted manure is worth much more than the same materials would be after having gone through a process of decomposition—and as most of those materials cannot be applied to advantage in their long state, it is very important that they be cut sufficiently short to admit of their being evenly spread on the ground, without their clogging the plough. And since with one of these machines two men, or one man and two boys, can cut a ton in three hours, it is prepared in this way with far less expense than it possibly can be by any different process.

The advantages resulting from cutting straw, hay, corn stalks, &c. for food for cattle are now so fully appreciated, and the practice is so generally adopted, that it is not necessary in this place to enlarge on the subject. Even where straw is intended for litter, it is much superior for that purpose after it has passed through a cutting machine; and it will then answer much better as an absorbent of the liquid parts of the manure than it would in its original state. The best of recommendations of this machine have been obtained from practical cultivators, and stable keepers, residing in different parts of the country.

It will be recollected that about three years ago, Mr Safford obtained at Brighton for his Straw Cutter, the first Premium on Inventions, as it was then brought forward. The next year it was exhibited with some improvements; and was considered as a very perfect machine, by all who examined it or witnessed its operation.

But as the use of cutting all kinds of fodder has grown much more popular, Mr Safford has been induced to add to his machine the improvements above stated; which have rendered it, as it is thought, as perfect as the nature of its operations will admit; and this without enhancing the price beyond what any one who has occasion for such an implement can well afford to pay.

The price of the largest of Safford's Straw Cutters, with the latest improvements, is twenty five dollars; the next size eighteen, and the smallest fourteen dollars. They may be had of DAVIS & JONES, Mill Pond street, Boston; WILLIAM MANNING, Esq. Salem, Mass. and JOSIAH BARRETT, Esq. Concord, Mass. They may also be obtained in Hartford, Con. by inquiring of WARD WOODBRIDGE, Esq. of that city; or of the Inventor NOAH SAFFORD, Springfield, Vermont; to whom orders may be sent, and the machines will be forwarded accordingly.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BUTTER.

MR. EDITOR,—I found by experiment that the uncertainty of fetching butter in the winter may be easily remedied by preparing the cream properly. Incorporate a little pure vinegar with the first quart of cream, that it may sour; collect the quantity to be churned; if it be not sour, add a little more vinegar, and warm it till it is sour, then heat it scalding hot. Let it then stand two days, and we are sure of having good butter in the winter. DAIRY-WOMAN.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

[Extract of a letter from ZEBINA STEBBINS, Esq. of Springfield to S. W. POMEROY, Esq. of Brighton.]

PLOUGHING IN GREEN CROPS.

"I have been in the habit, for three years past, of ploughing my land deep, about the 20th of June, and sowing half a bushel of buckwheat to the acre; and about the 20th of August turned the crop completely in; and in about 14 or

15 days after, have sown wheat or rye, and have found my crops very much benefited thereby. The last season we took from a poor, barren soil about 24 bushels of good white Virginia wheat per acre, with no other manure than the ploughing in of buckwheat as above."

The above presents an excellent practical comment on Mr POMEROY'S "Essay on the Advantages of manuring with green Crops," which may be found in the New England Farmer, vol. i. page 9.—EDITOR.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PLANTING SCIONS OF FRUIT TREES.

Our readers may, perhaps, recollect that we published an article, in the current volume of the *New England Farmer*, page 125, taken from the *Owego paper N.Y.* that Dr Page of Oswego village, planted about twenty scions of different kinds of pears, two of which are now in blossom at the surface of the ground, &c.—That a writer with the signature "*Horticulturist*," in a communication, published, page 122 of the same volume, expressed his doubts whether fruit-trees could be made to flourish by planting cuttings, as it was said had been successfully accomplished by Dr Page. Soon after receiving the communication from "*Horticulturist*" we wrote to Dr Page, and that gentleman has been good enough to favor us with the following, in answer to our inquiries on the subject of his experiment.

Owego, Tioga Co. N. Y. Jan. 21, 1826.

Dear Sir,—Your very respectful communication of the 4th ult. came to hand after considerable delay, in consequence of its having been misdirected to Owego instead of Oswego, the reason of not making a more prompt answer to your enquiry has arisen from a desire to give you more direct and positive information upon the subject. A gentleman of my acquaintance, residing within twenty miles of me, has succeeded in raising pear trees, in the manner alluded to in your letter, as I am very credibly informed, and since my attempt failed, I wrote to him immediately after receiving yours to obtain the facts relating to the subject, but have not yet received an answer.

Some time in the latter part of 1st March I collected scions of several kinds of Pears, and carelessly flung them into my cellar for the purpose of ingrafting them into the stalks of my young Apple-trees of which I had a great plenty; but having heard of the method of rearing fruit-trees by planting the scions, about the middle of April I cut the twigs into lengths of about 5 inches each, and securing as many of the buds as convenient, say 2, 3 or 4, upon each twig, I planted them in the ground, at the depth of about 3 inches, with the body of the scions in a horizontal position, directing the most fair and promising buds upward, the cut ends of the scions having been dipped in melted shoemakers' wax immediately before planting. On the 14th or 15th of May I discovered two or three of my scions handsomely in blossom, just at the surface of the ground, which circumstance occasioned the communication in the *Owego Gazette* of the 17th of last May. Two or three leaves also

made their appearance under the flowers and continued for some time after the flowers decayed; in the latter part of June the weather became excessively dry and hot, and continued so for a great length of time, perhaps two months; my plants were not watered (having been forgotten in consequence of professional business which crowded me hard at that season) and they died.

But, Sir, I intend making another set of experiments, the present season. I shall take scions about the middle of March, and the first of April, seal the cut ends immediately, and bury them in moist earth, and put them in my cellar taking care to have them moistened occasionally, till the time of planting, which I think should be from the middle of April to the first of May. I shall cut others whenever the bud shall have swelled considerably; but before it shall show any appearance of opening, seal the ends and plant them immediately. I shall also observe three different modes of cutting. 1st. take the growth of the two preceding years together, consequently there will be but one end to seal, 2d. take that portion which is two years old, and 3d. take the last year's growth; perhaps some milder application than shoemaker's wax may be preferable, say bees wax and tallow, and apply it in a tolerable cool state. Would carefully puncturing, slitting, or removing some part of the epidermis of the body of the scion be of any service by allowing a greater absorption of moisture from the soil?

Thus, Sir, I give you, with pleasure, as full, perfect, and unvarnished a statement of facts as is in my power, regretting extremely that they are not more to the purpose.

I shall be always happy to answer any enquiries you may think proper to make and shall also give you information of the result of my contemplated experiments.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully
JOEL S. PAIGE.

T. G. FESSENDEN, Esq.

[We hope that Dr Paige will persevere in his experiments, but we wish him not to be too sanguine of success with pears or apples. The cuttings of some plants are endowed with the power of producing roots, when set in the earth either in a perpendicular or horizontal position. Our correspondent with the signature "Horticulture" mentions "Figs, Gooseberries, Currants, Quinces, Paradise Stocks, (a sort of dwarf apple stock) and Cherry of St. Lucie, Grapes, Herbaceous plants," &c. as proper for propagating by cuttings. But observed "I have hitherto considered that Pears and Apples, Plums and Peaches, and this sort of fruits generally, were not endowed with this useful and beneficial property." Willows are easily propagated by cuttings. London's Encyclopedia of Gardening says, "The species may sometimes be propagated even by means of the leaves; as in the Aloe, Sea-onion, and some species of arum, which, if carefully deposited in the soil will grow into new plants, by virtue, no doubt, of some latent gem, (or bud) contained in them."

Editor.]

From the American Farmer.

Albany, Jan. 4, 1826.

MR. EDITOR.—In my reading, I occasionally make notes of such facts as are likely to be of future use to me in my farming and gardening, either for the purpose of impressing them stronger on my mind, or to be enabled to refer to them more readily. To these I sometimes subjoin such observations as my practice or reflections suggest. I propose to send you, occasionally, a sheet of these notes and observations. They will tend to show the utility of science in rural economy—to stimulate men of leisure to extend the knowledge of this usefulness, and to benefit the mere practical reader.

Your obedient serv't, J. B.

Grafting Clay.—The British nurserymen use, in grafting, a compound of clay, fresh horse-dung and chopped hay; the horse-dung constituting a fourth part. The mass is intimately mixed with water, and beaten with a stick, or spatula, two or three times a day, for at least a week, to render it ductile, taking care that it shall not be so tough as to crack in dry weather.

The French and Dutch make their grafting clay one half fresh cow dung, and one half fresh loam, intimately incorporated. See *Encyclopedia of Gardening*, page 411.

REMARKS.—The uses of grafting clay are to prevent extravasation of the sap, the drying of the wood, and the introduction of water to the wound or cleft. Both the preceding compositions, properly prepared, are efficient. Indeed, fresh cow dung is alone one of the best applications I know of to the wounds of trees. I have applied it successfully, with bandage, to the trunk of a tree from which the whole circle of bark had been taken off ten inches; and I have found it equally efficacious to the crown and limbs, in cases of amputation and bruises. It should be applied immediately after the wound is made. But the objection is not to the materials, but to the trouble of preparing and applying them. I can recommend, from thorough experience, the following grafting composition, as being superior to either. Take one part of tallow, two parts of bees' wax, and four parts of rosin. Melt the whole together; turn the mixture into water, and work it in the hands as the shoemaker does his wax to incorporate the parts. The warmth of the hand will soon bring it to a proper consistence when wanted for use, and a little grease will prevent its adhering to the fingers. A small piece is broken off, flattened in the hand and covered over the cleft or wound. If of the thickness of a shilling, it will neither melt, crack nor peel off.

Fool of Plants.—Gihbert mixed together lime, alumine, silix and magoesia, (the earthy constituents of all soils,) in such proportions as are generally to be met with in fertile soils, and moistened them with water. Several different grains were then thrown into this artificial soil, which germinated indeed, but did not thrive, and perished when the nourishment of the cotyledons was exhausted.—*London's Encyclopedia of Gardening*, p. 201.

Here is an evidence that the seed of the vegetable, like the egg of the animal, affords nourishment sufficient, and only sufficient, to develop

the embryo. The experiment would have been more satisfactory, and would have determined the efficiency of the atmosphere, as it did of mere earths, in yielding vegetable food, had seeds of the most succulent plants, say of clover, been sown, and the earth frequently stirred, so as to give it free access to the roots. But it establishes one very important fact, that the fertility of a soil (other circumstances, such as moisture, temperature, &c. having their weight,) is in the ratio of the vegetable and animal matter combined with it; and that without some portion of these, in a soluble state, it is a mere *caput mortuum*. How important is it to know the quantity of vegetable food in our soils—and to husband it and increase it by judicious management.

Wheat soil.—Grisenthwaite (*New Theory of Agriculture*, 1819.) was the first to generalize the fact of peculiar substances being found in plants, in addition to the common elements of oxygen, carbon, hydrogen and nitrogen. "Elements of primary principles," says he, "admit of no alteration, but as regards magnitude and figure. Hence, when one substance is designed to be transmuted into any other substance; as sugar, by fermentation, into alcohol or acetic acid, or manure into grain, it is obvious that the elements of the second must necessarily be contained in the first, for if they be not, the transmutation cannot take place. This will render it evident that a knowledge of the elements or constituents of bodies, which are intended to be changed into each other by certain processes, should be previously possessed, in order that the process may be conducted with a probability of success."

To illustrate the preceding reasoning, the wheat crop may be selected with considerable advantage, as it is that which is not only the most important to the interests of mankind, but because the presence of particular substances in it are better known and more generally acknowledged. If we examine the straw of wheat, we shall find it composed of what may be considered common vegetable matter, or of matter composed of oxygen, hydrogen and carbon, with a small quantity of carbonate of lime; so also, if we examine the constituents of the grain, we shall find them distinguished into starch and gluten; and if we carry our researches still farther, we shall find that the elements of starch are precisely the same with the elements of common vegetable matters; but the elements of gluten will be found analogous to those of animals; or, in addition to oxygen, hydrogen and carbon, there will be found nitrogen. The production of this nitrogen, as has been already observed, cannot be effected by mere common vegetable matter; and, therefore, the manure employed in the production of the straw and starch, could not produce the gluten also. If the presence of gluten were accidental, or the value of the flour did not depend upon it, then little care need be taken to provide for its fermentation; but as it is required to be constantly present, and the value of the flour does essentially depend on it, therefore provision ought to be made for it. In quantity it is not inconsiderable, but it composes nearly one third part of the grain. That the operations of husbandry, as regards wheat, should be conducted without any reference to this peculiar substance, is very remarkable. That the failure of crops has never been

Improvement in the West.—Daily stages now run between Buffalo and Cleveland. It is a little more than five years since the mail was carried through the whole of this route, which is 200 miles, upon the back of a horse, and only once a week.

scribed to its deficiency, is still no a wonderful." "The process of vegetation, and the constituents of vegetables, are not known to the practical farmer, because they have been difficult to ascertain; and the nature of his manure is involved in the same obscurity. He supposes it to contain every thing needed for every crop."

"If we pursue our investigations a step farther than we have done, we shall discover that phosphate of lime is as constant a constituent of wheat flour as gluten itself. Phosphate of lime, therefore, is as much needed for the production of a crop of wheat, as the substances which supply the starch and gluten. It is not a little remarkable, that this phosphate of lime is soluble in no known fluid, except through the medium of an animal substance, as gelatine, &c. and consequently the same animal substances which furnish the elements of the gluten, will also furnish a medium for the phosphate of lime, which appears to be equally indispensable to the formation of a perfect grain of wheat."

"The only substance now employed for the production of gluten, is the urine of live stock; but the alvine excrementitious matter having been proved to contain little or no nitrogen. This urine is applied either by folding, or mixed with farm-yard manure."

Do we not find in the preceding extracts a ready solution of the question, why many lands, particularly in the New England states, which once grew wheat, will not grow it now, although they are manured; is it not owing to the exhaustion of animal matter, and the almost universal loss of the urine of our stock, which can alone yield the necessary constituents for a wheat crop? The urine of animals constitutes a moiety of the manure of the Flemish farmers. It is carefully collected in tanks or cisterns, to which there are conductors from the cattle sheds, and is applied in a liquid state. But as I despair of seeing the economy of the Flemings imitated among us at present, I will suggest a means of saving at least a portion of what is now lost, in a practicable and cheap way. It is simply to construct concave cattle yards, which shall collect and hold the urine and other liquids. Almost any soil will soon be so puddled as to retain the liquids; but if the yard be plentifully littered with straw and stalks, they will be absorbed to a great extent; or they may be conducted by a drain to a cistern. Ammonia is generated and dissipated by fermentation; but a good covering of litter in the spring, by excluding heat and air, will retard fermentation until it is time to cart the mass to the field. The experiments of Grisenthwaite admonish the farmer of the impropriety of repeating his wheat crops upon the same field, at short intervals.—Bones, hair, and other animal substances, contribute to the formation of gluten.

Scientific Memoranda applicable to Rural Affairs.

Grisenthwaite, in the *New Theory of Agriculture* already quoted, to confirm the opinion of specific saline substances being present in particular plants, states, that barley always contains a quantity of either nitrate of soda or nitrate of potassa, (salt-petre,) and he recommends that the seed of this grain be at least steeped in a solution of this salt, as a means of increasing the product; that the superoxalate of lime is the saline food of the pea; that sulphuretted hydrogen gas is constantly present in turnips, and is

supplied by gypsum; and that gypsum (sulphate of lime) is the saline food of clover, lucern, and sainfoin. "Neither wheat, nor barley, nor oats derive any advantage from gypsum, as it forms no necessary constituent of those grains."—*Encyclopedia of Gardening*, p. 309.

These facts are in corroboration of the opinions advanced by Davy, (*Ag. Chem.* p. 293, &c.) that the beneficial effects of gypsum can neither be ascribed to its solvent qualities, nor to its power of attracting moisture from the air; but to the fact, that it constitutes a necessary saline food for the plants which yield it on analysis. "When combined with water," says Davy, "it retains that fluid too powerfully to yield it to the roots of plants;" and experiments satisfied him that it did not assist in the putrefaction of animal substances, nor in the decomposition of manure, but the reverse.

The experiments of the two writers here quoted, and there are none we can quote of better authority, show conclusively that gypsum is an actual manure, and becomes a constituent part of certain plants; and that it is in no wise beneficial to, because it does not constitute a component part of, other plants. Of the first class, clover, lucern, sainfoin, rye grass, cocksfoot, meadow fox-tail, and turnips are known to be embraced, and I doubt not that maize, potatoes, and some other broad-leaved plants may be added to it, and will afford gypsum on analysis, as they are evidently benefitted by its application. But before gypsum can become the food of plants, it must be decomposed, so as to be taken up by the minute pores of the roots; and the reason of its lying dormant an entire season, and sometimes longer, is probably owing to the want of the necessary agents to decompose it. "Gypsum is soluble in about 500 times its weight of cold water, and is more soluble in hot water." (*Ag. Chem.* 294.) And it is readily decomposed by oxalic acid, (*Parkes' Chem. Ess.*) which abounds in sorrel, dock, and some other plants usually found on a clover or light soil.—These facts seem to indicate—

That it is useless to sow gypsum upon wheat, rye, barley, and other crops which do not yield it on analysis; and

That it is advisable to sow it early upon grasses, while moisture is abundant, and to plough it under for summer crops, that the agents of decomposition, water and the oxalic acid of plants, may act more efficiently in bringing it into action. J. B.

From the *Medical Intelligencer*.

THE SEASON.

The winter thus far, and particularly the present month, except the last week, has been remarkably mild, and what most people denominate *unhealthy*. To every climate and to every variation of weather, have long since been allotted the degree in which they favorably or unfavorably affect the human constitution. But extensive inquiries, the comparison of tables of mortality, and long continued experience, have allowed of few conclusions being drawn favoring this allotment, that will bear the test of careful examination. In the Spring we have inflammatory complaints; in autumn, bilious diseases; in every season, fevers—in the commencement inflammatory, in the conclusion

more or less putrid. A continued cold produces a tenseness in the fibres, a strong and steady action of the vascular system, which predisposes to inflammation; high situations, with a pure, bracing atmosphere produce similar effects.—Those who are moderately healthy, and peculiarly robust, find a winter of no extreme cold, healthy; and the opening spring, expanding the fibres, a genial glow and new life to every organ. Summer, of course, may produce its own diseases; but in the history of epidemics, no particular bad effects can be traced to the heat, till the evenings begin to cool, fruit to be plenty, and the bile to become a conspicuous cause of disease, from its accumulation and excessive discharges. Winter again recurs, and the bills of mortality show that it is a fatal season; old people resist cold with difficulty—catarrh, asthma, and similar complaints, often carry them off at this period.

Men live and enjoy health from the heat of twenty eight to a hundred and eight degrees of Fahrenheit. They can exist in a constant fog, where the hygrometer proceeds beyond the extreme of humidity; and in air which supports the mercury only at twenty two or twenty three inches, they are robust and active. Sudden changes are indeed injurious; but the injuries are often transitory and inconsiderable; or if severe, producing only temporary and acute diseases.

At a meeting of the New Hampshire Medical Society, a proposition was laid before the Society, to form a new Medical Association. Its object *Professional Improvement* and the *Suppression of Quackery*. A vote of approbation was passed, and it was recommended to be put in practice.—*Med.*

To the Editor of the *National Journal*.—Sir.—Perceiving a notice, in one of the papers, of a turnip weighing 5½ pounds having been raised in the state of New York, you will oblige me by noticing that, in East Florida, near the Great Prairie, or Alachua Savanna, Rubin Charles raised a turnip patch, from which one turnip, which was served up at a table in St. Augustine, weighed 10½ pounds; nor was this turnip singular, as the patch produced many others of equal size; and the reason assigned by Mr. Charles for so productive a crop, was, that he was careful not to stir the soil, in order to leave for the turnips a base of as much solidity as possible, upon which they might rest and be expanded. HORTENSUIT

FRENCH CEMENT.

The French cement for the roofs of houses, to preserve the wood and protect it from fire, is made in the following manner:—"Take as much lime as usual in making a pair of white wash, and let it be mixed in the pail nearly full of water; in this put 1½ lbs. of brown sugar and 3 pounds fine salt, mix them together, and the cement is completed. A little lamp black, yellow ochre, or other coloring commodity, may be introduced to change the color of the cement, to please the fancy of those who use it. It has been used with great success and recommended particularly as a protection against fire. Small sparks of fire that frequently lodge on the roofs of houses are prevented by this cement from burning the shingles."

The following paragraphs are taken from a Sermon, delivered at Windsor, (Vt.) December 1, 1825, on the day of General Thank-giving; by George Leonard, A. M.

This part of our common country, my brethren, is still in its infancy as to improvement.— There are some of you, who have seen this country an entire wilderness, an unbroken forest. The first generation of that hardy and resolute race of men, who braved all the hardships and inconveniences of a country in a state of nature, to seek their shelter in the rudest dwellings; to contend with the inclemency of the elements; to dispute the fruits of their labour with the savage beasts of the forest, or with equally savage men; this generation of brave and virtuous men, I say, have scarcely passed off the stage of life, and what changes and improvements do we see around us! In every direction the forest broken by beautiful enclosures; luxuriant fields and meadows, in a high state of cultivation, and yielding an abundant supply for the wants of man and beast; good roads intersecting the country in every quarter, commodious, and, in not a few instances, elegant dwellings, which are not strangers to many of the refinements of the most polished societies; every where smiling villages, schools and temples, for the worship of that Being who pours his benefits upon men.

Truly, my brethren, we have "a good land and a large." Although it does not abound, so far as has yet been ascertained, in many of those rich mineral productions, from which some nations derive their wealth and consequence, yet there is a generous soil on its surface, which the hand of industry may turn to the greatest advantage; from which we may eat bread without scarceness, and rear, in the highest perfection, all those animals which were designed for the aid, convenience and comfort of man. We have our cattle upon a thousand hills; and the flocks upon our mountains, if you will indulge me in a little anticipation, will yet afford employment to thousands of looms, to convert their rich products into the objects of ornament and comfort, as well as to give life to commerce.— Perhaps there is no country of the earth more highly privileged on every account, than the valley washed by the Connecticut; where there is more solid enjoyment diffused among all conditions of society; where there is so little suffering from extreme poverty; where, if there are few found, who are overloaded and bloated with immense wealth, almost all have a due share of the blessings of life, and very few are seen suffering in beggary; where there is that happy medium and equality in the condition of society; where, in fine, there is more virtue, sobriety and industry in the habits of the people. Well, then, did the poet sing when he addressed the river on the borders of which we dwell;

"No watry gleams through happier valleys shine,
Nor drinks the sea a lovelier wave than thine."

These things rejoice the heart of the patriot, and excite the most ardent feelings of gratitude in the breast of the christian.

You see, therefore, my brethren, that we possess emphatically a good land; and there is another consideration worthy of attention, our land is not only good, but is a *large land*. It is not with us here yet, as it is in some other countries, where an immense population are crowd-

ed together upon a small spot, and where there can be only a few acres to each; where the people must, from necessity, live in want, in ignorance, and idleness. We have room enough. Our country is of such extent, that the resources for the skill and labour of the husbandman are inexhaustible. The more the labour and skill applied to the soil, the greater the returns, until the population shall become on any given territory more than fourfold what it is at present; and then what materials this will afford for the arts, for manufactures, and commerce. Should our country here advance in improvement in no greater a ratio than it has done for the last half century since its first settlement, imagination would be hardly able to keep pace with the increase of beauty and utility spread over the entire surface of our hills and valleys in smoothing the rough face of nature, in irrigating the dry, and draining the wet, in creating fertility even upon the barren; in substantial and durable enclosures; in the safety and convenience in roads; in the beauty and comfort of buildings; in the growth of villages and towns; in rendering navigable our numerous streams; in wealth, in solid information, and in real enjoyment. If we are already behind some parts of our country in some of these improvements, it should be no discouragement. Great things, as we have seen, are possible to the genius of our countrymen, when faithfully, diligently, patiently and perseveringly applied. We may yet many of us live long enough to witness surprising results from the steady operations of our enterprise and industry.

It has long seemed to me, that there is one evil among us, which can be remedied by no laws, as it depends upon the free choice of every individual; an evil, therefore, which must be left to work its own cure; and that is, that, in proportion to our population, too many leave the employment of the agriculturist, for other employments. If this arises from its being considered that the employment of the husbandman is not respectable, it is a very great mistake. Every thing is honourable which is useful and virtuous. This is an employment instituted by God himself, and by him peculiarly owned and blest. It is that on which every thing else depends. What can be more pleasing than to direct the young and tender plant how to shoot, and to cherish its growth? What more humane than the care of those animals which contribute to the comfort and convenience of man? True this employment is laborious; but then labour brings health, and health is the foundation of enjoyment and happiness. The condition of the farmer is a condition of independence. His little domain is his own, his comforts are his own, and he is not at the mercy of public whim and caprice. It is not necessarily the case, in this happy country especially, that the farmer must be a stupid, ignorant man. He is taught in his youth the first rudiments of education, and he has many spare hours to read. In the heat of a sultry summer's noon, by the long winter's evening fire, he has much time for his books, and in this country they are placed within the reach of all. In every neighborhood of farmers, there should be a library, well selected for their use, containing geography, travels and history, that they may know something more of the world, its history, and manners, than just of the little spot they

themselves occupy. They should spend much of their leisure time in perusing such useful books; that they may be the dupes, neither of political quackery, nor religious imposture, and that they may be able faithfully to discharge the duties of free citizens. Indeed a well informed yeomanry is the stamina of society. If other classes of men are the marble that adorns, they are the massy granite that forms the strength and stability of the edifice. On the whole, from all my observations of mankind and of society, I do not think, that in any pursuit whatever, a young man has a greater chance for a happy life, than in that of the husbandman. Many a man, after spending fruitless years in speculations, and in the precarious subsistence of an overstocked profession, has sincerely regretted the ill-fated day that he left his father's domicile, where there was land enough and to spare, and plunged into more uncertain pursuits.— There is no fear that every other occupation will not have a full supply of men, in a country where the means of education are so common and so cheap, and where the mechanic must necessarily be placed side by side with the farmer, and where both must seek their market and the productions of foreign countries through the merchant.

So strong are my sympathies for these useful and respectable classes of men, the farmers and mechanics of our country, that it grieves me when they fall into those extravagancies and vices, which involve them in difficulties and embarrassments, and mar that happiness which they might otherwise render so complete. O that they did but know in what that happiness consists, and would seek its preservation by all those means, which temperance, sobriety, and religion afford!

The Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture, held its annual meeting Jan. 17. 1826.

The President Richard Peters, in the Chair. The election of the Officers of the Society took place as follows:

President.—Richard Peters.

Vice Presidents.—William Tilghman, James Mease, Nicholas Biddle, Isaac C. Jones.

Treasurer.—William M. Walmsley.

Secretary.—W. S. Warder.

Curators.—Reuben Haines, Roberts Vaux, Stephen Duncan, Jere. Warder, John Hare Powell.

Librarian.—William S. Warder.

Corresponding Committee.—Richard Peters, William Tilghman, Zacheus Collins, James Mease, John Vaughan.

The following communications were read—

1. By a Member—Observations on the importance of yolk for the nourishment of wool; on the advantages of attending to the form of merino sheep, and on the success of British farmers in obtaining a race fitted to supply fine wool, and fine mutton.

2. Mr. Philips gave an account of the successful experiment of a gentleman in Philadelphia County, in sowing rape-seed.* The crop was

* He was induced to commence the custom of the plant from reading the account given by Capt. Barron of the U. S. navy, in the Agricultural Almanack for 1823, (published under the patronage of this Society,) of its extensive culture in the vicinity of Hamburg. He sows the seed among his corn, after it has received

great, and afforded very nourishing food for sheep, for which animals, the plant is regularly sown in Europe. The roots survive the winter, and vegetating in the following spring furnish seed or excellent pasture. Some of the oil was expressed from the seed, at a flaxseed mill, and gave at the rate of one gallon to the bushel.—It was shown to a regular English Wool-stapler settled in Philadelphia, who offered to contract for several thousand gallons annually at one-dollar per gallon, for the purpose of oiling wool prepared for making cloth. He remarked that one cause of the inferiority of American cloth, was the want of rape oil to grease the wool.—It is preferred to olive oil. Mr. John Parkin, of Newport, Delaware, cultivates rape, and an account of the mode to be pursued, with respect to it, is given by Mr. Willian Park in the American Farmer, vol. 2. p. 395.—Rape offers a new object of profitable attention to the American farmer,—furnishing superior pasture for cattle and sheep even in the winter:—useful and abundant oil from the seeds:—rich food for cattle in the cake after the expressing of the oil, and being an excellent preparative crop for wheat. The powdered cake is extensively used in England as a manure for drilled turnips, and the sum stated by Mr. Bloomfield of Norfolk, when on a visit to the U. States a few years since, to be annually laid out by him for that object, would, if mentioned, excite wonder in some, and disbelief in others who "pride themselves on never having been out of their native state," and who, probably, despising all knowledge of agriculture contained in books, cannot have an idea of the extent of a British farm, the capital invested in it, or of its garden like culture.—From the rape seed oil, too, and potash, the *Savon Vert* or green soap is made, which for scouring wool, is preferred in the manufactures of France to all other soaps.

3. Dr. Mease gave an account of a new and extensive source of consumption of merino wool, in its use for the bodies of hats, the manufacture of which is extensively carried on at Hamilton Village, on the west side of the Schuylkill, by machinery moved by steam engines of five horse power. The inventor is Mr Isaac Sandford.—The wool employed is of its natural length, and the hats, when plated with fine fur, are as light and neat, but more durable than forams. The prices also, of the bodies, and of the hats when finished, are much reduced. A quality of wool is stated by Mr Sandford to be much wanted for hats, viz. that of lambs shorn about the end of August. This practice is partially followed in the United States, and two of the few practical farmers who favour the public with the result of their experience, have spoken decisively in favour of the practice, as regards the thickening of the succeeding fleece, in preventing the loss of wool in the following year, and in promoting the growth of the animal. One of these farmers writes after 17 years' experience. Both refer to the common sheep of the country; with respect to merinos, it is known that the fleeces of the lambs of one of the breeds abound with

the last dressing, and obtains abundant fall and winter pasture from it, after the corn is husked. The injury done to the plants in the removal of the corn, is soon recovered from. The extreme succulence of the plant requires a cautious use of it, until after frost, when no danger of having cattle or sheep is to be feared, from turning either of them upon it.

hairs, which unfit them for making cloth, but does not prevent their use in forming the bodies of hats. The second fleeces from lambs which had been shorn in August of their first year will be free from hairs, and sell for more than if the first fleece had been permitted to grow. The wool of the first shearing will consequently be a clear gain, and at the same time the manufacturer would be supplied with the article in an improved state.

The following premiums were proposed:

1. Fifty dollars, or a gold medal of equal value, for the greatest quantity of sewing silk made from cocoons of silk worms which have been bred in Pennsylvania, and fed on the white or Italian mulberry tree.

2. Twenty five dollars for the best treatise on the culture of the Italian mulberry tree, and on the breeding and management of silkworms, the result of practice in the United States.

3. A silver cup, value \$50, for the best specimen of wool adapted to the manufacture of superfine broad cloth, reference being had to the form, properties and characteristics of the sheep, fitting it for the production of high flavored mutton, with light offal.

4. A silver cup, value \$50, for the best specimen of long or combing wool, reference being had to the form, properties and characteristics of the animal, affording most flesh and tallow with least offal.

A silver cup, value \$20, for the best potatoes produced from the seeds of the apple, reference to be had to the product and quality of the root.

The publishing committee reported that the fifth volume of the Society's Memoirs would probably be presented at the next meeting.

TEST FOR OXALIC ACID.

Among the numerous tests that have lately been submitted to the public through various channels for detecting this poison, which has so frequently been taken by mistake, and as often most shamefully given for Epsom salts, perhaps the easiest, and one equal if not more certain, to those whose fingers are not entirely callous to the different degrees of sensations produced by heat and cold, has been overlooked. Epsom salts convey a cold, watery obtuse sensation to the finger or skin of any other part of the body. Oxalic acid, on the contrary, communicates a kind of gritty and pointed feeling, resembling coarse dry sand, without any very perceptible degree of either heat or cold.

TO PRESERVE MEAT IN SNOW.

Meat that is killed in December, or January, may be kept in perfection if buried in snow until spring. This is an excellent method of preserving fresh and good the carcasses of turkies and other fowls.

Set any open cask in a cold place, put snow and pieces of meat alternately: Let not the pieces touch each other, nor the sides of the cask. The meat will neither freeze, grow dry, nor be discoloured; but be as good in all respects at the last of March as when it was first put in. The surfaces of the pieces should be a little frozen, before they are put into the snow, that the juice of the meat may not dissolve the snow. The cask should be placed in the coldest part of the house, or in an out house

THE ELECTRICAL EEL.

This celebrated Eel abounds mostly in the lower provinces of Venezuela and Caracas. It possesses the singular faculty of stopping its prey by an electric discharge. The old road near Urica has been actually abandoned, on account of the danger experienced in crossing a ford where the mules were, from the effect of concealed shocks, often paralyzed and drowned.—Even the angler sometimes receives a shock, conveyed along his wetted rod and fishing-line, (four feet long.) The sensation is highly painful, and leaves a numbness in the parts affected. It resembles the effects of a blow on the head. The Indians dread them so that I was obliged to go myself to assist in taking them.

I was conveyed to a pool of muddy, stagnant water, and soon witnessed a novel spectacle.—About thirty horses and mules were immediately collected from the adjacent savannas, where they ran half wild, and are only valued at seven shillings a head when the owner happens to be known. These, the Indians hem in on all sides, and drive into the marsh; then pressing the edge of the water, or climbing along the extended branches of a tree, armed with long bamboos or harpoons, they with loud cries, push the animal forward to prevent their retreat. The gymnots, roused from their slumbers by this noise and tumult, mount near the surface and swim, like so many livid water serpents, briskly pursue the intruders, and gliding under their bellies, discharge through them the most violent and repeated shocks. The horses convulsed and terrified, their mane erect, and their eyes starting with pain and anguish, make unavailing struggles to escape. In less than five minutes, two of them sunk under the water and were drowned. Victory seemed to declare for the electric eels; but their activity now began to relax. Fatigued by such expense of nervous energy, they shot their electric discharges with less frequency and effect. The surviving horses gradually recovered from the shock and became more composed and vigorous. In a quarter of an hour the eels retired from the contest, and in such a state of languor and complete exhaustion, that they were easily dragged on shore by means of harpoons fastened to cords.

This is called in allusion to catching fish by an infusion of narcotic plants, poisoning with horses.—*Humboldt's Narrative.*

CURE FOR A COUGH.

A correspondent says, take a lump of alum of the bigness of a hen's egg, put it into a quart of good molasses, and simmer the same over the fire in an earthen vessel till the alum is dead, and when cool take a spoonful as often as you feel the cough coming on, and in a short time you will get relief.

There were, in England, at the beginning of last month, 85 or 90 Mechanics' Institutes, or similar establishments, connected with libraries.

A canal sausage—A few weeks since, Mr Abraham F. Miller, the head butcher of Walnut township, made a sausage for Abraham Miller, Esq. living on the Canal Line in Walnut township, which measured 19 yards in length, out of one entire gut, without a single twist or hole in it, except at the ends, and weighed 35 pounds! Beat this, ye Fairfield butchers!—*Ohio Eagle.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1826.

** Several valuable communications are on file, and will soon appear.

Making Butter in Winter.—The following is a mode of making butter, which has been practised by E. HERSEY DERBY, Esq. of Salem, Mass. Although we have already published an article, containing a description of this method of facilitating the conversion of cream into butter, in the New England Farmer, vol. 3, page 253, it may have escaped the notice of some who may derive benefit from a hint in season. We give the recipe in Mr. Derby's words. "The milk, when taken from the cow, is immediately strained into earthen pans and set in the coldest part of the house; as soon as the frost begins to operate, a separation takes place; the cream rises in a thick paste to the top, and leaves the milk without a particle of cream, frozen in the pan. The cream is not so hard but that it can be easily scraped off with a spoon, down to the solid ice; it is then set aside until a sufficient quantity is collected for a churning, when it is warmed just so much as to thaw the cream sufficiently to put into the churn; I have never known it require more than five minutes to convert cream into butter after the churning had commenced.

"All the butter consumed in my family the last winter, (1823-4) has been made in this way, and I think I never had finer. I ought to state that I think this method injurious to the cream for certain purposes; such for instance, as whip syllabubs, as my domestics found after the cream was mixed with other ingredients, the least agitation brought it to butter."

Butter made from Scalded Cream.—Another mode for making butter recommended in some English publications is as follows:

"As soon as the milk is taken from the cow let it be placed on a steady wood fire, free as possible from smoke, and scalded for thirty minutes—particular care must be taken not to allow it to boil. It must then be placed in a cool situation, and on the following day a thick rich cream will appear on the surface of the milk (which is excellent for dessert purposes) this may be taken off and made into butter in the common way." It is said that a greater quantity of butter, and of a better quality, can be made by this than by the common modes.

Ants.—These insects are sometimes the perpetrators of mischief in husbandry, by making their hills and impairing the grass upon pasture land. But they are unjustly accused of damaging fruit trees. In Switzerland, ants are made subservient to the destruction of caterpillars, by hanging a pouch filled with ants upon a tree, whence they are suffered to make their escape, through an aperture, and overrun all its branches, without being able to reach the ground, as the trunk has been previously smeared with wet clay, or soft pitch, in consequence of which, impelled by hunger, they fall upon the caterpillars and devour them.

But though ants do not injure fruit trees, they sometimes devour fruit, especially the peach, when ripe; and are incorrectly supposed to be the authors of damage accruing from the depredations of aphides, alias *plant lice*, alias *puccions*,

alias *vine fretters*. The excrements of these last mentioned insects are sweet, and compose one kind of honey dew, or what scientific writers call *suffusio melita*. Ants ramble over trees which are infested with aphides, for the purpose of feeding on this sweet substance, and are often mistaken for the cause of honey dew, and the disease of the tree of which honey dew is a symptom. The aphides too are often but erroneously supposed to be the young progeny of the ants, when in fact there is no affinity existing between these two species of insects.

The Domestic Encyclopedia says,—"These insects cohabit in numerous parties, and maintain a sort of republic, not unlike that of the bees. Their nests are in the form of an oblong square, and contain paths which lead to different magazines. Their method of constructing these habitations is truly wonderful. Some of the ants are employed in making the ground firm by mixing it with a kind of glue, to prevent its crumbling, and filling upon them; others may be seen gathering several twigs, which they use for rafters, by placing them over the paths to support the covering; they lay others across, and upon these, rushes, weeds, and dried grass, which they form into a double declivity, and thus conduct the water from their magazine.

"For provisions they secure every thing which, to them, is eatable, and we may often observe one loaded with a dead fly, sometimes several together with the carcass of a may-bug, or other large insect; and, if they cannot transport it, they consume part of it upon the spot, at least so much as may reduce it to a bulk adequate to their strength. They lay up hoards of wheat and other corn; and, for fear it should sprout from the moisture of their subterraneous cells, they gnaw off the end which would produce the blade. It is remarkable, that if one ant meets another which is loaded, it always gives way, or will help it, if it be overburdened. Indeed, the strength of this little animal is astonishing, as one of them will frequently drag a burden many times heavier than itself!

"On depriving a mouse or other little animal of its skin, and placing it on an ant-hill, in a little box, perforated in several parts, so as to admit a free passage for the ants, it will be found, in a few days, converted into the most perfect skeleton.

"The most simple method of destroying this numerous insect, is to pour boiling water into the apertures of their hillocks. By mixing soot with cold water, and pouring it at the roots of trees infested by them, they will speedily be destroyed.

"Ant Hills are very injurious to dry pastures, not only by wasting the extent of soil which they cover, but by impeding the scythe at the time of mowing, and yielding a poor food pernicious to cattle. The manner of reducing them, simply consists in cutting them into four parts from the top, and then digging deep enough to take out the core below, so that when the turf is replaced, it may be somewhat lower than the level of the rest of the land: thus the place will be more wet, and the ants prevented from returning to their former situation. The earth taken out should be scattered, or removed to a considerable distance, lest they might collect it, and soon form another hill. This useful kind of work ought to be performed in the winter;

for if, at that season, the places be left open, the frost and succeeding rains will destroy those ants which are in the lower part of their habitation. In Hertfordshire and Somersetshire, a particular kind of spade is used for this purpose; its blade is very sharp, and so formed that the whole edge describes about three-fourths of a circle."—*Domestic Encyclopedia*.

Safford's Straw Cutter.—This implement, of which notice is given in the first page of this day's paper, will be left for sale at the Agricultural Establishment, No. 103, State Street instead of Davis & Jones, as stated in said notice.

Congressional Proceedings.

SENATE. JAN. 23 Among the memorials presented and referred were one for a modification of the Naturalization Laws; another for a Navy Yard at St. Mary's; and a third for the prohibition of the importation of all ardent spirits. Referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

JAN. 24—Mr. Holmes submitted certain resolutions relative to providing Medicine Chests for Merchant vessels.

JAN. 25—Mr. Chandler from the Committee on the Militia reported a bill to authorise the printing and distribution of the Infantry Tactics, &c.

JAN. 26—The bill upon the subject of discriminating duties on tonnage and import, after discussion was engrossed.—The bill to secure the accountability of public officers was debated, and an amendment proposed, which was not acceded to.

HOUSE. JAN. 20. Mr. Storrs, from the Naval Committee reported a bill for the establishment of a Naval School.—A motion was laid on the table for a return of the names of revolutionary officers and soldiers, whose applications for pensions have been rejected, together with the causes of rejection, &c.—The committee on Naval Affairs were instructed to inquire what further legislation, if any, is necessary for the more effectual preservation of the live oak and red cedar timber on the public lands of the United States.

JAN. 21 A resolution was offered relative to the utility of cotton for cordage or sail cloth, &c.

JAN. 23—A bill to provide for the apprehension and delivery of deserters from French ships in the ports of the United States, was reported and read twice.—A resolution passed relative to the expediency of increasing the Corps of Cadets at West Point.—A message was received from the President inclosing a statement of moneys paid to Mr. Monroe, as a compensation for his services in various offices &c. exclusive of that of President, which moneys amounted to \$158,234 82.—The House took up the Judiciary bill, and Mr. Burgess of R. I. delivered a long and eloquent speech.

JAN. 24—This day was principally occupied in private and local business, and a long debate on the Judiciary bill.

JAN. 25—Mr. Miner of Penn. offered resolutions relative to the appointment of ministers to the Congress at Panama, which were laid on the table.—The Judiciary bill, after much debate was engrossed for a third reading. Yeas 122, Nays 59.

JAN. 26—A bill was reported relative to a monument for Washington.—On motion of Mr. Bradley the Committee on Military Pensions was instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing for the payment of arrears of pensions to the widows or children of pensioners.—The Judiciary bill was read a third time and passed.

Massachusetts Legislature.

SENATE. JAN. 25 The committee on the Judiciary was instructed to inquire into the expediency of making any alteration in the law in relation to Merchants and Factors.—A resolve passed for extending the time in which the survivors of the Bunker Hill battle may receive the allowance to them made in June last.

JAN. 26. The committee on Education was instructed to report on the expediency of authorizing the Selectmen of the several towns in this Commonwealth to provide school books for children in the primary schools at the expense of the parents or guardians.

JAN. 27. The Hon. Mr Mills, from the committee on the subject reported a statement of facts, and sundry resolves relative to the boundary line between this state and Connecticut. Also a bill for the relief of poor debtors, which, after debate was postponed to Tuesday next.

JAN. 28—A bill for regulating the Militia was read a first time.—The Committee on bridges made a report unfavorable to the petition for a free bridge over Charles River. The 3d inst. was assigned for the consideration of said report.—A resolve passed granting \$350 to Bridgewater Academy.—Bills from the House to incorporate the Boston Marine Railway Company, and the Roxbury Insurance Company were read a first time. Bill passed to incorporate the 5th Mass. Turnpike—the Springfield Card Man Com'y—the Enfield Man. Com'y.—the N. England Glass Bottle Co.—to establish the Essex Marine Railway Corp.—the Salisbury Woolen Manufacturing Company.

JAN. 30—The bill relating to Landlords and Tenants passed to be engrossed.—The resolve passed relative to the Con. Boundary line. A bill to establish a School of Agriculture at Dummer Academy had a first reading.

JAN. 31—This day was principally occupied in the trial of Samuel Blagge, Esq. on impeachment, in which the Court adjourned to the 1st inst. without coming to a decision.

HOUSE. JAN. 25. The committee on Finance was instructed to inquire into the expediency of taxing the agents of Insurance Companies, incorporated out of this state for the amount of Capital employed by the same within this Commonwealth.

JAN. 26. A bill to establish the New England Society for the promotion of Manufactures and the Mechanic Arts, was reported, and ordered to be printed. This bill provides for exempting American manufactured goods sold at the public sales of the Institution from the auction duty.—A debate of considerable length took place on the subject of the Massachusetts Militia Claim and certain modified resolves for that purpose were referred to a committee.

JAN. 27. A committee was appointed to inquire into the expediency of regulating by law the width of the rim of cart and wagon wheels, which travel the public roads.

JAN. 28—A message was received from the Governor, informing that the Agent for the prosecution of the Massachusetts Claim had tendered his commission, and the resignation was accepted.

JAN. 29—A Committee was appointed relative to bank returns being made to the Legislature within the first week of its session.

JAN. 31—Resolves were reported for the adoption of measures for a settlement of the Massachusetts Claim.—The Committee on the Judiciary was instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law that illegitimate children may inherit the estate of their mothers.—Mess Lincoln of W. and Wyles of B. were added to the committee on the bill to confirm an Act of the General Assembly of Vermont for the improvement of the navigation in the valley of Connecticut river.

The Supreme Court of Vermont, under the new organization, commenced its session at Rutland on the 23d inst.

The amount of revenue paid into the U. S. treasury, from the port of Baltimore, for the year 1823, was \$1,013,794; the amount of drawbacks and bounties \$246,557; in 1824, duties \$833,427—drawbacks \$253,232; in 1825, duties \$942,815—drawbacks \$263,131.

A bill has been reported in the Senate of Pennsylvania, to exempt from the Auction duty all goods of domestic manufacture, sold in that state.

A private cemetery near New-York was robbed on Saturday night of the body of a young man, who had been buried the preceding Wednesday. The perpetrators of the outrageous act have not yet been discovered.

Washington City.—Mr John Sessford has published his annual statement of the progress of this metropolis. It appears that there are 2,531 buildings in the city, of which 67 dwelling houses and 16 stores were built during the past year; and the present population is estimated at 16,025. The extent of new food payments land is given and is very considerable; and the city, generally, is improving. A frigate and a ship of war are building at the navy yard. The deaths during the last year, were 225—104 adults and 121 children; greatest number in July, 25; least in February, 9. Diseases: consumption 23; cholera infantum 23; all sorts of fever 21, chiefly bilious; whooping cough 16; convulsions 16; cholera 14; still-born 10; croup 6; sudden 10; decay 7; old age 6—all else, 5, or under.

A meeting has been called at Worcester, for the purpose of taking measures for obtaining a census of the town.

Michigan.—It is the opinion of intelligent travellers that there may be drawn from the region of Ontonagon river, sufficient quantity of Copper to supply the Union. And the character of the country on the whole coast of the Lake, justifies the belief that it abounds in mineral wealth.—Copper is an important article in the building of our navy, and we ought not to be dependent on foreign countries for a supply of it. It is said that it does not exist in great quantities in any other part of the United States.

Sir David Ochterlony, whose decease in India has been lately mentioned in the papers, is said to have been one of the most popular British Generals ever in India. He was, like Admiral Coffin, a native of Boston, Mass. and a graduate of our free schools. Several persons are now living who were his school-fellows.—He rose in the world by his talents and by those excellent habits which have been, and we hope will ever continue to be, the characteristics of the youth of Boston—and which are better to them than the inheritance of an estate.—*Pat.*

Gen. Harrison, stated last week, in the Senate of the United States, that the number of desertions from the regular army, for the first three quarters of the year 1825, amounted to 701, and if they were in proportion for the last quarter, would reach the enormous amount of 934. In nine months, three serjeants and twenty corporals deserted.

The Mechanics Bank of New-Haven, Conn. having fulfilled the terms of its charter, by expending \$50,000 on the Farmington Canal, has commenced its operations. The bills are handsomely executed, with elegant vignettes, and have striking portraits of Washington, Hillhouse, and Whitney, on the margin.

The number of students at the Seminary of Messrs. Cogswell and Bancroft in Northampton is 101; and at the Law School of Messrs. Mills and Howe in the same place, 17.

The Poor.—The towns of Rehoboth and Attleborough have purchased farms, upon which their paupers are to be kept, and by whom the farms are to be cultivated. This plan has been adopted in other places, and we believe has had the effect to lessen essentially the expenses of their maintenance.

Brunswick Sufferers.—At New Bedford, \$121 75 was collected in the several societies, for the relief of the sufferers by fire in Brunswick, Me.

Mr Sanford S. Perry of Troy, N.Y. has procured letters patent for making *Stone Ware Milk Pans*. Their superiority consists in being impervious to all liquids; they keep milk more cool, sweet, and nice than tin pans; and are strong enough to survive ordinary accidents.

Bank of the United States.—Large sales of the stock of this bank have been made in England at 21/ 10s. equal to \$95.46 with dividend from the 1st July: which was about seven per cent. below par. The scarcity of money in England, probably caused this.

The Revolution.—It is supposed that there are about one thousand venerable men living, who served their country in arms, as officers of the revolutionary war.—They are now before the Congress of the United States a fulfilment of the promises made them, at different times, from 1778, to 1783, by the revolutionary Congress.

The population of Illinois is found by the state census lately taken to be 72,817. According to the United States census of 1820, it was 55,511.

ENGLISH POTATOES.—These potatoes are from the English Kidney seed, and have been amply proved to be of a excellent quality for family use; 1 bushing above all others raised this season, a superior flavor.—Farmers who are desirous of improving the seed of this most valuable vegetable, in quantity and quality, can have a supply, by calling at the cellar under the church in Chancery Place (near Summer street) any time during the present and the two following months, and it is hoped they will improve the opportunity.—These potatoes are the same alluded to in page 150 of the New England Farmer. tt Jan. 20.

MR. POPE'S Threshing Machine (a drawing of which was given in this paper a few months since) may be seen at No. 65 Market-street, Boston.—The friends of Agriculture are requested to call and examine it.

WANTED.—An unmarried man of 22 to 30 years of age who is well skilled in the management of Fruit trees as well as those employments incident to agriculture. He must produce unquestionable testimonials of his ability, industry, and fidelity. Such an one will receive liberal wages and good treatment. Apply at 41, State-street. Jan. 27.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.

[Corrected every Thursday evening.]

		FROM	TO
		D. C.	D. C.
APPLES, best,	bbl		1 75
ASHES, pot, 1st sort, - - -	ton.	102 00	105 00
" pearl do. - - - - -		110 00	112 00
BEANS, white, - - - - -	bush	2 00	
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new, - -	bbl.	9 50	
" cargo, No 1, new, - -		8 50	
" " No 2, new, - -		7 00	
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1. new,	lb.		16
CHEESE, new milk, - - - - -		7	9
" skined milk, - - - - -		5	4
FLAX - - - - -		10	11
FLAX SEED - - - - -	bush	95	1 00
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St	bbl.	6 00	
" Genesee, - - - - -		6 12	
" Rye, best, - - - - -			3 00
GRAIN, Rye - - - - -	bush		30
" Corn - - - - -			75
" Barley - - - - -		65	
" Oats - - - - -			50
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort, new, -	lb.		10
HOPS, No 1, Inspection - - -		22	25
LIME, - - - - -	cask		98
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.		85
PLASTER PARIS retails at	ton.	4 50	4 75
PORK, Bone Middlings, new,	bbl.	15 00	
" navy, mess, do. - - - -		13 00	
" Cargo, No 1, do. - - - -		12 50	
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, - - - -	bush	1 75	
" Clover - - - - -	lb.		7
WOOL, Merino, full blood, wash		65	90
" do do unwashed		35	40
" do do 3-4 washed		45	50
" do do 1-2 do		35	40
" Native - - - - -		33	35
" Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		50	55
" do Spinning, 1st sort		40	45
PROVISION MARKET.			
BEEF, best pieces - - - - -	lb.	8	11
PORK, fresh, best pieces, - -		6	7
" whole hogs, - - - - -		5	6
VEAL, - - - - -		4	6
MUTTON, - - - - -		5	8
POULTRY, - - - - -		6	8
BUTTER, keg & tub, - - - -		16	20
" lump, best, - - - - -		20	22
EGGS, - - - - -			25
MEAL, Rye, retail, - - - - -	bush		80
" Indian, do. - - - - -			80
POTATOES, - - - - -		40	50
CIDER, liquor, - - - - -	bbl.	2 00	

MISCELLANIES.

CHILDHOOD.

Pictured in memory's mellowing glass, how sweet Our infant days, our infant joys to greet; To roam in fancy through each cherish'd scene, The village church-yard, and the village green.

Beloved age of innocence and smiles, When each wing'd hour some new delight beguiles, When the gay heart, to life's sweet day-spring true, Still finds some insect pleasure to pursue.

This shrubby knoll was once my favourite seat; Here did I love at evening to retreat. And muse alone, till in the vault of night, Hesper, aspiring, show'd his golden light.

How to turn an argument to account.—The disputatious humor of Richardson was once turned to account by Sheridan in a very characteristic manner. Having had a hackney coach in his employment for five or six hours, and not being provided with the means of paying for it, he happened to espy Richardson in the street, and proposed to take him in the coach a part of his way.

During the revolutionary war, General La Fayette being in Baltimore, was invited to a ball. He went as requested, but instead of joining in the amusements as might be expected of a young Frenchman of 22, he addressed the ladies thus: Ladies, you are very handsome; you dance very prettily; your ball is very fine; but my soldiers have no shirts.

number of shirts were prepared by the fairest hands of Baltimore, for the gallant defenders of their country.

Missouri.—There have arrived in New Orleans, since October 1st, 1,156,560 pounds of pig Lead, from the mines of this State. In the same time last season, 319,706 pounds; in 1823, 617,953 pounds; and in the same time in 1822, 527,140 pounds; which shows a gradual increase annually, during the last four years.

The first permanent settlements in this State appear to have been made at St. Genevieve and New Bourbon, which were founded soon after the peace of 1763. In the succeeding year, St. Louis was commenced; it was founded by a company of traders, who associated under the name of "Pierre Laclade, Maxon, & Co."

Ministers of the gospel are eligible, in this State, to the office of Justice of the Peace.

Pennsylvania.—A bill has passed the Legislature for the establishment of a College in the borough of Easton, Northampton county. The object of this institution is "the education of youth in the various branches of science and literature, the useful arts, military science, tactics, and engineering, and the learned and foreign languages," to be called "La Fayette College."

Fare of stage coaches in England.—A company which has established a line of coaches from London to Bristol, a distance of 120 miles, has fixed the fare at 11. inside, and 10s. outside, and abolished the fees to coachmen, guards, and waiters.

Historical Fact.—It was not until near 60 years after the first permanent settlement in Virginia, and 50 years after the first settlement in Massachusetts, that the art of printing was introduced into this country. The first office was established at Cambridge, by the agency of the Rev. Jesse Glover, for the benefit of Harvard University.

Mr Owen's Harmony.—A most doleful account is published in the Philadelphia Gazette of this newly established Society, which consisted on the 20th Dec. of about 1150 men, women and children, and is said to be as sad an "assemblage of infidels and atheists as ever was collected."

The Influenza has been dreadfully prevalent in most of our cities, particularly Philadelphia, Norfolk and New York



Dr. A. G. HULL'S LATE IMPROVED HINGE TRUSS.—The efficacy of this Truss in the cure of Hernia or Rupture, is no longer a subject of doubt or experiment. The cures it has so frequently effected, on very aged people, and so universally on children, has induced the members of the Oneida Medical Society to present Dr. Hull, through the medium of one of its members, the following certificate:

We, the undersigned, members of the Medical Society, of the county of Oneida, sensible of the indefatigable exertions of our President, Dr. Hull, in inventing and bringing into use his valuable Truss, are happy to observe, that the numerous cures effected by its use, on very aged people within our knowledge, render it in our opinion, superior to any ever introduced in Europe or America.

- Arba Blair, V. President,
Seth Peck, Sec'y.
Laurens Hull, Del.
Seth Hastings, Tr.
Josiah Noyes, Prof. of Chem.
Marcus Hitchcock,
Seth Capron,
Sewell Hopkins,
Ezra Williams,
Ch's Balcock, } Cen.
Ham. Coll. Elnathan Judd.

The following communication also from Dr. Thacher, author of Thacher's Dispensatory, is equally explicit and satisfactory:

In compliance with your desire I hereby inform you that I have for several years experienced the great utility of Dr. Hull's hinge Truss. It is in my opinion well calculated to effect all the valuable purposes to be expected from any instrument of that kind.

I am your friend, &c. JAMES THACHER.

Tyngmouth, Dec. 14, 1825. The following are a few of the cures effected by the above TRUSS

- Isaac Bull, Hartford, aged 82 years; cured in less than one year. Aug. 6, 1824.
Thomas Hath Carpenter, New-York, cured in about 3 months. July 1824.
Th. Bristol Oneida, aged 65, cured in two years, after having been ruptured 50 years.
Deacon Benjamin Maltby, Conn. aged 65, cured in six months.
Dr. Nash, Fairfield, (Conn.) aged 40, ruptured from his intemperance, cured in 12 months.
T. Smith, Deerfield, aged 78, cured in less than 2 years.
William M. Choever, Whitesboro', aged 40, cured in 10 months.
Joseph House, Westminster, (U. C.) aged 45, cured in less than one year, after being ruptured 25 years.
Hon. Matthew Mc Nair, Oswego, aged more than 40, cured in one year. It is now more than one year since I discontinued the use of it. July 26, 1824.

For sale by EBENEZER WIGHT, Druggist, Milk-street, (opposite Federal-street,) Boston. Where may be had a general assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES. Jan 27.

FRESH SEEDS.—For sale at this Office, Man gel Wurtzel and Sugar Beet seeds, raised this season, by John Prince, Esq. Roxbury. Also a few bushels of genuine Orchard Grass seed, likewise raised by Mr. Prince. Jan. 27.

Published every Friday, at THREE DOLLARS, per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of sending will be entitled to a deduction of FIFTY CENTS.

Gentlemen who procure five responsible subscribers, are entitled to a sixth volume gratis. New subscribers can be furnished with the preceding numbers of the current volume.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at the corner of Congress and Lindall Streets, Boston.—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. IV.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1826.

No. 29.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A special meeting of the Society was held on Saturday, November 12, 1825.

DR. WILLIAM HARRIS, *V. P.* in the Chair.

The Corresponding Secretary stated that a SERIES OF LETTERS HAD APPEARED IN THE "NEW ENGLAND FARMER," ATTACKING THE SOCIETY'S MEMOIRS—QUESTIONING THE INTENTIONS OF THE EDITOR—assailing the objects of the Institution—tracing its origin—casting imputations upon its most prominent officers—bringing them into opposition with the Philadelphia Society, whose wishes they had carried into effect, by means of a formal legislative act. In refutation of these charges, which he considered so futile and absurd, that he should not view them as worthy of notice, were they not sanctioned by the name of a gentleman, who had been distinguished, he presented—

1. A pamphlet entitled "REPLY TO COL. PICKERING'S ATTACK UPON A PENNSYLVANIA FARMER."
2. A resolution of the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture, dated December 17, 1822, appointing JOHN HARE POWEL, STEPHEN DUNCAN and NICHOLAS BIDDLE, Esquires, committee to petition THE LEGISLATURE to modify the act establishing Cattle Shows and Fairs, so far as it required such Shows to be held under the direction of that Society.

Whereupon, on motion of the President, the following resolution was adopted unanimously.

Resolved, that the thanks of this Society be presented to COL. POWEL—

For his unwearied assiduity in advancing the general objects of this Institution—for his fairness and impartiality as Corresponding Secretary, in carefully recording, and faithfully promulgating, opinions, whether in conflict with his own, or in support of theories which he does not approve—for his exertions in introducing at extraordinary expense, a race of Neat Cattle, which experience has proved to be superior to all which we have ever seen—for his disinterested and successful efforts in disseminating them without view to profit, or hope of return, regarding solely the interest of that portion of his "fellow citizens," upon whose practical exertions the wealth and prosperity of this country mainly depend—and, further, that a piece of plate be presented to him, not merely in testimony of our personal regard, but in proof of our conviction of the usefulness of his "zeal," as well as the "soundness of his opinions," in all matters connected with the improvement of Farm Stock, "a topic peculiarly interesting" to the middle and northern sections of the United States.

(Extract from the Minutes)

JOHN P. MILNOR,

Recording Sec'y.

BREEDS OF CATTLE.

The following letter is from one of the most successful and sagacious practical farmers of Western Pennsylvania, whose stock of native

cattle had been selected with great care, and had been remarkable as good milkers.

Washington, (Pa.) Dec. 3, 1825.

JOHN H. POWEL, Esq.

Corresp. Sec'y Penn. Agric. Society.

DEAR SIR—I have seldom paid \$200 in a manner more to my satisfaction than that paid for the young bull.* The object I had in purchasing was the improvement of my own stock. I am now perfectly satisfied that this will be accomplished, equal to my most sanguine expectations; and I have the additional gratification of seeing my neighbours' stock also rapidly improving. You will probably recollect that at the time I purchased, I attributed the fine appearance of your stock, in some degree, to extraordinary keep. The experience I have had, is calculated to do away this impression. I have sold every calf I could spare, to experienced farmers, for from six to eight times the price of common calves, and reserved the best. Several of my next Spring calves are already bespoken. Nonsuch took the highest premium at our exhibition of 1824. At our last Show I entered all my stock for exhibition only, and not for premium. The Committee on Cattle reported Nonsuch the finest animal they had ever seen. They noticed his calves in the same handsome manner; there were twelve of them on the ground. I herewith send you the printed report.

My regret at seeing Col. PICKERING so warmly an advocate for, what I consider a bad cause, is increased from the high veneration I have for the man. No fact appears to me more obvious, than that the best possible mode that could be devised to call the attention of our farmers to the improvement of our native stock, is to exhibit amongst them the best specimens of what has been done in other countries. The estimation in which the "Improved Short Horns" are held by the practical men in England, without taking into view our own experience, ought at least to procure for them some indulgence until they have a fair trial. I am so thoroughly satisfied of their excellence, that I do not mean to stop until I have some of the pure blood. I forgot to tell you, in its proper place, that my yearlings are easily kept in good order, and excel in those points that indicate deep milkers.

I am sincerely yours,

ALEXANDER REED.

Opinion of Pennsylvania dairy farmers, in proof of the superiority of Improved Durham Short Horns.

[EXTRACT.]

"We have also examined the Durham Short Horn cattle. We have never seen animals better fitted for the yoke in gait; the bull, although appearing heavy from his round shape, moves with great vigour, and places his feet so accurately, that the tracks made with his fore feet are occupied by his hind feet, as he advances. The heifers also move with alacrity, and have very straight legs.

* This bull is of the Improved Durham Short Horn breed.

We are all DAIRY FARMERS, and have visited Powelton at our own suggestion, to satisfy our minds, as to the dairy properties of the females. We do not hesitate to say that they have ALL THE APPEARANCE OF GREAT MILKERS, having also yellow skins. We think the heifers finer in these points, all which we have seen.

LOYD JONES,
ISAAC W. ROBERTS,
PAUL JONES,
DAVID ROBERTS,
JOHN ROBERTS,
JOSEPH TRASEL,
GEO. W. ROBERTS,
ISAAC HESTOR.

Philadelphia County, Jan. 10, 1826.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BREEDS OF CATTLE.

Halifax, (N. J.) Feb. 6, 1826.

DEAR SIR—I saw in the New England Farmer of the 6th ult. an inquiry by the Secretary of the New Brunswick Agricultural Society, where valuable cattle for breeding could be obtained, and wishing information through your paper.—I have a full blood Short Horn Bull (named Dishley) three years old last March, who has proved himself a sure calf-getter, and is seldom put more than once to any cow. He has earned over five hundred dollars per annum for the last two years. I think he would be esteemed a superior animal in Europe, and is inferior to none in America. I will part with the above bull, if I have a suitable offer for him.

As my son sailed from this place on the 24th ult. for England, for the purpose of bringing out more cattle and sheep, and if Dishley is sold in a short time he will bring out a bull calf which will suit me better for putting to Dishley heifers, therefore if any Agricultural Society or any individual should think it proper to give my son a commission to bring out cattle or sheep, he will do it if attended to immediately. I expect him back in May, the same time of year as when he brought the above bull Dishley. He is a good judge of cattle and sheep, and is personally acquainted with some of the most respectable breeders in England, (being at home when he is there) which will give him an advantage over strangers going from this country. Respectable references will be given if required. All letters must be post paid, to ensure attendance.—For pedigree of Dishley, see advertisement.

JOHN BRENTNALL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BREEDS OF CATTLE.

East Windsor, (Con.) Feb. 1, 1826.

MR FESSENDEN—Having observed in your useful paper an inquiry where valuable cattle may be obtained, and your wish that some of your friends would communicate on the subject, induces me to inform you, that I have a few cows sired by the celebrated imported bull Denton, from cows of the Gore breed—also stock from Denton, cows sired by Holderness, a famous bull imported by Gorham Parsons, Esq. of

Brighton; a part of which I will sell. The price will be from \$20 to 100, according to their age, size, and fineness. Holderness stood at my stable in 1824 and many very fine calves from him may be found in this vicinity.

I am Sir, yours,
RALPH WATSON.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PLANTING SCIONS OF FRUIT TREES.

Boston, Feb. 3, 1825.

MR EDITOR—Your late remarks on this subject remind me of a fact which came under my notice about 30 years ago, in Buxton, Me. In the Autumn I trimmed a small nursery of apple trees. The larger branches cut off were removed, some smaller ones remained, and were partially covered with earth by my hoeing about the trees after they were trimmed. I first hoed these trees the following spring, probably in May.

I then noticed several of the twigs as they lay on the ground, half covered with earth, to be putting forth leaves; it occurred to me they might live and grow, and to try the experiment I made about a dozen holes in the ground with a pointed stick, about six inches deep, put a scion into each, made the earth tight about them. These twigs grew well through the summer, when I left the place. The next year I inquired for them, I was informed that they continued to grow and flourish. My impressions on this subject would lead me to repeat the experiment if I should have an opportunity to do so.

I am, sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. G. COFFIN.

From the Eastern Chronicle.

DISEASES OF SHEEP.

Mr. Editor.—Observing in your useful paper an extract of a letter from the owner of a flock of Merino sheep in Sandwich, N. H. to the Editor of the New England Farmer, dated December 20, 1825, giving an account of a disease among his lambs last spring, which he found by dissection to be balls of wool in the stomach, nearly large enough to close the passage into the intestines; and being the proprietor of a flock of merino sheep, and believing every step we advance in the improvement of fine wool sheep is important, and I may add, of vital importance to the farming interest in the northern part of America, I beg the indulgence of making a few remarks on his communication. Although the disease he describes has never affected my flock to any considerable degree; and from looking back for about fifteen years I do not remember to have had but one lamb which I have any reason to believe died of that disease, and that I did not open, which renders it uncertain whether it was the disease or not,—I admire the conduct of the writer in communicating his experience, and calling on all who can, to give information either as to the cause, preventive, or cure. I pretend not to understand the disease, nor to prescribe the care, with any degree of certainty; but only to make such remarks upon his communication as appear most profitable. I suppose it to be an acknowledged fact,

that the merino does not supply her young with as great a flow of milk as the native sheep.—She must therefore be better fed for a short time before and after lambing, or the young will suffer for the want of milk. From some observations, which fell from the writer, I am induced to believe that his sheep lambed while they were kept on dry food. The disease took place when the lambs were from three to six weeks old, and none under that age.

Animals at the time of bringing forth, or soon after, have an abundant supply of milk, which decreases in quantity nearly in proportion as the powers of digestion in their young increase, so as to require more solid food. If from any cause the milk is not secreted in sufficient quantity, the young, from hunger, are forced to partake of food too hearty for their tender age. This produces an aced state of the stomach, which calls for absorbents to neutralize the superabundant acid. Physicians tell us this is the case in the human race;—and why not in the brute creation? Has not wool, while saturated with yolk, an absorbent and neutralizing quality? Chemists tell us it has. We should hence conclude, *a priori*, these lambs were not supplied with a sufficient quantity of milk, by which they were compelled to partake of an undue quantity of solid food, which brought about the change spoken of above; then, as the most convenient absorbent, they partook of wool, which produced the fatal consequences mentioned. Now let us consider whether this be the case. We are told the flock suffered much from sore eyes, which certainly will have a tendency to decrease the flow of milk. We are also indirectly told, they were kept upon dry food, which will have the same effect. These observations I cannot certainly say are true; but submit them for consideration. Should they not prove fallacious, would not a greater supply of green food to the ewe, which would produce more milk at that critical period of a lamb's life, be a preventive? And, may not the disease cease to be known, by causing the sheep to lamb by grass?

Sore eyes among sheep, is a disease that I am well acquainted with, and of which I can speak with some degree of confidence; having expelled it from my flock. The remedy is tar, with which I cover their noses all over, about three times a year, at equal intervals of time. It is also a preventive of worms in the head, by keeping off the fly which deposits the egg. This fly, in many respects, resembles the bot-fly, which is so troublesome to horses. A proprietor of a large flock of sheep said to me, "I have had my flock healthy since I have used tar enough, and never before." I must beg to renew *Custos'* request, to all that can, to give information. I would take the liberty to call their attention to another disease, which I have had in my flock more or less every year, for a dozen years last past. They begin by stretching, and shewing evident signs of pain in the intestines. After using purgatives in large quantities, a dysentery follows which brings on the rot, of which they die. The disease has always made its appearance in the first of the winter, while the sheep were fed on dry food.

MAINE FARMER.

Winthrop, Jan. 21, 1826.

COLTS.

Colts are usually foaled about the beginning of summer, and it is the custom to let them run till Michaelmas with the mare, at which time they are to be weaned. When first weaned they must be kept in a convenient house, with a low rack and manger for hay and oats; the hay must be very sweet and fine, especially at first, and a little wheat bran should be mixed with their oats, in order to keep their bodies open, and make them eat and drink freely.—When the winter is spent, they should be turned into some dry ground, where the grass is sweet and short, and where there is good water that they may drink at pleasure. The winter after this, they may be kept in the stable, without any further care than that which is taken of other horses: But after the first year, the mare foals and horse foals are not to be kept together. There is no difficulty to know the shape a foal is like to be of; for the same shape he carries at a month, he will carry at six years old, if he be not abused in after keeping."

"We often hear it lamented, that our breed of horses is so bad. But I am convinced that, as our colts are managed, if we had any other breed, we should soon make it appear to be as mean as our own, if not worse. The abusing of colts in the first winter, is the principal cause of their proving so bad. For our farmers seldom allow their weaned colts any food besides hay, and that is not always of the best kind. So that they seldom fail of being stunted in their growth, in the first winter, to such a degree, that they never get the better of it. A colt that is foaled late, should not be weaned till February or March, and should have oats during the whole of the winter. In some countries they allow a young colt fifteen bushels. We need not grudge to feed them with meal, oats and bran, besides the best of clover hay; for they will pay for it in their growth. After the first winter, they will need no extraordinary feeding till they are grown up. Were the above directions observed, we should soon see an improvement of our breed of horses. They would be capable of doing much greater service, and be likely to hold out to a greater age."—*Diane's New England Farmer.*

POULTRY.

To fatten chickens expeditiously, take a quantity of ground rice and an equal quantity of common flour; mix sufficient for present use with milk and a little coarse sugar; stir the whole well over the fire, till it makes a thick paste; and feed the chickens in the day time only, by putting as much of it as they can eat, but no more, into the troughs belonging to the coops. It must be eaten while warm; and, if they have also beer to drink they will soon grow very fat. A mixture of oat-meal and treacle, combined till it crumbles, is said to form a food for chickens, of which they are so fond, and with which they thrive so rapidly, that at the end of two months they become as large as the generality of full-grown fowls fed in the common way. But no common fowl is to be compared with a capon thus fed.

Domestic Encyclopedia.

The National Gazette says, there are two hundred lawyers in congress.

NEW YORK.

The results of the late census of this state are given in the Albany papers; from which it appears that the whole population is now 1,316,453; and the gain in the population of the state since 1820, is 242,613. The report of the Secretary made to both legislative houses, contains many interesting and useful statistical facts. There are 55 counties in the state.

CANAL COMMERCE.

In 1821, the number of canal boat arrivals and departures, at the port of Albany, was 2672. During the last year there were 9,591 arrivals and departures at the same port.

MERIT AND VIRTUE.

At the last annual sitting of the French Academy, the prize of 100,000 francs, for "merit and virtue," was awarded to Pierre Martin, a poor day-laborer, who, having married a poor girl who had three blind brothers, and an infirm father, maintained them by his labor, and would suffer none of them to ask alms, though he had three children of his own to support. He worked night and day, depriving himself of sustenance, that they should not want, till he frequently fell down from over exertion and want of food.—The second prize, of 3,000 francs, was given to a poor girl named Hermitte, who took a poor deaf and dumb child under her protection, and without any knowledge of the methods in use, succeeded in teaching her little protegee to read and write. Various other rewards were distributed on similar grounds. The prizes, for publications conducive to morals and virtue, were awarded to the Baron de Gerando, for a work on "Moral improvement, or Self Education," and to the work of the late Madame Campan, "On Education"—*Christian Observer*, Nov. 1825.

We find in a Mexican paper a project for the establishment of a regular trade from the western part of the country to the East Indies, under the direction of a company. The object is to render Mexico the place of depot for the commerce between Europe and the East; and this, it is supposed, if once accomplished, would give the same direction to that from the United States and South America to Asia.—There is little appearance of feasibility in the project as long as the expenses and risk of transportation across the country are so great as at present; but the proposition of such plans is a favorable indication of the incipient enterprise of the country, so long repressed by the oppressive policy of Spain.—*N. York Daily Advertiser*.

Wet Feet.—How often do we see people trampling about in the mud, with leather soaked through, and how often do such people when they return home, sit down by the fire side and permit their feet to dry, without changing either Stockings or shoes. Can we then wonder at the coughing and barking and rheumatism and inflammation, which enable the doctors to ride in their carriages? Wet feet most commonly produce affections of the throat and lungs; and when such diseases have once taken place, 'the house is on fire'—danger is not far off, therefore let us entreat our readers, no matter how healthy, to guard against wet feet.—*Med. Adv.*

SPERM OIL.

On the first of September, 1821, it was estimated that the quantity of Spermaceoli Oil on hand in the United States, was about 2,725,000 gallons. Between that date and the first of September, 1825, there were brought into the port of Nantucket, 59,765 barrels; and into New Bedford, 25,654 barrels—these two items, equal to 2,375,000 gallons, added to the quantity on hand, as above, make an aggregate of 5,200,000 gallons, 3,335,000 of which, as nearly as could be ascertained, remained unconsumed or unappropriated at the latter period. Upon the Island of Nantucket alone, there were upwards of 2,000,000 gallons.—*Nantucket Imp.*

A special deposit in foreign coins, made some time since by the United States' Bank in our Branch, has, we understand, within a few days been forwarded to Philadelphia, for the praiseworthy object of being recoined into half and quarter dollars, which are much wanted here; and in that shape, are not likely to be withdrawn for export.—*N. Y. paper.*

We have had an opportunity of examining the models of two mud machines, invented by Mr. Knight. One of them is intended to be worked by steam, upon a large scale, from 12 to 50 horse power; the other is upon a less extensive scale, and is adapted to horse power. This gentleman has also invented a self-discharging scow, to receive the mud from these machines, which in our opinion, will be found, upon trial, to be of great utility. The very great simplicity by which power is imparted to these machines, is perhaps not the least commendable part of them, inasmuch as it both lessens their first cost and the expense of all subsequent repairs.—*Balt. Chron.*

The game is very abundant in Michigan this season, and the white hunters are making money fast. If the Indians could be persuaded to kill wolves, this country would be filled with deer; but they say that a wolf is their brother, and lives by hunting deer, like themselves. They never kill an animal for its skin alone, but only when its carcase is wanted for food.

We punish the coiners of base money, because they injure and invade the property of the public; but it is notorious, that during the last 25 years, the good people of these realms have lost over ten millions sterling by the failure of country bankers, and it would be extremely difficult to show, that during the same period they have lost £100,000 by the base metallic money.

London paper.

Good curing.—We have recently made an experiment in the way of curing, on a ham, cured with pyro-ligneous acid, by H. G. Henshaw, of this town, and found the quality of it to be very fine. In every respect, equal to that cured by smoking, and in neatness and cleanliness it is superior.—*Edin. Review.*

An efficacious remedy is used for the influenza, which is made by steeping plentifully of barley water, sweetened with brown sugar, and strongly impregnated with acid, and observing a strict diet.—*N. York Daily Advertiser.*

Brevet d'Invention for five years, granted to Mr. Cheucaux of Paris, for a new strap for whetting razors.

MANNER OF PREPARING THE STRAP.

Take a piece of common leather, leave it to soak in warm water, and then rub it over with a matter composed of the filings of cast steel dissolved in aqua fortis, made red hot in a crucible, and pounded to reduce it to powder.

This meagre composition of a red colour, without any sort of mixture of oil or grease, will make the strap different from all those hitherto manufactured, and cause it to produce an edge preferable to that given by the hone or polisher.

SYPHON.

An improvement on this instrument has been made at Paris, by Mr Buntem, instrument-maker quai Pellitier, No 26 so as to save the necessity of suction. Near the top of the outer and longer branch, just below the bend of the syphon, a ball is blown of suitable size. On filling this branch, (together with the bulb,) with a fluid, stopping the end of the tube with the finger, and then immersing the short leg in the liquor to be drawn off, the operation will go on at pleasure.

It is said in the Washington Gazette, that a son of Bolivar, and a son of Prince Murat, will become students, at the ensuing term, at the Virginia University.

A Norfolk Farmer, from three potatoes, weighing 18 oz. last year raised 4 bushels and a half, fair sized, and weighing 270 pounds.

Connecticut River.—In the contemplated improvements of the Connecticut, it is calculated, that it will require 17 miles of Canal, 41 Locks, and 202 miles of slack water navigation in the distance, from Barnet to Hartford, of 219 miles. The descent is 420 feet, and the computed cost of the work is upwards of one million of dollars.

The Fayetteville Sentinel states "that loadstone is found in great abundance, in Rockingham county, N. C. It was first discovered by a person who was ploughing, the share of his plough was suddenly disengaged from its place, and clung to loadstone so strongly as to require considerable exertion to extricate it." Our northern farmers are sometimes sadly annoyed by stones producing similar effects, and not unfrequently have a ploughshare broken by the violence of the shock.

The State of North Carolina has adopted the only child (a daughter) of the gallant Captain Blakely; and has appropriated 600 dollars annually for her support and education. The young lady is now a resident in Massachusetts. It has also appropriated 250 dollars per annum for the education of a son of Col. Forsyth, who fell on the Canada border during the late war.

Wines.—Since 1806, the duties on wines imported into the United States have been increased and the consumption very much diminished. This is another proof that two and two do not always make four in political economy—as the net revenue from wines is probably much less than when the duties were low.

Gulian C. Verplanck and Jesse Encl have been appointed, by the joint concurrence of both houses, Regents of the University of New-York to supply the vacancies occasioned by the death of Mathew Clarkson and the resignation of Henry Rutgers.

From an Ohio Paper.

WEEVIL.

The inquiry of almost every farmer is, "How shall we preserve our wheat from the weevil?" We answer, thresh it immediately, clean it from the chaff, spread it in a barn or open room, and if it acquires the least warmth stir it daily. The wheat which we received about the first of this month, which then had some weevil in the grain, we found heated in a few days. We spread and constantly stirred it for about two weeks, those then in it eat their way out; none have since bred in it; it now lies in bulk without heating, and we consider it greatly preferable to that which we are daily receiving from the threshing floor. We have now several thousand bushels of wheat on hand, which was threshed from the shock and from the stack before the weevil commenced their ravages. It has been lying in garner near sixty days, and has been kept cool by frequent stirring; the weevil has not touched it, and we have no hesitation in saying, let their ravages be what they may in the stack, wheat thus cleaned and kept cool, will, in all cases, be free from the flying weevil. We are now receiving a lot of a thousand bushels, which was threshed in July and early in August, run through a fan and spread in a large barn. It is perfectly cool and has not received the least damage. All small lots threshed and cleaned at about that time, and kept cool, we find in the same good order. It is also said that some who threshed and binned their wheat in the chaff before the weevil were visible, have preserved it; but of this we speak with some doubt. We now hear many speak of threshing and stowing away in the chaff. But those we would advise to be cautious; there is scarce a stack of wheat in the country entirely free from the weevil, and that which contains but a small portion, will heat if packed away in the chaff. We have heard some wild theorists recommend this mode to heat the wheat, which they say will kill the weevil and destroy the eggs from which they hatch.

This reminds us of the old story of the Dutchman who set fire to his barn to divest it of rats; for we know that wheat thus heated will never afterwards grow, nor will the flour made from it reward the miller for his labor of grinding. It is not our design to enter into the natural history of this insect. We are desirous that the farmers should preserve their present and future crops of wheat from destruction; and being willing that they should profit by our short experience, we freely tell them that which we know.

This much however we will add, as mere opinion: We believe they are produced from an egg, which, after being laid in the grain, requires a certain degree of heat to produce animation. That portion which is produced by the straw in the stack, during the summer and fall, appears to be nature's choice. It is against that portion of heat we would have the farmers to guard, when we advise them to thresh and keep their wheat cool. Whether the egg is deposited in the field or in the stack, we pretend not to say, but we have rather concluded in the latter; but we can with safety say that the wheat now on hand, which never went through the sweat, or which never attained that heat to which nearly all wheat in the stack is

subject, whether it contains the egg or not, has produced no weevil; and that which we have recently received from the stack, ceases to hatch or in any wise produce them, so soon as we can get it perfectly cool.

On these and other observations, too numerous for insertion, we advise those who would preserve their present crops, to thresh and clean them immediately; and those who would hereafter effectually guard against the flying weevil, we advise to thresh from the shock, or before the wheat takes the sweat.

N. & N. HIXON.

Maysville, Sept. 20, 1825.

Remarks.—M. Duhamel has observed that a considerable heat is necessary for hatching the eggs of the weevil, and that this insect cannot breed in granaries which are well ventilated. To prevent this he made repeated experiments, the results of which made it evident that this insect cannot multiply in grain that retains a proper degree of coolness, which it may be made to do by frequent ventilating. When grain is agitated in a sieve fine enough to retain it, the weevils contract their legs, and are, in that position, so much smaller than the grain, that they drop through the sieve.

Mr L'Hommidieu of New York found that a sprinkling of lime on wheat infested with them, in his bin, soon drove them away. The Farmer's Assistant asserts that "sulphur or snuff, put up in little papers or bags, and properly distributed among the wheat in the bin, will keep them out, or drive them out when they have got possession. A plant of henbane has the same effect; and so have the wood and leaves of the Lombardy poplar. A bin made of boards of this wood will never have a weevil in it."

RAIL ROADS.

Extract from Professor Carter's Letters which appear in the N. Y. Statesman.

"The kindness of our hospitable friend at Leeds, spoken of in my last letter, extended beyond an exhibition of his own manufactory. As we were anxious to witness the operation of steam-carriages upon rail roads, he walked with us a mile from town, exposed to the oppressive heat of a mid-day sun, where our curiosity was fully gratified. After waiting an hour, we had the satisfaction to see 25 wagons, containing 3 tons of coals each, impelled or rather drawn along a horizontal rail road, by a steam-engine possessing a 6 horse power. It was a most novel and interesting spectacle. The steam-carriage is placed in front, and the whole apparatus is not much larger than an ordinary Jersey wagon. To this the 25 four-wheeled cars are appended by chains, and follow in obedience to the self-moving power. One man, whose services are required to regulate the machinery, is the sole navigator, and even he has little to do. When the boiler is exhausted he has only to throw the engine out of gear, stop by the road side, and pump in a supply. Impelled by curiosity, we mounted one of the carts and rode a considerable distance. The ordinary progress is four miles the hour, but of course may be greatly accelerated if necessary."

"There are several engines upon this railway, which ply regularly between extensive collieries and the town, a distance of three or four miles. It is odd enough to see the smoke arising, like that of a steam-boat, and the carts

moving about at a distance, with no visible agent to move or govern them. That experiment has here been fairly and successfully tried, and I see no reason why transportation by steam is not as practicable upon land as upon water. The great desideratum seems to have been a guiding power, and that is effectually provided by the construction of the railway, which confines the carriage to a given track. I should feel the same degree of security in one of these vehicles, as in a steam-boat, since the carriage is at a distance from the boiler.

"There is no doubt in my mind, that a railway from Albany to Schenectady, with steam-carriages, would be found both useful and profitable to a company who might construct it. So many elaborate descriptions of rail-ways have been published in the English papers, and some of them transferred into our own, that it would be a waste of time and paper to enter into detail. If any of our enterprising citizens are, however, disposed to introduce the improvement into the United States, it will afford me great pleasure to execute any commands, with no other remuneration than the satisfaction of a ride, after the work is completed."

NORTH WEST PASSAGE.

The following interesting history of the efforts made for the discovery of a North West passage to China, is extracted from the speech of Mr Sawyer, of N. C. in a late debate in Congress, emanating from that part of the President's message, which relates to the contribution of mind, labour and expense, due from this country, to the acquisition of knowledge:—

"In 1818, a ship was sent under the direction of Capt. Ross, who for the first time made the circuit of Baffin's bay, and penetrated to 77 degrees north which is two degrees beyond the place called Red Head, the highest point reached by the whalers. He not only enlarged the sphere of geographical science so much as to render our maps of this section of the continent useless, and added many important facts and subjects to natural history, but led his adventurous countrymen through fields and mountains of ice, to new harbors of the whale, where full cargoes of oil are obtained in the shortest time. He invented the deep sea clam, a machine which brings up large portions of soil from a depth of 700 fathoms. He was succeeded in 1819 by Capt. Parry, the fearless champion of science, who, in three successive voyages, has discovered no less than three different passages into the polar seas; and thence through Behring's Straits to the Pacific. In his first voyage, he discovered the opening which he named after his ships, the Fury and Hecla. In his second and third he found those which he named Prince Regent's inlet and Barrow's strait. It is but two months since he returned from his third voyage, which failed from the loss of one of his ships that was wrecked by a floe of ice, while passing through Barrow's strait with every appearance of success. In his second voyage Capt. Parry obtained the bounty of 10,000*l.* granted by parliament to the navigator who should reach the 110 degree of W. long. He also passed directly over the magnetic pole, in latitude about 71, and long. 100 W. immediately after which, his compass, which before varied 123 deg. 58 min.

W. changed to 165 50 East, or in other words pointed South. Capt. Parry has enriched physical science by many valuable additions. Contemporaneous with these voyages was a land expedition under Captain John Franklin, along the United British Fur Company's posts, down the Copper-mine river, to the Polar sea. He arrived in the Arctic sea in August, 1820, and navigated it for several hundred miles in canoes towards the north-east. He discovered a group of islands, which he named King George the 4th's Archipelago. He is now performing another expedition in that direction, and contemplated meeting Capt. Parry at some given latitude on the Polar sea. In about latitude 64 degrees north, he passed the zenith of the Aurora Borealis, which, as he proceeded, appeared afterwards in the southern portion of the heavens. He endeavoured to ascertain whether this electric fluid emits any noise as is alleged by the Indians and Factors, but that remarkable quality remains to be proved. He made many observations on the intensity of magnetic force in different latitudes from the oscillations of the needle, and on Meteorology, settled the latitude and longitude of all the remarkable places, immortalized his friends by giving their names to them, and brought home immense spoils from the Zoological, Botanical, and Mineralogical Kingdoms.—The enterprising king of Great Britain certainly deserves much praise for the lead he has taken in conjunction with Russia and France, and the perseverance with which he has pursued those disinterested, hazardous, and expensive expeditions for the common benefit.—The time has come when this nation should likewise enter into this glorious career of discovery and human improvement.

ENGLISH AGRICULTURE.

The English carry agriculture to great perfection. Every spot of ground capable of cultivation is improved. Wherever I have been, the fields are generally small, enclosed by hedges, and made perfectly smooth, by means of cast iron rollers. Numerous trees are left to grow around the hedges, and scattered over the fields. These are so nicely trimmed, as to add greatly to the beauty of the country. Not a weed is suffered to grow. The crops all look well, and are much more productive than ours. The cattle and sheep feed on grass up to their knees, and look, as we should say, fit to kill.—The slight enclosures that keep them in their pastures, would be but a poor protection against our lean, half-fed, unruly animals. Here the cattle have no need to break fences. They have food sufficient within their own domains. I came here under the impression that the country was bare of trees. On the contrary, I find it better stocked in this respect than the thick settlements of our own country. We wantonly destroy trees as if they were of no value: here they are planted and nursed with as much care, as though they bore choice fruit.

Extract of a Letter from England.

BARLEY.

The Hartford Courant recommends to farmers to cultivate barley more extensively. The increased consumption of malt liquors, and the numerous breweries established, have produced a considerable demand for this species of grain.

EXQUISITE.

A few days since, one of the steam and pepper disciples of Thompson, called at a store in the town of Genoa, and inquired the price of an ounce of aqua fortis. The merchant mentioned the price per pound, but demanded a greater proportional for an ounce, as it was 'troublesome to weigh out so small a quantity,' and was attended with danger of 'burning the fingers.' 'Burning the fingers!' interrupted the quack—'nothing but ignorance makes you think so: a terrible idea these learned doctors have given you; I'm not afraid to wash my hands in it.' 'If you will,' replied the merchant, 'you shall have enough to wash your hands and an ounce of aqua fortis into the bargain.' The prospect of such immense gain overcame the scruples of the quack (if he had any) and he assented to the proposal. A bottle of aqua fortis was taken down and poured bountifully on his hands. He rubbed them and held them up to the stove to dry in, as he vauntingly expressed it. The condition was fulfilled; the ounce of acid was weighed out and given him, and he left the store, not, however, before he had exhibited some alarming contortions of countenance to the amused, but half terrified vender of goods. He went home, put on his steam and pepper applications; at last thought himself dying, and sent for a regular physician. His hands were found in a deplorable state indeed; but, unfortunately for the community, were put in a train which may, in time, restore to him their use.

Bost. Med. Int.

VINEGAR MADE FROM HONEY.

If a pound of honey be dissolved in three or four quarts of water, and exposed to a temperature between the 70th and 80th degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, it will in a short time become a very agreeable acid liquor, which possesses an aromatic flavour, and strength, superior to that of the best vinegar made of white wine. As the latter is frequently adulterated, and incomparably more expensive than the substitute we have proposed, this appears to deserve every attention in domestic economy.

Domestic Encyclopedia.

CLEANSING GLASS BOTTLES.

Dr. Percival censures the common practice of cleansing wine-bottles with shot; for if thro' inattention, any of it should remain, when the bottles are again filled with wine, the metal will be dissolved, and the liquor impregnated with its deleterious qualities. For this reason he recommends potash in preference to shot, as a few ounces of the former dissolved in water, will cleanse a great number of bottles: & where the impurities adhere to the sides, a few pieces of blotting paper put into the vessel, and shaken with the water, will remove them in an expeditious manner.—*Ibid.*

TO PRESERVE BUTTER.

The most effectual way of keeping butter, and preventing its becoming rancid, is to beat half an ounce of the following powder into each pound, after it is brought from the market, then put it into a stone pot, cover it with strong brine, and keep it in a cool place. *The Powder:* Take common salt two ounces; nitre and loaf sugar,

of each one ounce; rubbed into a fine powder. This not only keeps butter sweet, but gives it a fine flavour.—*Ibid.*

From the National Intelligencer.

I have been often troubled on going to bed, and on waking up in the night, by a dry, tickling cough, which disturbed my rest, and threatened serious consequences. Since I obtained the following *recipe*, I have invariably been relieved whenever it occurred.

Syrup of Balsam Tolou	- - -	1 oz.
Tincture of Balsam Tolou	- - -	1/2 oz.
Pulv. Gum Arabic	- - -	1/4 oz.
Laudanum	- - -	1/4 oz.

A tea-spoonful to be taken on going to bed, if disposed to cough; and to be repeated to a second or third if it is not checked. If, on waking in the night, the cough returns, the same remedy generally gives relief.

NORTH-CAROLINA.

The first European settlement in North-Carolina, was made at Roanoke Island, in the summer of 1585, two hundred and forty years since. In 1580, Dr Brickell, who published a Natural History of the Colony, made an excursion towards the mountains, and says "he travelled fifteen days without meeting with a human being." The population of the state may now be computed at 650,000.

Mary Stocker, in the 103d year of her age, is now living in Galway, N. Y. She never saw any Tea till she was 17 years old, nor a Potatoe till she was 20.—When Tea first came into use, the women used to carry cups and saucers in their pockets when they paid a visit. The men were, at first, afraid to plant Potatoes, lest it should be impossible to root them out.

TO SALT MEAT.

Mix brown sugar, bay salt, common salt, each two pounds; salt-petre eight ounces, water two gallons; this pickle gives meats a fine red color, while the sugar renders them mild and of excellent flavor. Large quantities are to be managed by the above proportions.—*Amer. Farm.*

SUBSTITUTE FOR YEAST.

Boil one pound of good flour, a quarter of a pound of brown sugar, and a little salt, in two gallons of water for one hour; when milk-warm, bottle it and cork it close; it will be fit for use in twenty-four hours. One pint of this will make 13 lbs. of bread. *Ib.*

One hundred of the first mercantile houses in the city of New York, have notified the public that they have mutually and honourably pledged themselves, that, for debts contracted after the 23 ult. they will in no instance discharge any debtor, who, in case of insolvency, shall in any manner make a preference in paying or securing any creditor whatsoever, except for money actually borrowed, for accommodation notes, discounted at some bank, and for custom-house bonds.

Bank Bills.—By a report of the legislature of Pennsylvania, it appears that six banks in the city of Philadelphia, have notes in circulation to the amount of \$2,054,333, and it is estimated that other banks, not making returns, including the bank of the United States, have in circulation 1,420,379. The specie being added, it is thought that the circulating medium of Philadelphia may be about four millions.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1836.

PLASTER OF PARIS.

Col. TAYLOR, formerly of Virginia, an eminent scientific and practical agriculturist, observed, in substance, that he sowed of plaster from three pecks to one bushel the acre. Sown on clover in the Spring it benefits it considerably. He supposed it to be a valuable ally, but by no means a substitute for manure—that there should be intervals of two, three, or four years between applying it to the same land—that its effect is graduated by the quantity of vegetable matter in the soil on which it is sown—that all crops are ultimately improved by its improving the soil, even when its effects are not immediately visible.

M. Cannolle, a French writer, observes that plaster operating chiefly on the absorbent system of plants, its effects are not like those of manures buried in the soil, which act principally on the roots. The quantity of plaster spread upon the land is so trifling, that it can have little effect on the soil. "I speak from experience. Plaster buried in the earth where sainfoin has been sown, has produced no visible alteration, whilst the same quantity of plaster over the same surface of sainfoin, has produced the most beautiful vegetation.

"From this experience, so uniform in the application of plaster, I am led to believe that one must consult as well the nature of the soils as the kinds of plants to which we apply plaster. Thus, whatever may be the soil on which clover, lucerne, and sainfoin naturally flourish vigorously, or with that vigor which encourages us to apply manure, there is no risk in applying plaster.

"It is to be remarked that plaster operates on plants in a direct ratio to the size and number of their leaves. I have spread plaster on land where sainfoin was mixed with the common grasses which compose our meadows. The growth of the sainfoin and wild honeysuckle has been beyond comparison greater than that of the common grasses. It is to this cause I attribute the failure of success on grass ground chiefly filled with common grasses. I have a field of lucerne separated from a natural meadow only by a brook. I have greatly increased the lucerne by the plaster, whilst the effect of a like quantity on the adjoining grass land, was scarcely if at all perceptible."

Dr Cooper of Philadelphia says, "Gypsum is not part of the food of plants; it is a manure of stimulus, exciting the organs of the plant to stronger action. It will not answer beyond two and a half bushels to the acre; one and a half bushel is better. It will not answer on wet, or swampy, or clayey soils. It should be scattered

over the ground as a top dressing. Suppose you were asked if a stone brought you is gypsum?

1. Gypsum can be scratched by the nail, scraped by a knife, ground by the teeth. 2. It will not dissolve in spirits of salt, as limestone will: nor is it half so hard as limestone. 3. Its colour and crystalline appearance distinguish it from clay: nor does it give a clayey odour when breathed upon, unless clay be mixed with it. 4. Powder it, boil it to dryness, with four times its weight of pot or pearl ash. Wash out all that hot water will dissolve: the remaining powder (if the stone be gypsum) is carbonate of lime."

Dr Gorham of Boston coincides with Dr Cooper in opinion, that gypsum is a manure of stimulus. In a paper read before a society in Boston, and published in the Mass. Agr. Repository, vol. iii. No. 2, he gives it as his opinion that "when the plaster of Paris is applied to the seed, it stimulates the little rod, the action of the vessels is thus increased, absorption goes on more rapidly, and it requires more nourishment in a given time than in ordinary circumstances; the consequences are a quick growth and an enlargement of the organs," &c. Sir Homphry Davy, however, supposes that plaster composes a part of the substance of certain plants which cannot grow to perfection without that part; and that its application is useful to all soils of which it is not naturally a constituent part. But we have not room for further examination of the theories which have been broached respecting its mode of operation.

Gypsum has been highly recommended as a manure for potatoes. The potatoes, just before planting, should be wet, and then rolled in pulverised plaster; and a handful of plaster applied immediately after the first and second hoeing to the leaves, and scattered over the hill.

USEFUL BOOKS.

We are much gratified by perceiving that a second edition of that useful work, *Thacher's American Orchardist*, has lately been published. We have heretofore (see *New England Farmer*, vol. i. page 230) spoken in favourable terms of this treatise, and would here observe that the second edition appears to us what it purports to be, "much improved." The first edition was recommended by the officers of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, and has met with the approbation of the public, made apparent by its rapid sale. It may now be considered as a work of established reputation, and of course any attempt from us to recommend it to public attention would be superfluous.

The following extract from the preface may be of use by developing the views of the author and the nature of the improvements which he has introduced into the second edition.

"The *American Orchardist* having been hon-

oured by the public approbation, as evinced by the early disposal of the first edition, the author is encouraged to prepare for the press a new edition, containing many improvements and considerable additional matter. This little volume will not be found deficient in any requisite to gratify the wishes of those who may be desirous to select the most advantageous and eligible method of cultivating the finest fruits, and of preparing the valuable liquors which they are known to afford. Much attention has been bestowed also, in forming a correct catalogue of the most approved varieties of fruits, with the peculiar qualities which they possess, that the purchaser may with facility make his selection of such as are in the highest repute among our most experienced connoisseurs. It has been a primary object to compress the whole in so small a compass that the price of the book may not be enhanced, while its contents shall be rendered no less completely adapted to the use of our farmers and cultivators, than any similar work which has hitherto been offered to the public."

The Mysteries of Trade, or the Great Source of Wealth: containing Recipes and Patents in Chemistry and Manufactures; with Practical Observations on the Useful Arts. By David Bemont.

This book treats on subjects of much importance to the Artist, the Manufacturer, and the Economist. The directions for the various processes recommended as producing beneficial effects in the Arts, appear to us to be definite, perspicuous, and well adapted to the purposes for which they are prescribed.

The value of a work of this description depends in a great measure on its accuracy, and the certainty with which the alleged results are produced by the means which are directed by the author to be made use of. But it often happens, that incidental circumstances, such as variations of temperature, of the strength of materials in mixtures, some obtrusive and unobserved foreign substance, like magnesia in lime intended for manure, or some oversight in the operator may cause failures in the process, which in other hands, by apparently the same means, would have fully succeeded. In such cases the recipe is condemned as worthless, when in fact the cause of the failure may be found in the mistakes of the operator.

Mr Bemont appears to have anticipated some evils of this description, and observes in his preface "some who should honor his labors by a perusal, by calling in question the truth of a few particular facts, processes or opinions, might be apt to pass sentence upon the whole. The considerations conjoined with a desire of becoming practically acquainted with several of the chemical arts, induced him on many occasions to seek for information at its ultimately genuine

source—the workshop of the artisan. The facts thus collected, and others already known, have been blended together, and the author, in the belief that he has advanced something but what is correct, trusts that as a country they will prove useful not only to the consumer, but also to the manufacturer.

Congress.

SENATE. FEB. 2. On presenting the bill concerning duties on Tonnage and Import said—The bill was to clothe the Executive with the power to confer to any foreign nation which would be the same liberal conditions of the U. S. as of commercial intercourse. In debate the objects of this bill, Mr. L. traced the origin of the duties of the discriminating duties; and the amount of the foreign trade in duty on the commercial history of the U. S. in a speech.

JAN. 30. Memorial from Philadelphia praying for an drawback on exported refined sugar was presented a resolution for the millions of dollars for the purposes of education and internal improvement.—Mr Holmes submitted a resolution for information respecting a survey of the lands and waters between the Androscoggin and Connecticut rivers, for the purpose of uniting their waters. This resolution was afterwards agreed to.—Mr Lloyd from the committee on Commerce to whom was referred a memorial from Baltimore praying for a large reduction of the duty on imported dry fish presented an able report against the petition, which was afterwards agreed to.

FEB. 1. The Senate resolved to go into mourning on account of the death of the Hon Henry Chambers, Senator from Alabama.

HOUSE. JAN. 27. A resolution introduced by Mr Stewart was read, that the Secretary of War be instructed to report an estimate of the probable expense of completing a system of canals along the Atlantic seaboard from Boston to New Orleans; also the proposed system of forts, fortifications, &c.—A statement of the lands relinquished under the acts for the relief of the purchasers of public lands was laid before the House by the Speaker.

JAN. 30.—Mr Bartlett reported a bill respecting the Naval Establishment, which provides for one vice admiral, two rear admirals, &c.

Mr Reed offered resolutions, that the Secretary at War be directed to lay before the House the surveys of a route for a canal between Buzzard's Bay and Barnstable Bay—the surveys at Nantucket for making a harbour, and of the harbours of Marblehead and Holmes Hole for improving those harbours.—These were the next day agreed to.—Mr Metcalf offered a resolution relative to the Congress of Panama, which gave rise to much debate but no decision.

FEB. 2. Much debate respecting the Congress of Panama.—A substitute offered by Mr Webster, was adopted and another debate ensued, but without a decision.

Massachusetts Legislature.

SENATE. FEB. 1. A communication from the President of Amherst College notifying the Legislature of two vacancies existing in their Board, occasioned by the death of Hon. William Gray and Elisha Billings, Esq. of Conway, was read and sent down.—The Senate at 11 o'clock resumed its session as a Court of Impeachment.

FEB. 1. Was occupied with private and local business, and attention to the trial by impeachment.

FEB. 6. A number of bills passed stages.—Bills to incorporate the Boston Marine Rail Way Co. and in addition to the act to incorporate the Ware Manufacturing Co. passed to be engrossed.

FEB. 7. A Message and documents were received from the Governor relative to Lands in Maine.

HOUSE. FEB. 1. The Com. on Banks was instructed to inquire whether any banks within this Commonwealth have violated any of the provisions of their charters.

FEB. 3.—A Committee was appointed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law that all cashiers and clerks of banks and other corporations shall, on application of the assessors of any town, disclose to such assessors the number of shares in said corporation owned by any inhabitant of the said town.—The bill to incorporate the Roxbury colour and chymical manufactory and the Lynn Printing company passed to be engrossed.

FEB. 4.—The bill to establish an academy in Barre was rejected.—Bills passed to be engrossed for incorporating a company for building a bridge over Connecticut River between Northampton and Hadley—the Boston and Sandwich Glass company—the Wareham Cotton Mill Company—the New England Society for the Promotion of Manufacturing and Mechanic Arts, &c.

London advices to the 24th of December have been received. They state the death of the Emperor Alexander, who died while on a visit to one of his southern provinces. The news was received at Warsaw on the 31th of December, but the time of his decease is not mentioned. His disease was a disorder in his leg which terminated in St. Anthony's fire. He was born Dec. 23 1777, and succeeded to the Empire 24th March 1801. His successor is Constantine Paulowitch, who is in his 47th year. The present Emperor is said by some European writers to be ambitious and warlike, and it is apprehended that he will be the means of much turmoil and blood shed in Europe.

The affairs of the Greeks are said to wear an unpromising aspect. A Paris article of Dec. 17 says the news from Greece through the European papers is very alarming for that unfortunate country if they are to be fully credited. It seems that the army of Ibrahim Pacha has been reinforced to 20,000 men, and the forces of the Greeks to oppose him do not exceed 4000.

In Pennsylvania, Mr. Joshua Mitchell has published his conviction that a musket is more apt to burst when it has no wad in it, than when it has one.

The Full Blood Short Horned Bull Dishley. FOR SALE.

HE was imported from England, in the ship Magnet, and arrived in New York, May 15th, 1823—was 3 years old last March—is a beautiful mahogany colour with a few white spots—is a sure calf getter—has earned over 500 dollars a year—calves by him from native cows have been sold for over 100 dollars each.

Pedigree.—He is of the short horned Durham breed, bred by Mr William Smith of Dishley, Leicestershire, England, was got by Lancaster, (who sold at Mr Robert Collings' sale, in the year 1813, for 624 guineas) out of Cherry; Cherry was got by a son of the celebrated bull Comet, (who sold at Mr C. Colling's sale, in the year 1810, for the sum of 1000 guineas) dam by Morsk; Morsk was got by Favourite, the sire of Comet, Lancaster was got by Wellington, Wellington by Comet, &c. &c. Lancaster's dam Moss Rose out of Red Rose by Favourite, dam by Favourite, grand-dam by Ben, great grand-dam by Foljambe, great-great-grand dam Hubbock.—For further particulars see Herd Book. JOHN BRENTNALL.

Rahway, N. J. Jan. 30, 1826.



JAMES BLOODGOOD & CO. have for sale at their nursery, at Flushing, on Long Island, near New York,

Fruit and Forest Trees, Flowering Shrubs & Plants of the most approved sorts.

The proprietors of this Nursery attend personally to the inoculation and engrafting of all their Fruit Trees, and purchasers may rely with confidence, that the Trees they order will prove genuine.

Orders left with Mr ZEBEDEE COOK, jr. No. 44 State Street, Boston, will be transmitted to us, and receive our prompt and particular attention. Catalogues will be delivered, and any information imparted respecting the condition, &c. &c. that may be required, on application to him. Feb. 10.

JUST received, and for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, 103 State-street—a few improved VEGETABLE CUTTERS

Likewise a few of Safford's improved STRAW CUTTERS, with a great variety of Willis', Eastman's, and others.

About 2000 sets of Willis' Patent BLIND SPRINGS of various sizes, calculated to suit every description of Blocks, with hinges to fit. Feb. 10.

ENGLISH POTATERS.—These potatoes are from the English Kidney seed, and have been amply proved to be of excellent quality, or rather superior to any other potato. Farmers who are desirous of improving the seed of this most valuable vegetable, in quantity and quality, can have a supply, by calling at the cellar under the church in Chaucey Place (near Sumner street) any time during the present and the two following months, and it is hoped they will improve the opportunity.—These potatoes are the same alluded to in page 170 of the New England Farmer. Feb. 26.

WANTED.—An unmarried man of 22 to 26 years of age who is well skilled in the management of Fruit trees as well as those employments incident to agriculture. He must produce unquestionable testimonials of his ability, industry, and fidelity. Such an one will receive liberal wages and good treatment. Apply at 15, State-street. Jan. 27.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.

[Corrected every Thursday evening.]

	PER M.	TO
	D. C.	D. C.
APPLES, best,	bbL	2 50 3 00
ASHES, pot, 1st sort, - - -	ton.	102 00 105 00
pearl do. - - - - -		110 00 112 00
BEANS, white, - - - - -	bush	2 00
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new, - -	bbL	9 50
cargo, No 1, new, - - -		3 50
" No 2, new, - - -		7 00
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1, new, -	lb.	18
CHEESE, new milk, - - - - -		7 9
skipped milk, - - - - -		3 4
FLAX - - - - -		9 10
FLAX SEED - - - - -	bush	95 1 00
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St	bbL	6 00
Genesee, - - - - -		6 12
Rye, best, - - - - -		3 00
GRAIN, Rye, - - - - -	bush	80
Corn - - - - -		75
Barley - - - - -		78
Oats - - - - -		50
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort, new, -	lb.	10
HOPS, No 1, Inspection - - -	cc	25
LIME, - - - - -	cask	98
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.	85
PLASTER PARIS, retail at	ton.	4 50 4 75
PORK, Bone Middlings, new, -	bbL	14 50
avy, mess, do. - - - - -		13 00
Cargo, No 1, do. - - - - -		12 50
SEEDS, Bird's Grass, - - - - -	bush	1 75
Clover - - - - -	lb.	7 8
WOOL, Merino, full blood, wash		65 90
do do unwashed		35 40
do 3-4 washed		45 50
do 1-2 do		35 40
Native - - - - -		25 35
Fulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		50 55
do Spinning, 1st sort		40 45

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces - - - - -	lb.	3 11
PORK, fresh, best pieces, - -		6 7
" whole hogs, - - - - -		5 6
VEAL, - - - - -		4 6
MUTTON, - - - - -		5 8
POULTRY, - - - - -		6 3
BUTTER, keg & tub, - - - -		16 20
lump, best, - - - - -		20 22
EGGS, - - - - -		25
MEAL, Rye, retail, - - - - -	bush	7 80
Indian, do. - - - - -		80
POTATOES, - - - - -		40 50
CIDER, liquor, - - - - -	bbL	2 75 3 00

MISCELLANIES.

America, and its Presidents.—There are now four ex-presidents in America, living like private individuals on their farms, without pensions, and with no other privilege, (franking letters excepted) or authority than their fellow citizens are willing to accord to them from respect for their public services. This is (says an American citizen, in a letter to a distinguished literary character in England, which has been very kindly handed to the Literary Gazette,) the most beautiful feature in our government, and I am sure you would be delighted to visit Messrs. Adams, (father of J. Q. Adams) Jefferson, and Madison, at their residences; and see with what republican dignity they live. I have had this gratification since my return home, and though my expectations were a good deal raised, I was much more pleased than I expected to be. Mr. Jefferson lives about 200 miles from Washington, in the interior of Virginia, on the summit of a mountain, from which you have one of the most magnificent and extensive landscapes that can be imagined. At the base of this mountain is situated the University of Virginia, on which the ex-president has bestowed a considerable portion of his fortune, and all the energies of his mind for the last nine or ten years. This institution is in a flourishing condition. Mr. Madison lives about 35 miles from Mr. Jefferson, and devotes all his time to farming pursuits, in which he is a proficient. He is president of the Agricultural Society of this county. Mr. Monroe's plantation is adjoining to Mr. Jefferson's. Mr. Adams lives five or six miles from Boston, and is the patron of the fine arts and literature. Notwithstanding the extreme age (Mr. M. who is the youngest, is near 70, and Mr. A. who is the oldest 89) of these gentlemen, you would be astonished at the vivacity and gaiety of their conversation and manners. I spent two days with Mr. J. and two with Mr. Madison, last January, in the most agreeable and instructive manner. I regret extremely that you have resolved not to visit our country; a pilgrimage to these old gentlemen's residences would almost alone compensate for the fatigues and risks of a voyage across the Atlantic.

Mr. Jefferson rides on horseback yet; he gallops down to the university, thence across the Ravenna to his son-in-law's estate, and then up the mountain home, every day—indeed his activity is astonishing. Mrs. Randolph, his daughter (the wife of the ex-governor of Virginia who lives with him,) is a very fine woman; she had eleven children, whom she principally educated herself.—*London Lit. Gazette.*

New Mexico.—Several persons lately returned to Mississippi from a trading expedition to Santa Fe, with a large number of mules, some gold and silver, &c. They represent the Mexicans, in the country through which they passed, as an indolent, ignorant, race of beings, who live by raising mules, sheep, &c. "They make use of knives in shearing sheep, and are so expert in the business that they can divest ten sheep of their coats whilst one is sheared in the usual way in this country." Their stock subsist entirely on spontaneous productions, and the mules when brought to this country are taught to eat corn by cranning it into their mouths.

Hamp. Gazette.

Burke.—The conversation of Burke must have been (says Mr Moore,) like the procession of a Roman triumph, exhibiting power and riches at every step—occasionally, perhaps, mingling the low Fescennine jest with the lofty music of its march, but glittering all over with the spoils of the whole ransacked world.

Dr. Franklin.—"Friend Franklin," said Myers Fisher, the celebrated quaker lawyer of Philadelphia, one day to the Dr. "thou knows almost every thing; can thee tell me how I am to preserve my small beer in the back yard? my neighbors are often tapping it of nights."

"Put a barrel of old Madeira by the side of it," replied the Doctor—"let them but get a taste of the Madeira, and I'll engage they will never trouble the small beer any more."

If parents would but give their sons an early taste of the Madeira of learning, they would hardly ever take to the detestable small beer of vice.

Hempen Paper.—Broxetti, an Italian manufacturer, has made some trials to produce paper from unmacerated hemp stalks. And it also appears that still more successful ones have been made under the direction of a professor Silvani. The paper obtained is of an equal texture, it has much body, a smooth surface, and will bear ink without being sized. The sole defect seems to be that it contains minute fragments of the ligneous parts of the hemp stalks. It is said to be very well adapted for folding paper, or for common writing paper.

An accident happened in North-Fields on Wednesday night, which should be recorded as a caution to others. A brick was heated and put at the foot of a bed, in consequence of the extreme cold, for the purpose of keeping the feet warm. A man, his wife, and two children slept in the room, and we believe in the same bed. Some time during the night the man was awakened by being almost suffocated with smoke, and found that the brick had set the bed-clothes on fire, and that a great part of the clothes were burned to a cinder, though no flame had burst out, there probably being no circulation of air in the room. In a few moments more the fire must have advanced so far that the lives of the family would perhaps have fallen a sacrifice to their carelessness.—*Salem Gaz.*

A girl has lately been found on Long-Island, N. Y. which was stolen from its parents at Philadelphia 16 years ago, when three years old, by some Greek sailors, who carried her off in a vessel, but afterwards landed her, probably by order of the captain, on being discovered to be on board.

Raw eggs, says the American Farmer, given to sheep and cattle which have been poisoned by eating laurel or ivy leaves, will effect a speedy cure. The dose is 1 egg for a sheep, or 1 for a cow. They can be administered by simply breaking the shell and slipping the yolk and as much of the white as is practicable, down the animal's throat.

Doctrine of Perfectibility.—On hearing that a certain modern philosopher had carried his be-

lief in the perfectibility of all living things so far, as to say that he did not despair of seeing the day when tigers themselves might be educated. Dr T. (a Scotch critic) exclaimed, "I should like dearly to see him in a cage with two of his pupils."

LAW OF PATENTS.—For sale by Cummings & Hilliard, and at the New England Farmer office.—"An Essay on the Law of Patents for New Inventions. By THOMAS GREEN FESSENDEN, Counsellor at Law."—second edition, with large additions, corrected and improved by the author.

[Extracts from Letters to the Author.]

SIR—I have examined your MS. on the Law of Patents with as much care as my engagements would permit, and I have no hesitation in expressing my opinion, that the work will be highly useful to all persons who are engaged in obtaining patents, or in vindicating them in Courts of justice. The manuscript contains a collection of all the cases, on the subject of Patents, within my knowledge; and the principles contained in them are detailed with accuracy and fullness in the summary, at the conclusion. I know of no work so comprehensive as yours on this subject; and it may be relied on as a safe guide. I hope you will receive encouragement sufficient to justify the publication, which I should think would be profitable as well as extensively useful. JOSEPH STORY.

Thos G. Fessenden, Esq.

SIR—We have looked over the manuscript of the 2d edition of your publication on the Law of Patents.—This edition is a great improvement on the first, and we think it will be a valuable and useful book to the profession, as it contains the statutes, and states we believe accurately all, or nearly all, the decisions which have been made on a branch of the law, daily growing more interesting and important. WM. FRESCOTT, D. WEBSTER.

SIR—The new edition of your Essay on Patent-Law, which I have taken some time to examine, is a very improved work. More ample materials, furnished to your hands, by decisions, subsequent to your former edition, have enabled you to present to the public and the bar a more minute analysis, as well as a more comprehensive view of this branch of law than has yet appeared in England or in this country. Your method of arranging all the decisions, in the order of an analytical digest, of the several requirements and provisions of our statutes for granting patents, puts the lawyer at once in possession of the judicial construction of the statutes; while your synthetic summary, far more extended and comprehensive than in the former edition, places within reach of the mechanic a sure means of judging whether his invention is a fit subject for a Patent; what is required of him by the statute in order to obtain his Patent; and what provisions are enacted for securing to himself and heirs his meritorious privilege. I cannot conclude without wishing you the success your labors surely deserve. GEORGE SULLIVAN.

Thomas G. Fessenden, Esq.

FRESH SEEDS.—For sale at this Office, Manilla Wurtzel and Sugar Beet seeds, raised this season, by John Prince, Esq. Roxbury. Also a few bushels of genuine Orchard Grass seed, likewise raised by Mr. Prince. Jan. 27.

MR. POPE'S Thrashing Machine (a drawing of which was given in this paper a few months since) may be seen at No. 65 Market-street, Boston.—The friends of Agriculture are requested to call and examine it.

Published every Friday, at THREE DOLLARS, per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing will be entitled to a deduction of FIFTY CENTS.

Gentlemen who procure five responsible subscribers, are entitled to a sixth volume gratis.

New subscribers can be furnished with the preceding numbers of the current volume.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at the corner of Congress and Lindall Streets, Boston.—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. IV.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1826.

No. 30.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

To the Editor and Publisher
of the New England Farmer:

GENTLEMEN.—Enclosed is a highly interesting statement of the produce of Butter from five cows, on the farm of Col. JESSE PUTNAM in Danvers, the past season. It will be seen from an examination of it, that in the space of six months, from the 1st of June to the 1st of November, these cows yielded 1033 pounds of butter, being more than 207 pounds to a cow. As to the quality, I can say from my own knowledge of it, that I have never seen any superior to it.

It gives me pleasure to have it in my power to communicate to you an account of an experiment, so well conducted, of what may be obtained from our native cows. I would not discourage, by any means, the introduction of foreign, or better breeds of cows, if they can be found; but would refer to this experiment, simply to show what can, by good management, be done with our own. And when it is considered that the high prices required to be paid, for imported animals or their progeny, forbid the common farmers from availing themselves of these advantages, it surely cannot be amiss to encourage them to make the best use of those they have under their control; and to shew it possible, that our animals, all of which originated from Europe, have not degenerated on the soil of New-England.

Yours, &c.
J. W. PROCTOR.

TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE ESSEX AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY:

GENTLEMEN.—The subscriber would submit to your consideration the following statement of facts in support of his claim for the premium offered by you on the Management of a Dairy, in the year 1825.

The premium is thus stated:

“For the greatest quantity of good butter, in proportion to the number of cows producing it (not less than four) made on any farm from the 1st of June to the 1st of November; and the quantity of butter averaging not less than seven pounds per week for each cow,—twenty dollars,” &c.

My farm is situated in the North Parish in Danvers, and consists of about one hundred acres. My whole stock of cows is eight, all of the common native breed; from these I selected five for the purpose of ascertaining the quantity of butter that could be made in the time above-mentioned. They were kept and fed through the season separate from the other stock; and their milk was entirely used for the making of butter. During the last winter my cows were fed on barley straw, salt hay, corn fodder, fresh meadow hay, with some of the common flat turnips. They were thus fed on coarse and cheap fodder until about the 19th of March, after which they were fed with English hay, and received about one pint of Indian corn, on the ears, a day, to each cow, until about the middle of May.—From this time they fed in the pasture;—and through the whole season, in addition to the

feed there obtained, received between four and five quarts of Indian meal per day for each cow. In September when the feed of the pastures was nearly dried up, they were fed with the suckers of about two and a half acres of Indian corn; after this, for a number of weeks they received about one bushel of mangel wurtzel to a cow, a day,—one half in the morning and the other at night. These are all the kinds of food they have received, and the quantities are stated as near as they could be ascertained,—my directions having been to supply them with these quantities, neither more nor less.

It will be recollected that the season in this vicinity has been unusually dry and warm. In consequence, common pasture land has yielded much less feed than usual. This was peculiarly the case with my pastures, which are a light, gravelly soil, of ordinary quality. And for the same reason my fall feed, or the feed from my mowing lands after the first crop was taken off, was much less than usual.

The extreme warmth of the weather was very unfavourable for the making of butter, some part of the time, as will be seen from a comparison of the products in different weeks. And my cellar was not as well constructed as I could have wished, and as I intend to have it, for keeping the milk and cream cool.

As to the quality of the butter, I can only say, that my customers, who are among the most particular in the choice of this article of any in Salem, always expressed themselves entirely satisfied with it, and cheerfully gave the highest market price through the season.

The following is the quantity of butter furnished for the market from these five cows in the several weeks as numbered, commencing June 1st, and ending October 31st.

1st week	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	12th week	35 $\frac{1}{2}$
2	48	13	39 $\frac{1}{2}$
3	47	14	39 $\frac{1}{2}$
4	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	41
5	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	40 $\frac{1}{2}$
6	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	45 $\frac{1}{2}$
7	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	45
8	35	19	(six days) 33
9	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	32 $\frac{1}{2}$
10	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
11	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	41

The whole amount in the above time is 331 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, being more than 8 pounds per week for each cow.

I have also kept an account of the produce of these cows in the month of November, and find the same to have been 157 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds,—making a total in six months from five cows, of 1033 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, or 203 pounds to a cow nearly.

All which is respectfully submitted by
JESSE PUTNAM.

Danvers, Dec. 1, 1825,

Then JESSE PUTNAM made oath that the foregoing statement by him subscribed, is correct and true, before me
J. W. PROCTOR,

Justice of the Peace.

The Committee appointed by the Trustees of

the Essex Agricultural Society, to examine the claims for premiums on the Dairy, have examined the foregoing statement made by Col. JESSE PUTNAM of Danvers, being the only one submitted to their consideration, and are of opinion that he is entitled to the first premium on this subject, being twenty dollars, and recommend that the same be awarded accordingly.

THOMAS STEPHENS, } Com-
JAMES GARDNER, } mit-
ABRAHAM CHEEVER, } tee.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Essex Agricultural Society, February 6, 1826, the foregoing Report of the Committee was unanimously approved.

Attest, J. W. PROCTOR,
Secy Essex Agric. Society.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Essex Agricultural Society, in Topsfield, on Monday, Feb. 6, 1826—

Voted, unanimously, That the next Annual Meeting and Public Exhibition of the Essex Agricultural Society, be at the South Parish in Danvers, on Thursday the 12th day of October next.

Voted, That the President and Secretary be a Committee to prepare and publish a list of premiums to be offered the present year.

Voted, that the Secretary be authorized to subscribe for ten copies of the current volume of the New England Farmer, published in Boston, to be distributed as premiums at the next Exhibition.

Attest, J. W. PROCTOR, Secy.
Danvers, Feb. 8, 1826.

MULBERRY TREES.

The following article is from a gentleman, who, we are told, has been for some years successfully employed in the culture which it describes. It will form a valuable addition to the able and useful article on the Silk Worm, which we republish in this day's paper, from the last number of the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository.—ED. N. E. FARMER.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Northampton, Jan. 23, 1826.

JOHN PRINCE, ESQ.

SIR—Mr HUNT showed me a letter from you, respecting planting Mulberry Trees and raising Silk. I will now with pleasure give you the necessary information how to get the trees, or rather bushes, for I have found that the bushes are better than trees; indeed that is the method pursued in China and the East Indies, as I have been informed by a gentleman who carried on the business for a number of years near Calcutta, and who made his fortune by it.

You will be able, I presume, to procure the mulberry seed in Marshfield, Connecticut. After you have obtained the seed you will set apart a piece of ground, which ought to be very rich with manure, and the earth made as fine as possible. It ought to look as fine as a parsnip-bed.

Sow your seed in rows, and be not sparing of the seed. Let the rows be about four feet apart. In China Mr. Stanton says they are twelve feet, but in that case they sow rice between the rows. Four feet I have thought about right. You will make straight lines, as you would do for sowing garden seeds. Your seed must be sowed in the spring. It will come up in a few weeks, if your seed be good. It will be very small and tender, and must be carefully weeded out; it must be kept as free from weeds, as possible, not only the first year, but the second, and indeed ever after.

If your bushes are thrifty, the leaves may be plucked the second year, so that you may feed a few worms. The third or fourth year the bushes will be so tall that you will cut them with a sickle. The method of feeding the worms, and the apparatus I will endeavour to give you in a future communication.

With much respect, yours, &c.

JOSEPH CLARKE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

DRY FEET.

MR FESSENDEN,—Whilst I am passing dry shod, and hearing so many complain of wet feet, and violent colds in consequence, I am induced to request you to repeat the receipt which was published some time since in the *N. E. Farmer*, which was to saturate new or old boots and shoes with a preparation of tar and tallow $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ tar, simmered together and applied warm to the inside and outside of the leather. Boots and shoes prepared in this way will withstand fresh or salt water for six hours at least.

Yours respectfully,

Dorchester, Feb. 11.

J. MEARS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

ON THE MANAGEMENT OF SHEEP.

Westminster, (Fl.) Feb. 1826.

Perhaps there is no domestic animal that requires more nice and constant attention than the sheep, and no other that will more richly pay for generous keeping. Though he may not be more liable to disease, nor require a better quality of food than neat stock, still that management which will keep cattle in good case will not answer for sheep. His habits and mode of living are entirely different. For instance, in the winter season, a cow may be kept tied to the stall twenty-two hours out of the twenty-four, and, if well fed three times a day, keep her flesh and get sufficient exercise for her health. Serve a sheep in the same manner, and it would not probably live a month. It is natural for them to move about and change situation. Turn a flock of hungry sheep into a pasture they will run to the end of it, before they begin to eat; feed them in troughs they will run over all till they come to the last, when they have it in their power. They are almost continually shifting situation from hill to dale, from one kind of food to another, and it is a fact that sheep will thrive better on two or three different kinds of ordinary fodder than they will be confined to one kind that is of a superior quality. The proper time to yard sheep in the fall is while they are yet in good order from fresh feed, and before the frost takes the nourishing qualities from the grass. But a time in

which many sheep are not folded, they are left to nibble over the frozen pastures till they lose the flesh of half a summer's keeping, and which takes half a winter to regain. It is a great error which is persisted in with an idea to save fodder. But setting aside the injury done pastures by close feeding at this season of the year, the sheep which stray away and are lost and the time spent in hunting them, which are not idle considerations, the farmer would more than get repaid for his extra fodder and a few weeks attention in yarding his sheep sooner by preserving their health and condition. When they are put to winter quarters they require as much variety as possible, not that they want so much room but they need a number of different apartments. Two yards and one shed will do very well for one flock, or what will answer the same purpose, if a large number of sheep are to be kept near each other, have the yards in a row, and one more yard than flocks of sheep. Then by shifting one flock to the spare yard it leaves another vacant, and so on. Thus may all be changed, which should be done at every time of feeding. As fast as the yards are empty the food should be put in them, and never while the sheep are there. One hundred sheep are enough to be kept together. Cleanliness is of the utmost importance. Their yards should be littered with straw, or something of the kind, constantly, or they will be in danger of losing in a degree a relish for their food.

The next thing necessary is to have proper places for your sheep to eat hay in, which are the common board mangers and may make partitions to the yards. Take six joists, say three inches square, and four feet long; have the boards of a length, then nail two of them to the joists set up perpendicularly in such a manner that one joist will be in the middle of each board, and the other two at the ends, and that the top edge of the boards will be one foot from the ground; then nail short boards on the ends two feet and a half long, the width of the manger; the next board on the sides to be placed eight inches from the lower boards, then board it tight to the top of the joists and the manger is finished. A manger eighteen feet long, of this description, will accommodate thirty sheep. Single mangers may be made along the outside fence of the yard, which do not require to be so wide. The great superiority of these mangers over racks is, first, the facility of putting hay into them without dropping it on the ground; secondly, it obviates the danger of hay seed falling on the wool of the sheep; and thirdly, it prevents any waste of fodder. The next thing after mangers for hay, should be a place appropriated for feeding out roots, which every farmer should raise to a certain extent. Altho' we cannot turn them to so good an account as the English feeders do, owing to the severity of our winters: still a proportion of them as food for our stock is of great importance. In order that the farmer may make the most of his roots he should have a cellar fixed to receive them in the fall, without too much labor, and accessible at any time in the winter, without endangering them to the frost. The cellar should be placed as near the yard as practicable, with a watering place at hand. A good way of washing roots is to have an oblong box that will hold two or three bushels, with the bottom perforated with auger holes and rockers placed on the under

side of the box; then by pouring in a little water, and rocking them, the dirt will delicately wash through the bottom of the box. They should then be cut fine with a sharp shovel, and they are fit for feeding out. Browse in the winter occasionally for sheep is very palatable, and is of considerable use in preserving their appetites; and as a change of food, but care should be taken to select the right kind. There are many kinds of hard wood of which the bark and buds are very injurious.* The bark of the black cherry eaten by ewes with lamb is almost sure to produce abortion. Generally, winter green is to be preferred to any other browse. White and yellow pine are the best.

Regularity in feeding sheep is of prime importance in cold dry weather. It is not necessary to feed them oftener than three times a day, if discretion is used in the quantity of fodder given in warm weather, and especially if it is muggy. They should have little at a time, and be fed four or five times a day. Dabenton and others calculate that two pounds of hay are sufficient for the support of one sheep a day, (which by the way in our climate is not enough) calculations of this kind if made with the utmost accuracy on one or any number of sheep at one time will not apply to the same sheep at another; because so much depends upon circumstances. A sheep that will eat three pounds of hay in a cold day, will not perhaps eat more than two in a warm day following; and still less in a damp one. Not that they require so much more food in cold weather than in warm, but that sudden changes affect their appetites and without injuring their health. Again, a sheep of proper form and inclination to fatten will not need so much nutriment to preserve its flesh as one of the same weight of a coarse, raw boned uneasy make. And one kind of hay may have double the substantial qualities of another.—Therefore no certain rule can be given as to the quantity necessary for their support. Tho' experiments of this kind are not without their use; yet, as remarked in one of the *N. E. Farmers* they afford "a fine opportunity of guessing at the proper quantity of food necessary to keep a stock any given time." There exists a great diversity of opinion in regard to the proper time of year for lambs to come. A New York writer thinks that rams should not be taken from the ewes at all. That lambs should come early in the winter which is the natural time. This I think erroneous; the natural time is the most convenient time, and the proprietor should be governed wholly by his means. There are advantages in having lambs come early, and disadvantages, and *vice versa*, the same in having them come late. If a man has conveniences to guard against the cold and plenty of succulent food for his ewes, February or March is decidedly the best time for them to come. It is true they require more attention at this season than in warm weather, but time is not worth so much and the lambs learn to eat hay before they are turned to pasture; consequently they do much better the following winter. They get out of the way of foxes, and are able to take care of themselves at washing and shearing time, which is of considerable consequence. On the contrary if the farmer is deficient in proper food, and

* The wool disease so much complained of in France is wholly owing to sheep's eating fresh buds.

conveniences for his sheep and has a pasture near that he can look to his flock; it often may be advisable to have his lambs come in April, or May.

When sheep are turned to pasture in the spring the transition from dry food to grass, causes a relax, which spoils or very much injures a great part of the wool on their buttocks and thighs, and makes double the work at the time of washing; therefore before they are turned to pasture the wool in the way should be carefully shorn off, which is very little trouble and makes a saving worth noticing.

In selecting a flock of sheep the first care undoubtedly should be to get those of the evenest and finest wool; the next those of the best form and most peaceable disposition; and the next care, which is generally very little thought of, to get those that are without horns. Any one who has had the management of sheep in the winter can testify to the injury large horned sheep do in crowding after fodder, and running through gates, &c. Horned rams kept with pregnant ewes do great mischief. In many parts of Spain they amputate the horns of their rams, for which there are various processes; some use a large chisel; others a saw which is the most expeditious way and is preferable.—There are other serious objections to the keeping of horned sheep, which I cannot better exemplify than by quoting the following words from Henry Cline, Esq. an eminent surgeon.*

"Horns are useless to domestic animals. It is not difficult to breed animals without them. The breeders of horned cattle and horned sheep sustain a loss more extensive than they may conceive, for it is not the horn alone, but also much more bone in the skulls of such animals to support their horns; besides there is an additional quantity of ligament and muscle in the neck, which is of small value. The skull of a ram with its horns weighed five times more than another skull which was hornless. Both these skulls were taken from sheep of the same age, each being four years old. The great difference in weight depended chiefly on the horns, for the lower jaws were nearly equal. One weighing seven ounces and the other six ounces and three quarters, which proves that the natural size of the head was nearly the same in both, independent of the horns and the thickness of the bone which supports them. In a horned animal the skull is extremely thick,—in a hornless animal it is much thinner, especially in that part where the horns usually grow."

To those who have not reflected on the subject, it may appear of little consequence whether sheep and cattle have horns; but on a very moderate calculation, it will be found that the loss in farming stock, and also in the diminution of animal food is very considerable from the production of horns and their appendages. A mode of breeding which would prevent the production of these would afford a considerable profit in an increase of meat and wool and other valuable parts.

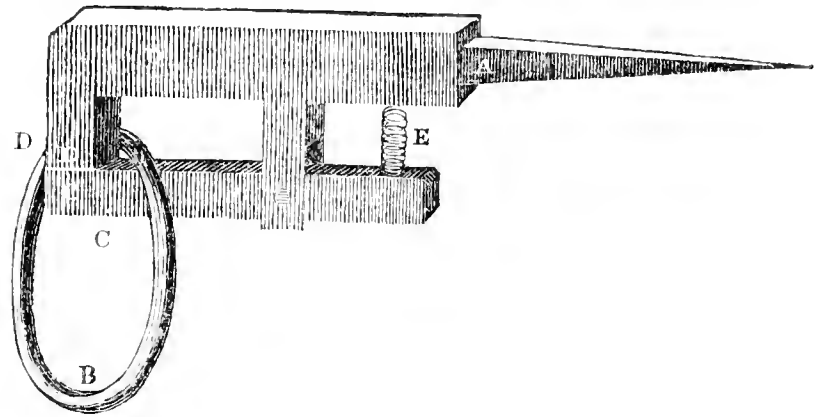
M. R. C.

* See Mass. Agric. Repos. No. 3 Vol. VI. page 277.

Paper.—In a letter from Paris, it is said—"There is much talk here about a new sort of paper, made of hemp stocks, which is to be so cheap that a handsome octavo volume of 480 pages, manufactured of it, may be sold for about one shilling and two pence half penny sterling."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SPRING STAPLE.



Frighton, February 18 31.

DEAR SIR,—I cheerfully comply with your request to furnish a drawing of the *Spring Staple* used in my stables.

It is not unfrequent that horses are ruined or much injured, by getting *cast in their halters*—To guard against such accidents, some tie them *short*, and often so that they cannot lie down with any degree of ease or comfort. Others, more attentive, pass the halter through a ring or staple in the manger, and attach a *block* to the end which draws down the slack. Some years since, I was near losing a valuable horse in consequence of his getting his leg over the halter in the night; and was thus induced to make use of the *block*; but after a long trial I was by no means satisfied with *this* expedient; for unless the halters were shifted, which was troublesome and often inconvenient, the *block* required to be detached every time the horses were led out to be watered, dressed or harnessed, when it would often get mislaid or lost, and the old method of fastening take place till it was convenient to find the *block* or replace it with a new one. Reflecting upon the loss of time consumed in all these operations, the idea occurred that some other method might be discovered to secure the horse and at the same time permit him to lie down at his ease without danger. And on searching the *Repository of Arts* I found a drawing and description of a *staple* intended for the purpose, the *principle* of which answered perfectly, but its construction was liable to great objections; for besides being too complicated and expensive, a *spring* passing over the top of the staple into a *notch*, was constantly liable to get broken or out of order. An *improvement* which I suggested, renders it more simple and much less expensive, as the *notch* and all *circular* work are dispensed with, and the *spring* placed out of the reach of injury. I have had them constructed with a *best steel* spring, but prefer a *spring* of *common wire*, as represented in the above drawing; of which the following is an

EXPLANATION.

A. the *shank* to be driven, or a *thread* cut upon it and screwed into the manger rail. B a *ring* to which the *halter* is made fast. C a *lever*, the *end* of which is kept up to the staple D, by the spring E, that should be so *stiff* as to resist an ordinary pressure; but if the horse gets his leg

over the halter, his pull being down wards and forcible, will overcome the resistance of the spring—when the lever falling, the ring will slip off and set him free.

Those who have a feeling for this noble animal, by using the *spring staples*, will have the satisfaction of reflecting, after he has toiled all day for their convenience or pleasure, that he will enjoy a comfortable night's rest, by having a sufficient length of halter, without hazard, to enable him to choose his position when he lies down, and to place his head where he listeth.

Yours, truly,

S. W. POMEROY.

P. S. Mr. JOHN M. DEARBORN, an enterprising machinist, Harvard Place, Boston, will manufacture *Spring Staples*.

EQUESTRIAN FEATS.

On the 3d of May 1753, a young lady, who at Newmarket had laid a wager that she would ride 300 miles in 1000 hours, finished her match in little more than two thirds of the time. At her coming in, the country people strewed flowers in her way.

The marquis de la Fayette rode in Aug. 1770 from Rhode Island to Boston, near 70 miles in 7 hours, and returned in six and a half.

The celebrated Count de Montgometry escaped from the massacre of Paris, in 1752, through the swiftness of his horse, which carried him 90 miles without halting.

Sir Robert Curcy rode near 300 miles in less than three days, when he went from London to Edinburgh, to inform king James of the death of queen Elizabeth. In the course of his journey he had several falls, and received some severe bruises, which occasioned him to appear in the royal presence battered and bloody.

Mexico Atlantic Company of Georgia.—The Legislature of Georgia passed at the last session, an act incorporating a company with this name, with power to construct canals or railways between the waters of the Atlantic Ocean and those which flow into the Gulf of Mexico. The capital stock is two millions, divided into shares of two hundred dollars each. It is contemplated that the subscription books will be open on the first day of April next, at the principal places in that state.

The population of the State of New York, is ascertained by the late state census, to be 1,616,457, being an increase since the census of 1820, of 242,648.

From the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository.

THE SILK WORM AND ITS NATURAL FOOD THE MULBERRY.

In the present state of our country, and while it is a debateable question, whether it would be expedient to introduce the silk worm, and its favourite food, the mulberry, into general cultivation, it would be inexpedient to insert the great mass of information which has been collected on this subject by European writers.

In favour of the introduction of this department of industry may be urged, the great demand for manufactures of silk, for which we now pay to other nations seven millions of dollars—the advantage derived from the domestic employment of *females*, who, until the introduction of cotton manufactories, were in our country less employed than in any other—and the opportunities which it would afford of making even the young children of both sexes useful, before the ages at which they would be fitted for any sort of labour in husbandry. These are considerations of great importance.

We should indeed regret to see our females and young children employed, as in most European countries they are compelled to be, in labour, unsuited to their condition and constitutions. Such employment would soon change their moral and physical character, upon which the happiness of our population, and the stability of our republican institutions principally repose.

Yet employment, occupation, not inconsistent with the cultivation of the mind, or the strengthening and development of the bodily powers, is of great value and of the highest importance. There can be no doubt that much time is unnecessarily lost in all our cities and in the country during the years of childhood, which might be profitably employed by occupations which would strengthen both the body and the mind. The instruction of the young is principally given in the winter season, and in the summer the children are too often left without any useful employment.

The care of the silk worm—the collection of leaves for its food, could be entirely managed by children from 5 to 12 years of age, under the eye of a mother or an elder sister.

As the *quantity* of land required for the cultivation of the mulberry plants, (for we must not call them trees, since they are not permitted to grow beyond the size of shrubs,) may be considered literally as of no value in the estimate; and as all the gain which the farmer would derive from the sale of his silk would be merely the result of labour, which is now wholly unproductive, it seems to be a very clear case that we should encourage this culture.

It can scarcely be necessary to reply to an objection which is sometimes urged, that silk manufactures are a luxury which our republican simplicity ought to reject, which are not a necessary of life. The fact that we do pay for them an amount equal to one-tenth part of all our exports is a sufficient reply. No sumptuary laws can check this luxury, if it be one. There is no intermediate point at which you can stop, between the clothing with furs prepared from the wild beasts, and the going nearly naked in the warm season, as do our native Indians, and the present state of our comforts and delicacies. Manufactures of silk are admirably adapted for

our warmer seasons, by their strength, their lightness, their pliability, their susceptibility of every variation of colour. They are a necessary of life, and will be used, as they have been, by millions in this country, unless a dark age of disaster and poverty, a degradation such as Europe has at least once experienced, should be our portion. With these views we shall insert some short observations on the cultivation of silk from the British Encyclopedia.

If the culture should succeed, or be adopted with spirit, we shall, from year to year, insert from the French and Italian writers more minute directions for the management of the silk worm, and of its curious productions.

“Though the silk worm be a native of China, there is no doubt but it might easily be propagated perhaps in most of the temperate zones. The eggs of this insect indeed, require a considerable degree of warmth to hatch them, but they also can endure a severe frost. No less than 5,400 pounds of silk was raised in 1789 in the cold sandy territories of Prussia. In the province of Peking, in China, where great quantities of silk are fabricated, the winter is much colder than *even in Scotland*. From the information of some Russians, who were sent thither to learn the Chinese language, we find that Reaumur’s thermometer was found from 10 to 15 degrees below the freezing point. Nor is it difficult to rear the food of the silk worm in a temperate climate. The mulberry tree is a hardy vegetable, which bears, without injury, the winters of Sweden, and even of Siberia.—Of the seven species of mulberry, four of them (to wit the white, red, black, and Tartarian.) it is believed could be reared in Britain and Ireland. The white grows in Sweden, the red is abundant round Quebec—the black delights in bleak situations, exposed to winds on the sea shore—and the Tartarian is represented as growing in the chilly regions of Siberia.”

“As to the superior qualities of the different species, probably there is very little to be pointed out amongst the four just mentioned with regard to nourishment, except what may be drawn from the following fact: that if the three first mentioned are laid down together, the silk worm will eat, first, the white, then the red, and next the black in the order of the tenderness of the leaves; but all must yield to the white which seems to be its *natural food*.”

“In Calabria (Naples) the red mulberry is used; in Valencia (Spain) the white; and in Granada, where excellent silk is produced, the mulberries are all black. The white seems to flourish very well in a moist stiff soil. The black agrees very well with a dry, sandy, and gravelly soil, and is most luxuriant in a rich moist loam.”

[*Note*.—There seems to be some negligence in this remark. The white mulberry is said to prosper very well in a moist *stiff* soil, and yet it is said to be most luxuriant in a rich moist loam. The experience which we have had induces us to believe, that the white mulberry flourishes best in a rich garden loam, *not moist*, and we think those who cultivate this plant, should prefer for its culture their best soils.—It is however encouraging to learn, that the best silk is produced from the black mulberry, which in our country will grow in all soils, tho’ we doubt, nay, our own experience enables us

to doubt, the assertion, that it agrees well with a sandy and gravelly soil. It will *exist* in such a soil but its growth is feeble, and from long experience we are enabled to say, that in our hot and dry climate it is not expedient to plant the black mulberry in warm, dry, and shallow soils. Yet it is important to us to know, that excellent silk may be produced from the black mulberry.—*Editors.*]

“It may justly be asserted,” say the Editors of the Encyclopedia, “that Britain possesses some advantages in the raising of raw silk which are not enjoyed by warmer countries. Even in the south of France, Arthur Young informs us the mulberry leaves are often nipped by frost in the bud, but this is *scarcely ever* the case in Britain.”

[During 30 years’ experience we have never known the mulberry to be affected either by winter or spring frosts in this country. It is the latest tree to put forth its leaves, and it is not affected by our latest frosts.—*Ed.*]

“It is well known that thunder and lightning are hurtful to the silk worm. Now our climate (Great Britain) can boast that it is almost wholly exempted from those dreadful storms of thunder and lightning which prevail so much in hot climates.” [This remark wants confirmation.]

“Nature,” say the English writers, “has then furnished us with every thing requisite for the silk manufacture; it remains only for us to improve the advantage which we possess. Let mulberry trees be planted by proprietors of land, and let a few persons of skill and attention devote themselves to the raising of silk worms. This is an employment which will not interfere with any manufacture already established;—on the contrary, it would afford a respectable, a lucrative, and agreeable employment to ladies who have at present too few professions, to which they can apply.” [If these remarks were applicable to Great Britain, how much more forcible are they to our country. It is well known that the females of Great Britain, and still more those of France, contribute essentially to the support of their families, and the productive labour of their respective nations. With us, the female sex are by our usages almost excluded from the sphere of productive industry.

Editors.]

“The following method of raising mulberry trees from seed is practised in the south of France, and has been repeated by Dr Anderson of Madras:—Take the ripe berries when they are full of juice and of seeds, next take a horse-hair line or rope, and with a good handful of ripe mulberries run your hand along the line bruising the berries, and mashing them as much as possible as you pass your hand along, so that the pulp and seeds of the berries may adhere in great abundance to the rope or the hair line; then dig a trench in the ground where you propose to plant; cut the rope or line into parts equal in length to the proposed trenches, and then bury the rope in them, always taking care to water them well, which is essential to success. The seeds of the berries, thus sown, will grow, and send up young suckers, the leaves of which are the best food for the silk worm.—The facility and rapidity with which young leaves may by this means be produced, is evident, for as many rows of trenches may thus be filled as can be wished, and it can never be ne-

cessary to have mulberry trees lighter than our raspberries, gooseberries and currants. Whenever they get beyond that, they lose their value, and if these trenches succeed you may have a fresh supply coming up day after day, or any quantity you please. Thus an abundance of these trees may be reared. But as mulberry trees are not yet found in abundance in Britain, it were to be wished that some other food could be substituted in their place. Attempts have been made, and it has been found possible to support the silk worm on lettuce."—*British Encyclopedia. Art. Silk.*

The editors then proceed to give an account of successful attempts to support the silk worm on lettuce, but still it seems to be well understood that the mulberry of various sorts, and especially in preference the white, are its natural, favourite, most wholesome diet.

We acknowledge that the article which we have just quoted is very loose and unsatisfactory. We are not told whether this hair line is buried in the summer, at the time when the mulberries are ripe, or whether the rope so prepared is kept till the spring after, and then planted. We are left in ignorance whether the seed of the mulberry vegetates instantly; how soon the act of stripping commences; and to what extent it is pursued. We are not informed how long the hedge row of mulberry bushes, (for they must be so considered,) endures. Stated, we know they must be, from the continued destruction of their leaves. No plant could sustain such repeated injuries without suffering most essentially. The method of distributing the seeds seems to us to be very coarse and artificial. Hair rope is not always easily procured; the seeds must be unequally distributed, and sown too thick. Even if it is the practice in the south of France, we should be disposed to think it a bad one. The seeds of the mulberry may be separated from the pulp like the seeds of all other berries, by mashing them and pouring water upon them and stirring the mixture till the seeds fall to the bottom, when they may be collected and dried, and sown at equal distances.—We must suppose that the best time of sowing would be the spring, especially in our climate, in order to enable the young plant to acquire sufficient firmness to resist the next winter's frost. The great difficulty, we apprehend, in the way of new experiments here, would be the procurement of seeds of the white mulberry in sufficient quantities.

The seeds of the black mulberry are easily obtained, and may serve to introduce the culture of silk, until we can procure white mulberry seeds in sufficient quantity. The only point of any importance which is stated by the learned editors of this work, is, that the plants are not suffered to grow into trees. They are kept down so as to be within the reach of children from the ground. No doubt this is essential—the labour would be too great if the gatherers of the leaves were obliged to mount upon ladders to collect them.

Cultivators of the white mulberry can import the tree from the Linnean Garden, owned by Mr Prince, at Flushing, Long Island, near New York. Two or three trees might be kept as standards for the production of fruit. They grow with great rapidity, and bear in the very first year after they are transplanted. From two or three trees a sufficient quantity of ripe seeds

may always be obtained to furnish the small shrubberies necessary for the support of the silk worm. Another impediment will occur in the commencement of the experiment: the procuring a sufficient number of cocoons, containing the male and female insects. But they exist in our own country, and we hope that a liberal feeling will be encouraged among those who have heretofore raised them, and that they will be ready to cooperate in the exertion which, we hope, is about to be made for the extensive cultivation of this branch of industry.

It would be very desirable that those persons who have already entered into this employment in New England, should send to the Editor of the New England Farmer, some account of their success, and of the various processes necessary to the cultivation.

If we were to insert all that European writers have said on the subject, it would neither be received with so much confidence, nor be entitled to as much respect as that of our own cultivators.

So much depends upon climate, upon the price of labour, upon the demand for the production, that our own experience is of far higher value than that of any other nation.

Yet with all our ignorance of this culture, with the discouragements, which any new employment of capital and skill must encounter, we feel convinced that the time has arrived in which the production of silk may be undertaken with safety, we hope with great profit.

— Since the foregoing remarks were committed to the press, being much dissatisfied with the negligent manner in which the subject was treated in the British Encyclopedia, we have had recourse to the work of the Abbe Rozier, entitled "Cours Complet d'Agriculture." &c. and although we cannot at this time, and having extended this article to so great a length, give at large his extensive treatise, yet we may and perhaps ought to add some general hints derived from an authority so much more entitled to weight than any British writers on this subject can be. We shall only insert at present some general rules, which we gather from this French work.

The first is, that they consider the white mulberry the best adapted for the food of the silk worm. They speak of no other food except the various sorts of mulberries, as being adapted to the successful culture of this insect.

The second is, that the quality of the silk depends in a very great degree upon the soil and exposure of the mulberry plant or tree. That the most vigorous growth, and the most luxuriant and largest sized leaves are not the best adapted for the production of the best silk.

"The leaves for the purpose of producing the best silk, are those which are grown in dry land, stony, elevated and sandy." "The trees produce fewer and smaller leaves than those grown in rich soils, but their leaves have more flavor and are more nutritive." [This doctrine is certainly favourable to the culture of the silk worm in the gravelly, stony and sandy soils of New England.]

"The quality of the leaves of the mulberry is affected by various circumstances. 1. The age of the plants. The leaves of a young tree are more watery, the juices less concentrated, than in an old one."

"The exposition, the exposure, has also great effect. Trees planted in a northern exposure or aspect are *always* below mediocrity, or inferior in quality; the juices are too watery, and the worms do not thrive as well upon them.—Those raised on hill sides with a southern exposure are preferable to those grown on plains."

3. The berries gathered for seed cannot be *too ripe*. When they are just barely fit for eating, not more than 14 per cent. will vegetate. When fully ripe and ready to fall, more than half the seeds have usually grown: if left till they are dry, nearly all have succeeded. The mode of obtaining seed is to dry the berries, and when wanted to rub out the seed, and fan away the dried pulp.

4. As to the time of sowing: In the most southern parts of France they sow as soon as the seed is ripe, but the most usual course is to sow the following spring. In France, according to the climate of different provinces, in February, March, and April. In New England we could not sow till April or May.

5. The manner of sowing.—They sometimes sow in the spot where the young mulberry is to grow for the first three years; but they prefer sowing them in boxes about three feet long, and nine inches deep. The reason assigned is, that they are more easily watered and sheltered against frost. They remove them from the boxes into rows in a nursery which is done without injury to the roots by taking off one of the sides of the box. Rozier remarks upon the practice of rubbing the berries on a hair rope and then burying it in the earth, that it is an useless complication of labour.

6. The French seem to be in the constant practice of grafting their mulberries. No satisfactory reason seems to be assigned for this certainly expensive process; but as they are very familiar with the cultivation, no doubt experience must have shown them the value, or the French, being habitual economists, would not have adopted it.

7. It was formerly the practice in France to plant out the mulberry as standards, and to suffer them to attain a considerable size, taking care, however, so to manage the pruning as to keep all the limbs within the reach of gathering ladders. The practice is of late much changed. It was observed, says Rozier, that the young plants in nurseries put forth their leaves much sooner than the standard trees, and the necessity of obtaining early food for the young insect obliged the cultivators to provide themselves with a *certain number* of mulberries in the bush or shrubby state.

From these first experiments arose the prevalent practice of raising dwarf mulberries extensively, and also of surrounding their fields with mulberry hedges. It is said that the produce of an acre in dwarf mulberries is much greater than one in large trees, the distance between the plants being so much less, so that the number of dwarfs may be eight times as great. This is admitted to be true at first, but some cultivators deny that it continues to be so after the standard trees have attained their full size.—The benefits of the dwarf cultivation are thus briefly stated:—1st. Women and children can gather the leaves without danger, and much quicker than the most experienced gatherers could on large trees. 2d. The proprietor is much more speedily repaid his advances. 3d.

The dwarf mulberries put forth their leaves earlier, a valuable quality, as the more early the worms are produced the better. 1th. Dwarf trees will succeed in situations in which standards will not. 5th. Their leaves are quite as good as those of the others, but the leaves of young plants should be given to newly hatched worms, and those of the older to the more mature.

This very brief sketch is all which we have room for at present. Should the culture be extensive we shall be more full in our extracts.

IMPORTANT INVENTION.

We understand that a Mr Kay of Preston, has invented a mode of spinning flax by machinery, which bids fair to work a complete revolution in linen manufacture, and to give this country advantages in that manufacture, which it has not hitherto possessed. We are not acquainted with the particulars of Mr Kay's invention, but we are informed, on very good authority, that, from an inferior description of flax, and with very little hackling, he is enabled to spin 200's yarn without difficulty. Some idea may be formed of the value of this discovery, when it is known that the price of linen yarn of this degree of fineness, in the neighborhood of Valenciennes, where it is used for the manufacture of the finest thread lace, is about 1200 francs, or nearly 50*l.* sterling, per pound weight. We understand that, instead of hackling his flax, Mr Kay steeps it in a liquid that dissolves the glutinous matter by which the fibres are connected together, and thus, without impairing the strength of the flax, gives it a degree of fineness which is not attainable by any other process. We have believe, secured his invention by a patent; and several cotton spinners at Preston, have paid considerable sums for the privileges of exercising it.—*Manchester Guardian.*

ACADEMY OF THE ARTS OF DESIGN.

The Artists of this city have recently organized themselves into a society under the name of "The National Academy of the Arts of Design," upon the plan of the Royal Academy of London; intended to elevate and improve the character and condition of the liberal arts in our country.

The want of such an institution, it is correctly remarked in the Prospectus of the Academy now before us, has long been felt; and almost the whole body of the profession of artists in this city, have concentrated their efforts to its establishment. As to its means of support, the members look to the revenue derived from *exhibitions and lectures.* They remark that from the experience of other academies, they have the fullest confidence that this revenue will, without any other aid, be amply sufficient for all exigencies; and the only encouragement asked from the public at present, is, their attendance on the exhibitions and lectures, notice of which will be given as soon as arrangements can be made.

For ourselves, it appears to us that this Academy, with requisite encouragement, cannot but be ultimately promoting the desirable object which the members have in view.—*N. E. pap.*

COMMERCE OF QUEBEC

The revenue accruing at Quebec, for the year 1826, from the customs, is about £120,000, and

from other sources £15,000, making a total of £135,000. Of this sum one fourth is to be paid over to Upper Canada, according to the decision of the arbitrators under the provisions of the Canada Trade Act, thus leaving to lower Canada about £100,000. The number of vessels cleared from the port of Quebec in the last summer, was 323, measuring 227,707 tons, and manned by 9,624 men. Sixty-one new vessels have been built and have gone to sea during the year. Both the imports and exports are said to exceed considerably those of last year.—In Ashes, it is thought, there will be nearly 40,000 cwt. more; in Wheat, owing to the late Act, about 700,000 bushels more; the proportion of Flour nearly the same. The estimated value of the imports is upwards of £1,000,000. *N. Y. Observer.*

ANECDOTE OF BONAPARTE.

At a ball, given by the city of Paris, to Bonaparte, was a Madame Cardon. The Corsican, in general, was not very fond of people who had become rich by any means but his own favour. He had never seen Madame Cardon, whose name he had never known before; but had been told, that her husband was possessed of great wealth. He walked towards her with a peevish sort of air, and said to her very abruptly—Are you Madame Cardon? She made a profound courtesy to his question. Bonaparte continued his discourse—You are very rich?—Yes Sir, she replied I have ten children. Bonaparte, struck with the delicate force of this reply, walked away quickly.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1826.

DISEASES OF VEGETABLES.

Diseases are corrupt affections of the vegetable body, arising from a vitiated state of its juices, and tending to injure the habitual health either of the whole or a part of the plant. The diseases that occur the most frequently among vegetables are the following: blight, smut, mildew, honey dews, dropsy, flux of juices, gangrene, etiolation, sudocaton, consumption.

Blight.—Much has been written on the nature of blight, and in proportion as words have been multiplied on the subject, the difficulties attending its solution have increased. The blight or blast was well known to the ancient Greeks, who were, however, totally ignorant of the cause, regarding it merely as a blast from heaven, indicating the wrath of the offended deities, and utterly incapable of prevention or cure. It was known also to the Romans under the denomination of *rubigo*, who regarded it in the same light as the Greeks, and even believed it to be under the direction of a particular deity, Rubigus, whom they solemnly invoked that blight might be kept from corn and trees. It is still well known from its effects to every one having the least knowledge of husbandry or gardening; but it has been very differently accounted for. And, perhaps there is no cause that will account for all the different cases of blight, or disease going by the name of blight; though they have been supposed to have all the same origin. If we take the term in its most general acceptation, I think it will include at

least three distinct species—blight originating in cold and frosty winds, blight originating in a sort of sultry and pestilential vapour, and blight originating in the immoderate propagation of small and parasitical insects.

Blight originating in cold and frosty winds, is often occasioned by the cold and easterly winds of spring, which rip and destroy the tender shoots of the plant, by stopping the current of the juices. The leaves which are thus deprived of their due nourishment wither and fall, and the juices that are now stopped in their passage swell and burst the vessels, and become the food of innumerable little insects that soon make their appearance. Hence they are often mistaken for the cause of the disease itself; the farmer supposing they are watted to him on the east wind, while they are only generated in the extravasated juices, as forming a proper nidus for their eggs. Their multiplication will no doubt contribute to the spreading of the disorder, as they always breed fast where they have plenty of food. But a similar disease is often occasioned by the early frost of spring. If the weather is prematurely mild the blossom is prematurely protracted, which though it is viewed by the inexperienced with delight, yet it is viewed by the judicious with tear. For it very often happens that this premature blossom is totally destroyed by subsequent frosts, as well as both the leaves and shoots which consequently wither and fall, and injure if they do not actually kill the plant. The evil is often augmented by the unskilful gardener, even in attempting to prevent it; that is by matting up the trees too closely, or by keeping them covered in the course of the day, and thus rendering the shoots so tender that they can scarcely fail to be destroyed by the next frost.

Blight originating in sultry and pestilential vapour, generally happens in the summer when the grain has attained to its full growth, and when there are no cold winds or frosts to occasion it. Such was the blight that used to damage the vineyards of ancient Italy, and which is yet found to damage our hop plantations and wheat crops. The Romans had observed that it generally happened after short but heavy showers occurring about noon, and followed by clear sunshine about the season of ripening the grapes, and that the middle of the vineyard suffered most. This corresponds pretty nearly to what is generally called in England the fire blast among hops, which has been observed to take place, most commonly about the end of July, when there has been rain with a hot gleam of sunshine immediately after; the middle of the hop ground is also the most affected whether the blight is general or partial, and is almost always the point in which it originates. In a particular case, which was minutely observed, the damage happened a little before noon, and the blight ran in a line forming a right angle with the sun beams at the time of the day. There was but little wind, which was however in the line of the blight. (*Hoar's Body of Husbandry.*) Wheat is also affected with a similar sort of blight, and about the same season of the year, which totally destroys the crop. In the summer of 1809, a field of wheat, on rather a light and sandy soil, came up with every appearance of health, and also into ear with a fair prospect of ripening well. About the beginning of July it

was considered as exceeding any thing expected from such a soil. A week afterwards a portion of the crop, on the east side of the field, to the extent of several acres, was totally destroyed; being shrunk and shrivelled up to less than one half of the size of what it had formerly been, and so withered and blasted as not to appear to belong to the same field. The rest of the field produced a fair crop.

Blight originating in fungi, attacks the leaves or stems both of herbaceous and woody plants, but more generally grasses; and particularly our most useful grains, wheat, barley, and oats. It generally assumes the appearance of a rusty looking powder, that soils the fingers when touched. In March 1807 some blades of wheat were examined by Keith that were attacked with this species of blight; the appearance was that of a number of rusty-looking spots or patches dispersed over the surface of the leaf. Upon more minute inspection these patches were found to consist of thousands of small globules collected into groups beneath the epidermis, which they raised up into a sort of blister and at last burst. They were of a yellowish or rusty brown, and somewhat transparent. But these groupes of globules have been ascertained by Sir J. Banks to be patches of a minute fungus, the seeds of which, as they float in the air, enter the pores of the epidermis on the leaf, particularly if the plant is sickly; or they exist in the manure or soil, and enter by the pores of the roots. (*Sir J. Banks on Blight*).

This fungus has been figured by Sowerby and by F. Bauer and Grew. It is known among farmers by the name of Red Rust; as it affects the stalks and leaves only, it does not materially injure the crop. But there is another species of fungus known to the farmer by the name of Red Gum, which attacks the ear only, and is extremely prejudicial. In the aggregate it consists of minute globules interspersed with transparent fibres. The globules are filled with a fine powder, which explodes when they are put into water. It is very generally accompanied with a magot of a yellow colour, that preys also upon the grain, and increases the amount of injury. The only means of preventing or lessening the effect of any of the different varieties of blight mentioned, is proper culture. Palliatives are to be found in topical applications, such as flour of sulphur, and where the disease proceeds from or consists of innumerable minute insects, it may occasionally be removed. Grisebawite conjectures that in many cases in which the blight and mill-worm attack corn crops, it may be for the want of the peculiar food requisite for perfecting the grain; it being known that the fruit or seeds of many plants contain primitive principles not found in the rest of the plant. Thus the grain of wheat contains gluten and phosphate of lime, and where these are wanting in the soil, that is in the manured earth in which the plant grows, it will be unable to perfect its fruit, which of consequence becomes more liable to disease. (*London's Enc. of Gard*)

Congressional Proceedings.

SENATE. FEB. 6.—Mr. Marks presented a resolution of the Legislature of Penn. providing that should the U. S. locate a National Armory in that State, the places, &c. for the use of said Armory, shall be vested in the U. S.—Mr. Mills reported a bill in favor of distributing a sum among the surviving officers

of the revolution, who were entitled by law to half pay for life.

FEB. 8.—A Message was received from the President communicating sundry reports and documents relative to lead mines and salt springs.—Mr. Berrien communicated a proceeding of the Legislature of Georgia, asserting the validity of the treaty made with the Creek nation and the right of that State to lands, by and to (see p. 10).

HOUSE. FEB. 6.—Mr. McLane from the Committee of Ways and Means made an important report on the Finances, and 6000 copies were ordered to be printed. Likewise a report on the sums expended for support of the agency in Africa, for receiving negroes, &c.—Mr. Hemphill reported a bill relative to a canal from St. Mary's through Florida to connect the Atlantic with the Gulf of Mexico, &c.—Mr. Tallmadge offered a bill relative to the more efficient organization of the army, &c. which was referred to the Military Committee.—A resolution passed for purchasing for the use of the House, 100 copies of Ingraham's Abridgement of the Acts of Congress &c.

FEB. 6.—The House proceeded to the resolution for procuring a Portrait of GEORGE WASHINGTON, which was referred to the Committee on the Library.—Resolutions for augmenting the duty and laying an excise on spirits were referred to a Committee.

Massachusetts Legislature.

SENATE. FEB. 6. The resolves from the House on the subject of the Massachusetts Claims were discussed and referred to a committee.—The Senate resolved itself into a Court of Impeachment; and after discussion the President announced that the judgment of the Court was that Samuel Blagge, Esq. had been acquitted of each and every of the Articles of Impeachment preferred against him by the Hon. House of Representatives.

FEB. 9. The committee on Roads and Canals was instructed to examine a model of a machine for raising and lowering boats on canals, invented by Silas Smith of Buckland, whose genius and labour for several months past have been employed to give and by a saving of expence in accomplishing the object of opening a canal from Boston to Albany.

FEB. 10. A Message received from the governor was read, which related to the Massachusetts Claims, which was referred to the committee on that subject. The additional bill to the act to regulate the Mint was debated and re-committed. The Hon. Mr. King presented a bill on the subject of Manufacturing incorporation, which was read and ordered to be printed.

FEB. 11.—The Committee to whom was re-committed the petition in favour of a new bridge over Charles river, made a report, with their reasons for a former report, by which they gave the petitioners leave to withdraw.—Mr. Mack announced the death of Hon. Eliu Lyman, and a committee was appointed to consider and report measures to be adopted on the melancholy occasion.

FEB. 14.—The question to pass the bill to be engrossed for establishing a School of Agriculture at Dunster Academy, was negatived.

HOUSE. FEB. 8.—Bills reported and put among the orders of the day: relative to the inspection of beef and pork—for abolishing the punishment of whipping—relating to the support and regulation of mills. A number of bills passed to be engrossed, and others were advanced stages.

FEB. 9.—A resolution was submitted to inquire into the origin of the impeachment of Samuel Blagge. The committee on Commerce was instructed to inquire into the expediency of regulating the damages on foreign bills of exchange.

FEB. 10.—A message was received from the Governor relative to repairs on the State House.—The House refused to sustain the motion to inquire into the origin of the impeachment of Samuel Blagge.

FEB. 11.—An additional act for the promotion of good education, was reported by Mr. Whiton.—Twenty-three bills passed to be enacted.—The House adjourned at an early hour, for the purpose of concurring with the Senate in testimonials of respect to the Hon. Mr. Lyman deceased.

FEB. 14.—This day was devoted to private and local business.—A committee was appointed to ascertain what further business it is necessary the Legislature should attend upon the present session, and when they may have a recess.

Crises.—Measures have been taken to reconcile the differences between the Creeks, and induce the opposing party to accept the treaty.

There is in the city of Baltimore a Cotton Factory, worked by *Steam Power*, which employs 2000 men.

The force actually at work on the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, exceeds 2000 men.

"A Snow Owl," measuring five feet six inches, from tip to tip of its wings, has been killed in Roomster, Massachusetts. It is a very scarce bird, and said to be the first ever seen in that place. It belongs to the region much further north.

The Hon. Sabow Hale, of Keene, N. H. has obtained the premium offered by the American Academy of Languages and Belles Lettres, in the city of New-York, for the best History of the United States.

The late Cold weather.—In 24 hrs. some thermometer, on Wednesday morning, was as low as 17 degrees below 0; in Gloucester, 11; in Ch. Insterford, 17; Concord, N. H. 21; Brattleborough, Vt. 27; Lath, Me. 27; Brunswick, 29; Hallowell, 30; Plymouth, 13; N. Bedford, 10; Springfield, 13; Stockbridge, 16.

The dwelling house of Pliny Merrick, Esq. of Worcester, very narrowly escaped conflagration in the night of the 1st inst. A person in the family awoke and was alarmed on finding the room full of smoke, and the air difficult of respiration. On searching, about 25 bushels of coals in the cellar were found on fire, supposed to have been ignited by a box of ashes, which had been put the day before by the side of that containing the coal. The floor of the parlor had already become heated, and the pitch friid from the boards. A few minutes more would have been fatal.

It is forbidden, after the 1st of January, 1826 to introduce into Spain any work printed in a foreign country, in the Spanish language, whatever may be the subject of it.

Errata.—In our paper, of the current volume, page 221, 3d column, line 6 from the bottom, for "custon" read culture; page 221, 1st column line 13 from the top, for "Pack," read Parkin.

S. HASTINGS, 18 Congress-Street, keeps constantly on hand an extensive assortment of Stationary and Account Books, School Books, Bibles of all sizes, which will be offered very low for Cash.

Also, a few copies of Tracher's American Orchestralist. Feb. 17.

The Fall Blood Short Horned Bull Dishley, FOR SALE.

HE was imported from England, in the ship Magnet, and arrived in New York, May 15th, 1823—was 3 years old last March—is a beautiful mahogany colour with a few white spots—is a sure calf getter—has earned over 500 dollars a year—calves by him from native cows have been sold for over 100 dollars each.

Pedigree.—He is of the short horned Durham breed, bred by Mr William Smith of Dishley, Leicestershire, England, was got by Lancaster, (who sold at Mr Robert Collings' sale, in the year 1813, for 621 guineas) out of Cherry; Cherry was got by a son of the celebrated bull Comet, (who sold at Mr C. Collings' sale, the year 1810, for the sum of 300 guineas) dam by Morsk; Morsk was got by Favourite, the sire of Comet, Lancaster's dam was got by Wellington, Wellington by Comet, &c. Lancaster's dam Moss Rose out of Red Rose dy Favourite, dam by Favourite, grand-dam by Ben great grand-dam by Foljambe, great-great-grand dam Hubbock.—For further particulars see Herd Book.

JOHN BRENTNALL.

Railway, N. J. Jan. 30, 1826.



Dr. HULL'S Patent Trusses, (of which an account may be found in the N. E. Farmer of Feb. 4.) constantly for sale by E. WIGHT, Druggist and Apothecary—Milk-street.

MISCELLANIES.

Perkins's Steam Gun.—The neighbourhood of Mr. Perkins's safety steam engine manufactory, near the Regent's Park, was on Tuesday thrown into great consternation by some tremendous reports, arising from the discharge of his steam-gun. Since a fatal accident, which occurred several months ago, when a lady threw herself from a gig in consequence, as it was at the time incorrectly supposed, of her horse having taken fright at the prodigious noise made by the steam-gun, that terrific engine of destruction had not been permitted to be discharged by the individuals belonging to Mr. Perkins's concern. On Tuesday morning, however, soon after 8 o'clock, patrols were observed stationed on all the roads leading towards the manufactory, accompanied by men with placards on boards, warning all passengers on horseback or in carriages to go through the Regent's Park, instead of proceeding by the high road leading in front of the manufactory. Soon after nine, numbers of military officers in carriages and on horseback, alighted at the manufactory. They were soon followed by the Duke of Wellington, and immediately afterwards the discharge of steam, which had been previously occasional and of comparatively slight force, commenced with a continued roar, resembling the loudest thunder we ever heard. The group of eminent persons then assembled, consisted of his Grace, the Master-General of the Ordnance, and his Staff; the Marquis of Salisbury, Mr. Peel, Sir H. Hardinge, Lord Fitzroy Somerset, the Judge Advocate General, and many military officers of the highest rank; together with a committee of Engineer and Artillery officers, who it appeared had been officially appointed by the Duke of Wellington to examine into the merits of this wonderful specimen of human ingenuity and destructive power. The discharges of steam now became almost incessant for two hours, during which, its incalculable force and astonishing rapidity in discharging balls excited amazement and admiration in all present. At first the balls were discharged at short intervals in imitation of artillery firing, against an iron target, at the distance of thirty-five yards. Such was the force with which they were driven, that they were completely shattered to atoms.

In the next experiment the balls were discharged at a frame of wood, and they actually passed thro' eleven one-inch planks of the hardest deal, placed at the distance of an inch from each other. Afterwards they were propelled against an iron plate one-fourth of an inch thick, and at the very first trial the ball passed through it. On all hands this was declared to be the utmost effort of force that gunpowder could exert. Indeed we well guessed that this plate had been brought specially from Woolwich, for the purpose of ascertaining the comparative force of steam and gun powder. The pressure of steam employed to effect this wonderful force, we learnt, on enquiry, did not at first exceed 65 atmospheres, or 100 lbs. to the square inch; and it was repeatedly stated by Mr Perkins that the pressure might be carried even to 200 atmospheres with perfect safety. Mr Perkins then proceeded to demonstrate the rapidity with which musket balls might be projected by its agency. To effect this he screwed on the gun-barrel a tube filled with balls, which falling

down by their own gravity into the barrel, were projected one by one, with such extraordinary velocity as to demonstrate that, by means of a succession of tubes, filled with balls, fixed in a wheel, (a model of which was exhibited,) nearly one thousand balls per minute might be discharged. In subsequent discharges or volleys, the barrel, to which is attached a moveable joint, was given a lateral direction, and the ball perforated a plank nearly twelve feet in length.— Thus, if opposed to a regiment in line, the the steam gun might be made to act from one of its extremities to the other. A similar plank was afterwards placed in a perpendicular position, and in like manner, there was a stream of shot-holes from the top to the bottom. It is thus proved that the steam gun has not only the force of gunpowder, but also admits of any direction being given to it. But what seemed to create most surprise was the effect of a volley of balls discharged against the brick wall by the side of the target. They absolutely dug a hole of considerable dimensions in the wall, and penetrated almost one half through its thickness.— We heard several officers declare their belief, that, had the balls been made of iron instead of lead, they would have actually made a breach through it—the wall was 18 inches thick.

[The above is from the London Times.—The Editor of the N. Y. Evening Post, in remarking on this machine says]

"An end must be put to sieges of towns, for what possibility is there of approaching a place defended by a machine which would destroy every thing within its reach in a moment. Too cumbersome for transportation with an army as a means of attack, and too powerful for resistance, it must remain forever a perfect security from invasion. Should the invention prove applicable to the propulsion of vessels, navigation on the ocean will also undergo an entire change; in a word, the utmost strength of speculation as to the application of this power, can hardly be considered extravagant."

The following paragraph is taken from the Memoirs of Josiah Quincy jr. and is a part of his private journal kept while in England:

"December 14th. Spent the evening with Mr Sayre, in company with Doctor Franklin, and others. In the course of the conversation Doctor Franklin said, that more than sixteen years ago, long before any dispute with America, the present Lord Camden, then Mr Pratt, said to him, 'For all that you Americans say of your loyalty, and all that, I know you will one day throw off your dependence on this country; and notwithstanding your boasted affection for it, you will set up for independence.' Doctor Franklin said, that he assured him no such idea was entertained by the Americans, nor will any such ever enter their heads, unless you grossly abuse them. 'Very true,' replied Mr Pratt, 'that is one of the main causes I see will happen, and will produce the event.'"

Importance of Newspapers.—A farmer of Kenton county, a week or two ago, presented a five dollar bill on the New Haven Eagle Bank in payment for an article. He was much surprised when told that the bank had failed three months before, having recently taken the note

from a traveller. He had discontinued his newspaper last summer to save expense.

Grammatical Smoking.—As smoking is an innocent indulgence and as it is customary with people of all classes to relate the news of the day with segars in their mouths; and as the generality of smokers make an awkward appearance, in consequence of their ignorance of the theory of punctuation in smoking, the following system is recommended:—

A single puff, serves for a comma,

Puff, puff, a semicolon:

Puff, puff, puff, a colon:

Six puffs, a period.

A pause, with a segar kept in the mouth, represents a dash—longer or shorter in continuance.

With the under lip raise the segar almost against the nose for an exclamation! And to express great emotion, even to the shedding of tears, only raise as before, the segar to the end of the nose.

For an interrogation it is only necessary to open the lips and draw the segar round the corner of the mouth!

Taking the segar from the mouth and shaking the ashes from the end, is a conclusion of a paragraph.

And throwing it into the fire is a final and stylish pause.

Never begin a story with a half smoked segar; for to light another while conversing is not only a breach of politeness, but interferes with the above system of punctuation, which destroys all energy and harmony of expression.

Errors of the Press.—"The conflict was dreadful and the enemy was repulsed with considerable laughter!"—Robert Jones was yesterday brought before the Sitting Magistrate on a charge of having spoken *reason* at the Barleymow Public House."—In consequence of the numerous accidents occasioned by skating on the Serpentine river, measures are taking to put a *top* to it."—At the Guildhall dinner none of the poultry were eatable except the *oxls*."—A gentleman was brought up yesterday to answer a charge of having *cuten* a hackney coachman for demanding more than his fare; and another was accused of having stolen a small *ex* out of the Bath mail; the stolen property was found in his waistcoat pocket."—The Russian General Kaebkinoï-kowsky was found dead with a long *word* sticking in his throat."—Smithfield Festivities:—The *air* was crowded with people of all descriptions. At two o'clock the Lord Mayor drove through it in his state carriage."



JAMES BLOOMINGOOD & CO, have for sale at their nursery, at Flushing, on Long Island, near New York,

Fruit and Forest Trees, Flowering Shrubs & Plants of the most approved sorts.

The proprietors of this Nursery attend personally to the inoculation and engrafting of all their *Fruit Trees*, and purchasers may rely with confidence, that the Trees they order will prove genuine.

Orders left with Mr ZIMMERMAN, jr. No. 44 State Street, Boston, will be transmitted to us, and receive our prompt and particular attention. Catalogues will be delivered, and any information imparted respecting the condition, &c. &c. that may be required, on application to him. Feb. 10.

The FARMER is published every Friday, by JOHN B RUSSELL at \$2.50 per annum, in advance.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at the corner of Congress and Lindall Streets, Boston.—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. IV.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1826.

No. 31.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

LATE IMPORTATIONS OF SHEEP AND SHORT HORNS.

Extract from a letter, dated Buxley, Yorkshire, 6th Septem. 1825, relating to Mr Powell's last importation of sheep, in addition to those received from England in May and August.

"I am desired by Mr COATES to say that the Leicester ram is of good substance, remarkably fat on his back, with a fair quantity of wool, and weighs about 4 lbs. per quarter, altogether a good one. (I have had good judges to examine him and they speak in great praise of him.) The ewe Mr C. says is neat in form, and shows much good breeding; but she is poor, having suckled two lambs. He could have had one of a larger size, but not so neat, preferring neatness to substance.

The Southdown ram is descended from the best flock in Sussex; his brother got a premium at Doncaster, and no better sheep than this. Mr F. would not let him choose an ewe for his flock, without paying an exorbitant price; but he says, "I don't regret it, as I was fortunate to meet with the *nicest* Southdown I ever saw.— She was clipped in the last week in July, intending to show her at Doncaster, but not being a subscriber, he did not choose to do it."

Description of part of Mr Powell's Improved Durham Short Horns, recently Imported.

MALCOLM, bred by Mr Whitaker, by Enchanter, the sire of the Improved Short Horn Bull Wharfedale, WHICH BEAT THE HEREFORDS AND DEVONS, at Sir Charles Morgan's Show, and after beat the field, including short horns.

Western Lady, Malcolm's dam, is recorded in the Rev. Henry Berry's pamphlet, as giving SEVEN GALLONS DAILY. (page 46.)

YORKSHIRE BELLE, bred by the same, by Frederick, dam Yarm, recorded in the same pamphlet as giving SIX GALLONS A DAY. Yorkshire Belle took the first premium in April last, at the Otley Show, Yorkshire.

DESDEMONA, bred by the same, by Frederick, dam Delia, g. d. Red Daisy, recorded in the same pamphlet, as giving EIGHT GALLONS PER DAY. (page 46.)

BETTY, bred by the same, by Alonzo, dam Wildair, recorded in the same pamphlet, as giving eight gallons per day—all wine measure.

Enchanter's g. d. was Old Daisy, stated to have given "SIXTEEN QUARTS ALL MEASURE AT A MEAL FOR MONTHS TOGETHER."

Alonzo, the sire of Betty, was out of Red Daisy, noted above.

BELINA, bred by the same, by Barmpton, dam by Son of Wellington. Mr Coates who is one of the oldest breeders in England, and is the keeper of the Herd Book, selected Malcolm and all these heifers, and was not limited as to their price. He observes "I have made particular enquiry of the cow keeper, who states that she (Belina) now gives UPWARDS OF FOUR GALLONS OF MILK WINE MEASURE

AT A MEAL, OR EIGHT GALLONS PER DAY, WHICH IS A GREAT QUANTITY FOR A HEIFER WITH THE FIRST CALF."

Of the bull he remarks—"I have just returned out of the counties of Durham and Northumberland, where I called upon most of the principal breeders. Candidly I confess, I did not see any thing that I should like to use in preference to Malcolm. His dam Western Lady, though at this time deep in milk, is remarkably fat, and I think, as useful a cow as is, for dairy and breeding."

Yorkshire Belle appears likely to be a great grazer, and being from a very good cow of the milking kind, I think she will also please you. She would command a very great price, having already obtained a premium."

Desdemona. At present being young, I cannot speak so decidedly of her; but from her size and age, rumps, hips, and loins, ribs, and back, I never saw one that pleased me better, as the back is very broad, straight and strong."

He continues that "he considers Malcolm worth an hundred and twenty guineas."

Mr Coates has no connexion with the gentleman by whom these animals were bred. He is noticed in Strickland's Survey of the East Riding of Yorkshire, page 223, "as an eminent breeder of cattle and Leicester sheep," and as one of the early improvers, who had sold a bull (Patriot) for 500 guineas.

Mr WHITAKER refused to make the selections, but after they were made, declared that some of them were intended not to have left his farm; and objects to completing another order; saying "I should have great pleasure indeed in sending you animals. I must confess that, I cannot, with due regard to myself as a breeder, part with any one at present of my best milking tribes." A letter from a gentleman in Yorkshire states, "Western Lady is a superb cow, and a great milker, combining perfection of both beef and milk, more than any cow Mr Whitaker has ever had."

At the last Doncaster meeting, it appears, through the letter of a gentleman in Yorkshire, that Mr Whitaker took the first prize at the great Cattle Show beating with his cow Matilda, Mr Champion's cows and others.

And it appears by a letter dated Herefordshire July 10, 1825, in Mr Powell's possession, that "Mr Whitaker's cow Milhent was the first improved Short Horn which beat the Herefords on their own ground."

Mr POWELL has "no idea that races of cows can be bred which will in this climate give quantities of milk equal to those which are afforded in the more mild and moist climate of England;" and he wishes it to be understood, that Mr Whitaker cautiously abstains from praising his animals, and liberally proposes to Mr POWELL, if he should think those sent not worth the prices fixed by Mr P.'s agent, to deduct 16 per cent. from the amount. The statements in regard to milking, are not given by him, but by Mr COATES, and Mr BERRY, who says, page 45, that the instances which are given as to milk, were obtained by himself on the spot."

The foregoing are extracts from papers presented at a quarterly meeting of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society.

JOHN P. MILNOR,
Record, Secy.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

HORTICULTURE.

County of Norfolk, Feb. 29, 1826.

SIR.—In your paper of the 3d inst. I observe that you had received from Dr PAGE of Owego, a communication under date of the 21st of January, in answer to your inquiries respecting the propagation of Pear Trees from cuttings, and that the inquiry has led to the conclusion anticipated by the writer in your paper under the signature of "Horticulture."

It is but justice to Dr PAGE to say that, altho' we have no faith in his intended new experiments the ensuing season, we shall hear the result of them with pleasure, and feel full confidence in his report, from the candor he has evinced in his communication above referred to. It appears that hitherto Dr PAGE's faith has been grounded on information received from others; pretty much, we apprehend, in the way that another gentleman (Dr JENS G. CORRIX) who has an article in your paper of the 10th inst. received his upon the same subject.

Neither of these gentlemen pretend that they have raised rooted plants from cuttings of pear trees; but only, that the scions that were left in the ground, *col. at.*—and Dr CORRIX says he *was told* that they continued to grow after he left the place.

I am sorry, Sir, to take up your time on this subject, nor should I do it, but that I think it may save the time and labour of others who may employ it more efficaciously in other pursuits. If it were true that pear stocks could be raised from cuttings, the great labor, expense and time which is now required to raise this valuable stock, would be principally saved. The difficulty which exists in this and other countries in getting seedling pear stalks of proper size for grafting and bearing fruit, induces nursery men to resort to rooted suckers, taken from the fields, which make very bad subjects for gardens or orchards, as they always throw out from their roots, throughout the furrowed ground, suckers in their turn, and thereby draw the nourishment from the Lead of the tree; or from the graft, and weaken its growth, as well as that of the fruit.—to say nothing of the slovenly appearance that it produces wherever they are planted. In France many nursery men, for want of pear stocks, graft pears on to apple stocks, which is decidedly a bad plan.

If Dr CORRIX can establish this fact of raising pear stock from cuttings, the nursery men generally, and the horticultural gentlemen particularly, will feel themselves much indebted to him. I, too, have made scions grow, and shoot forth their buds, and open their leaves; but I have never been so fortunate as to make them produce the semblance of a root; and I doubt exceedingly if either Dr PAGE, or Dr CORRIX will

be able to do it, if they keep their experiments under their own observations.

In your paper of the 10th you have stated that a farmer in Norfolk, from 3 potatoes weighing 13 ounces, raised last year $4\frac{1}{2}$ bushels. This is a mistake. It was many years ago that this was done, not by a Norfolk farmer, but by

A NORFOLK AGRICULTURIST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Attleboro' (Ms.) Feb. 16, 1826.

MR. FESSENEEN,—Late in the fall of 1823 I cut from my apple trees about thirty small limbs or sprouts, from $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch to $\frac{3}{4}$ in size, some were the growth of two or more years, and others but one. I immersed the large end in warm tar, about $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch, sufficient to cover the wound made by cutting off from the parent stock. I then placed them in holes made with an iron bar from 6 to 10 inches in the ground, and carefully pressed the dirt around them. In the spring of 1824 about $\frac{2}{3}$ of them leaved out, the others appeared shrivelled and dry; in the course of the season they all except two, died; those two are now living and grew the last season (1825) about eighteen inches each in height, and have roots of the common size of such trees. The two which survived were of the smallest size set out. The situation was dry and gravelly, and no pains were taken to water them, as I was entirely faithless about their growing; but I now really believe that had the ground been of the most favorable kind that many more would have survived.

I have observed several communications in your paper the last season respecting that very destructive insect, the Rose Bug. Some have recommended catching and putting them into bowls of hot water. They first made their appearance in this vicinity about the 7th of June; and four weeks from that time had nearly all vanished,—but not until they had carried the work of destruction far and wide.

I had a very fine native grape vine, which I had set out and kept in good order for several years near my house, which had never been attacked much by these troublesome vermin. It gave promise in the spring of several bushels. It now spreads over the top of a frame 9 by 13 feet, and 8 feet from the ground, but only 3 or 4 solitary bunches came to maturity. After discovering that it was attacked on every side, I had recourse to some experiments. In the first place I burned sulphur under the vine as near to it as I thought prudent. It gave them some uneasiness, but not so much, as I suffered myself; it also injured the tender leaves and branches of the vine. In the next place I procured some spirits of turpentine, and by dipping in a painter's brush, and striking it across a stick I threw it among them plentifully in the form of mist or small rain. It set them to tumbling and kicking about at a strange rate, but not one to my knowledge lost his life by this experiment. I then gave up to them the quiet and peaceable possession of my vine, and they left it when they were ready, but not until they had destroyed almost every grape. Fifty one of these insects were caught at a single grasp of the hand on a red rose in my garden. They are not at all nice about their food, for they partook freely of almost every kind of vegetable or flower which I

possessed that was any ways useful or ornamental.

Now, sir, no doubt many of us will again be permitted to see the month of June, and with it a return of this formidable enemy. I look to you for relief, believing your means are as great as any other person for obtaining the necessary information.

The Miller deposited his eggs very early this last season for the caterpillar; having collected many before the 27th of June. But our old friend Col. PICKERING'S brush answers our purpose well.

Yours, &c. RUSTICUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

RAISING STUMPS.

Boston, Feb. 22, 1826.

DEAR SIR.—Will you have the goodness through the medium of your paper, to inquire of your correspondents if they have in their possession or can give any information of any implement now in use for the purpose of raising Stumps—a description of the same; the probable cost, and where to be obtained.

A reply through your paper, or a line to the Proprietor of the Agricultural Establishment 108 State Street, will oblige,

Yours, &c.

J. R. NEWELL.

From the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository.

REMARKS ON TREES.

Boston, Feb. 1, 1826.

The appendix promised to the remarks made in the preceding numbers of the Agricultural Repository as to the age and peculiar circumstances of the Orchard and Forest, have been submitted as to the former. Those on the Forest now follow.

It may be thought somewhat too excursive for the object and character of this Journal, which aims at improvement in annual crops, or more immediate practical results, to look so far back, and with too little certainty, for the laws which govern vegetable life, that we may be instructed for the future.

But the reign of this monarch of the vegetable kingdom extends through so many generations, and is as yet so undefined, that we are prompted to inquiry and research by something more than curiosity.

It is surprising what a degree of uncertainty generally exists as to the age of Trees beyond a given period. It is but very seldom that any corporate or other record occurs that can be satisfactorily relied on. In general they are presumed to have been set out when the house was built near which they stand, or by tradition, which is liable to great inaccuracy, by some predecessor far removed. In some instances which will follow, a sufficient degree of accuracy has been arrived at. Others are left to inference, with such light as could be had on the subject. Amongst the instances best ascertained are two venerable Elms, lately standing before the house in Natick, formerly occupied by the Rev. Oliver Peabody, the successor of the celebrated Elliot, the Indian Apostle, so called.—The latter made only occasional visits, tho' so acceptable to the Indians here placed, as to have

received many testimonials from them, besides the orchard before mentioned.

Mr Peabody was settled in the ministry to the Indians in Natick, in the year 1722, and it has often been told me by his daughter, (some time since deceased,) as well as by others, that a deputation of Indians came, one bearing two Elm trees on his shoulders; that they presented themselves and requested permission of their minister to be allowed to set out those trees before his door, as a mark of their regard, or as the *Tree of Friendship*.

These trees flourished for about ninety years, when the larger one was stricken by lightning, and soon after failed. The other is in a state of decisive decline. These measured, one foot from the ground, about 21 feet, and in the smallest part, for 11 feet up, 13 feet. The growth was about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches per year. The Rev. O. Peabody died in 1792, after 30 years' ministry.

In 1753 the Rev. Stephen Badger was settled as the successor of the last mentioned gentleman. A like request was made by the Indians, and the same ceremony took place in the planting the Trees of Friendship before the door of the Rev. Mr. Badger. These trees are now in full vigour, having been set out 73 years. They are about 15 feet in circumference, near the ground, and nine feet above in the smaller part, and have given, in circumference, nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches' growth a year.

The Elm attains a great size in lighter soils, and on plains, commons, high ways, &c. Cambridge has produced several that have been remarkable; there is one on the common that measures, near the ground, about 16 feet, above, 13 feet; another spreads to 22 feet, and is, above, 12 feet.

There was in the College Yard a very fine Elm, which was unfortunately destroyed, as is said, by the great quantity of pickle thrown about it when our troops occupied the colleges during the revolutionary war.

Of another Professor Sewall in his Eulogy on Dr Winthrop thus speaks: "Under a venerable Tree, lately standing on our common, Governor Winthrop was wont to call together his little senate."

In Framingham there is one in the high way near the house of Mr Haven, set out by his father about 90 years since. It measures, a foot from the ground, 20 feet; it is of great height, and is, for 10 feet above, 12 feet.

There are several more in Framingham, Stow, &c. of great beauty, which nearly correspond in measure, being near the ground about 18 feet, and above, about 13 feet.

In Lancaster there are many much admired Elms—two which measure, at the ground, 19 feet. That by the house of Wm. Stedman, Esq. set out by Col. Willard, is of great beauty. It retains its size far up about 15 feet.

In Essex several are spoken of. One which was cut down in Salem not long since, it is there thought, would outdo all competition. Another on Mr Crowninshield's farm measures, one foot from the ground, 22 feet; four feet above, 14 feet.

There are two fine Elms on Mr Lowell's estate, in Roxbury, one of which spreads remarkably near the ground, to 27 feet, and is above about 12 feet.

There is a remarkable Elm Tree about three miles from Providence, as to which the Marshal

of Rhode Island, the late E. Dexter, Esq. wrote me: "I have measured the Elm in Johnston, as you requested. It is, 3 feet from the ground, 21½ feet, and holds nearly that size for 12 feet. Mr King, the owner, informed me that it was computed to contain 12 cords of wood."

Of the trees which have excited notice in this city there is no certainty as to the age of those in the Mall, on the border of the Common.—But of those in what is called the Short Mall, east of the burial ground, Major Bumstead states, "That in the year 1762, the planting of the trees in common street took place by Major Adino Paddock and Mr John Ballard. These trees, several of them, measure about 9 feet at 4 feet from the ground, and give a growth of over 1½ inches in circumference in a year. They are what we here call the English Elm.

Liberty Tree, so called, stood at about 50 feet from the corner of Essex street. It was a fine majestic tree, overshadowing the house at the corner, of the proprietor Mr Elliott, a book-binder. In this building then plastered and of antique form, but now changed in its exterior, was a Hall, large for the times, of about 20 feet square, where the Whigs used to assemble.—These meetings imparted to the tree a great degree of notoriety. As early as 1765 a sort of effigy of the Earl of Bute was suspended therefrom. Afterwards Mr Andrew Oliver, who was stamp master, made his recantation under it.—Notices were placed thereon, and many public acts and ceremonies were here had, as the Journals of those times will more particularly show.

The tree near Castle street has been often remarked upon. It was lately prostrated by the axe to make way for a block of buildings. It measured at two feet from the ground about 13 feet, and by counting the rings would be deemed about 110 years old.

But, after all our research, the *Elm of Boston Common* overtops its race, and stands pre-eminent in this neighborhood at least. It is a beautiful and finely proportioned object; near the ground it measures 23 feet, and about three feet above 20 feet in circumference. There are many rumours as to the setting out of this tree. Amongst the most probable there is one that an ancestor of Governor Hancock's family, Deacon Hinchman, was the individual who conferred this benefit on the public.

In closing these notices of the Elm, it may be considered not improper to notice a publication stating the measurement of the Elm in Hatfield as of 34 feet circumference at 2 feet from the ground, and 24 feet 3 inches above, with a supposition that it was the largest tree in New England. The Gazette of Northampton states that there are several Elms which would compete therewith in that place, measuring 21, 22, and even 25 feet, and that one is said to measure 28 feet at some distance above the ground. If these are given correctly, they are of extraordinary magnitude.

The Chesnut, though it is not thought to compare with the Elm as an ornamental tree, may yet vie with it in size, and is of more value for timber. The measure of three only will be given. One in Holden is at the ground 21 feet, and narrows but little above. Two in the lot of Mr Valentine, in Hopkinton, one is 25½ feet, and above 17½ feet. The other is at the surface 23 feet, soon dividing into separate limbs.

The oak is in all probability the most long

lived of the forest. In the lot in Dorchester, given by Gov. Stoughton for the benefit of college education, to Dorchester scholars, I have measured several white oaks, which have been from 18 to 20 feet circumference, and in one of them counted upwards of 200 rings, indicating as many years. The black oak has been found to attain about the same size.

I close with the dimensions of the Hartford White Oak, or Charter Tree, so often alluded to. It is at the ground 36 feet, and in the smallest part 25 feet. The manner in which the Charter was concealed in it is matter of history and before the public.

I have in the paper on the forest said that the time when trees were most advantageously cut was when the period of quickest growth is over. But ornamental trees so continue long after that time, whilst others are prostrated.

I shall be gratified if what has been submitted conduces to the better management of the woodlot. Or if by showing how our commons, highways, and pleasure grounds have been adorned and made interesting by those who have preceded us, I can excite or strengthen any efforts to the promotion of objects of such utility.

I am, sir, respectfully yours.

JOHN WELLES.

CURE FOR FROZEN LIMBS. Dissolve from one quarter to a half a pound of Alum in a gallon of warm water, and immerse the feet or hands in it when frozen, for ten or fifteen minutes, and a cure will be effected. A gentleman of this town informs us, that having frozen his feet not long since he tried the above remedy with complete success.—*N. Bedf. Merc.*

A. M. Minard, has ascertained that the properties which Roman cement possesses of setting under water, belong to almost all calcareous stones. Certain lime-stones have this property, setting in a quarter of an hour. Chalk, feebly calcined, produces this valuable mortar. It is beyond doubt that Roman cement may be made in almost any place where lime stone is to be found.

Great Hog.—On the 3d inst Mr Edsel Wethrell, of Westhampton, killed a hog about 20 months old, which weighed, after it was dressed, 621 pounds.

One of the party of "about forty unknown people, dressed like Indians," who boarded the ship *Eleanor*, in Boston, in 1773, and threw overboard 114 chests of tea, now lives in Cincinnati, Ohio. He is, says the *Crisis*, a temperate, hardy old veteran, supports his family by the sweat of his brow, and often boasts of the 'Boston tea party.'

Razors.—What is the reason, that in time of frost, a razor will not cut, or at least, without creating great pain, unless it is warmed? Because, if viewed with a magnifying glass, it appears like the edge of a saw; and when warmed, its edge is rendered smoother.

Glasgow Mechanics Magazine.

A bill is before the New-York Legislature to prevent the sale of Churches, and the ground whereon they are situated, on execution.

The opening of the English ports for Barley has not lowered the price of that grain.

SALE OF WOOL.

The following account of a sale of wool by David Hale was reported for the *Northampton Conditions*, satisfactory notes under \$1000, six months; over \$1000 six and nine months.

370	lbs.	fine grade fleeces, washed,	11	cts.
280	"	full blood do. do.	43	
65	"	1 year's do.	43	
98	"	" pulled	43	
725	"	pieces do.	16	
250	"	4. b. fleeces in the grease,	28	
129	"	fine high grade fleece washed,	11	
980	"	4. b. fleeces, do.	51	
430	"	selected do. do.	51	
950	"	grade do. very clean,	36	
312	"	do. in the dirt,	24	
350	"	various do. washed,	21	
850	"	1st sort lambs wool do.	11	
500	"	grade fleeces do.	41	
220	"	hot fleeces in grease,	20	
220	"	4. b. do. washed,	42	
220	"	" fleeces in the grease,	27	
400	"	merino do.	31	
1800	"	" and high grade fleeces, washed	42	
2000	"	" fleeces in grease,	30	
800	"	grade fleeces, washed,	34	
1600	"	4. b. and high grade fleeces, washed	46	
1700	"	do. do. do.	48	
1400	"	do. do. do.	48	
1300	"	do. do. do.	49	
900	"	grade fleeces,	40	
1100	"	do. do. washed,	41	
600	"	do. do. do.	34	
550	"	do. do. do.	36	
10	"	do. pieces,	36	
1100	"	4. b. and high grade fleeces, washed	44	
1600	"	" fleeces, do.	50	
900	"	" and high grade fleeces, do.	46	
1300	"	" fleeces, do.	50	
1350	"	" do. do.	48	
1250	"	" do. do.	48	
1300	"	high grade do.	38 1-2	
300	"	4. b. do.	41	
200	"	do. in grease,	24	
200	"	merino fleeces do.	28	
600	"	do. do. washed,	37	
400	"	grade do. do.	25	
400	"	4. b. fleeces in grease,	27	
300	"	grade do. washed	27	
100	"	4. b. do. do.	27	
3800	"	" and high grade fleeces, washed,	47 1-2	
3	bales	Danish lambs wool,	30	
2	"	German do.	19	
2	"	Saxony lambs do.	46	
2	"	extra fine Spanish do.	71	
6	"	Portuguese do.	37	
6	"	Spanish Legovaine do.	87	
15	"	do. do.	41	
3	"	do. do.	63	
71	"	fine grade wool, well washed,		
5	"	5 bales sold,	46	
5	"	choice wool,	47	
5	"	Portuguese wool,	40	
2	"	Saxony No. 2,	40	
2	"	do. No. 1,	49	
3	"	do.	64	
13	"	Imperial Saxony wool, 2 sold,	151	
10	"	Electoral Saxony do. do.	172	
8	"	super fine lambs do.	46	
5	"	Saxony do.	46	
8	"	do. do.	45	
7	"	super clean Spanish do.	62	
10	"	E. M. R. do do.	62	
20	"	1st sort lambs wool, very clean,	48	
20	"	same wool	48	
1	"	No. 19, common Saxony wool,	33	
1	"	20, Saxony lambs do.	51	
1	"	41, do do.	41	
1	"	162, fair quality Saxony,	51	
2	"	163, 169, 170, com. Saxony,	29	
1	"	161, 1st quality Saxony,		
		sorted pieces,	61	
1	"	162, 2d do. do.	51	
1	"	165, 3d do. do.	23	
2	"	9, 10, B. Ayres wool, M.	4	
11	"	South American,	9	
3	"	2d qual. lambs wool, washed,	33 1-2	
1	"	lambs wool, black,	27	

Inundations in France.—At Nevers, on the 5th of December, the Loire had risen so much that the inhabitants had to seek safety on the roofs of their houses.—Many persons were drowned, and many cattle perished.

A letter from Tours mentions that great damage was done on the banks of the Loire, and some persons lost their lives.

A letter from Dijon, mentions that cattle had been drowned, bridges carried away, and houses overflowed.

At Brazey, the inhabitants took refuge on the roofs of their houses, where they had to remain two days.

The London Courier states that the only plan that will save their country banks from ruin, is to assist each other, instead of acting, as has been the case heretofore on the principle of self-preservation.

PREMIUMS.

Cattle Show, Exhibition of Manufactures, Ploughing Match, and Public Sale of Animals and Manufactures, at Brighton, Mass., on Wednesday and Thursday, the 18th and 19th of October, 1825. To commence at 9 A. M. on the first day, and at 10 A. M. on the second day.

The Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, encouraged by the patronage of the Legislature of this state, intend to offer in premiums, not only the sum granted by the Government for that purpose, but also the whole amount of the income of their own funds. They, therefore, announce to the public, their wish to have a Cattle Show, and Exhibition of Manufactures, &c. &c. at Brighton, on Wednesday, and Thursday, the 18th and 19th of October 1825; and they offer the following Premiums:

For Stock.

Table listing premiums for various types of stock including Bull, Cow, Heifer, Ox, and Sheep, with descriptions of age and condition.

[No oxen will be admitted to trial as working oxen under four years old.]

Table listing premiums for various types of sheep including Merino, Ewes, and Rams, with descriptions of age and condition.

None of the above animals will be entitled to premiums, unless they are wholly bred in the State of Massachusetts.

Any of the above stock, when raised and still owned at the time of the exhibition by the person who raised them, will entitle the claimant to an allowance of ten per cent. in addition — But sheep, to be entitled to any of the above premiums, must be raised by the person entering them.

New Premiums for Sheep.

Table listing new premiums for specific breeds of sheep such as Washburn, Down, and Leicester.

The above four premiums will be awarded on sheep either imported or raised in the state.

The persons claiming these premiums to engage to keep the imported animals within the state.

No animal, for which to any owner one premium shall have been awarded, shall be considered a subject for any future premium of the Society, except it be for an entirely distinct premium, and for qualities different from those for which the former premium was awarded.

For Grain and Vegetable Crops.

Table listing premiums for various crops including Indian Corn, Wheat, Barley, Rye, Millet, Carrots, Potatoes, Beets, Parsnips, Mangel Wurzel, Ruta Baga, Turnips, Onions, and Cabbages.

To entitle himself to either of the premiums for Grain or Vegetable crops, the person claiming, must cultivate a tract of at least one acre in one place, with the plant or production for which he claims a premium, and must state in writing, under oath of himself, and one other person, (accompanied by a certificate of the measurement of the land by some sworn surveyor) the following particulars:

1. The state and quality of the land, in the spring of 1825.

2. The product and general state of cultivation and quantity of manure employed on it the year preceding

3. The quantity of manure used the present season.

4. The quantity of seed used, and if Potatoes, the sort

5. The time and manner of sowing, weeding, and harvesting the crop, and the amount of the product, ascertained by actual measurement, after the whole produce, for which a premium is claimed, is harvested, and the entire expense of cultivation.

6. In regard to Indian Corn, the entire crop of the acre offered for premium, if shelled, must be measured between the 15th November and 1st December. If not shelled, the whole must be weighed within the same dates, and the trustees have determined to consider seventy-five pounds of ear and cob as equivalent to one bushel of shelled corn.

And in relation to all vegetables, (except Potatoes, Onions, and common Turnips,) at least forty bushels must be weighed, and fifty lbs. will be considered as equal to one bushel, free from dirt.

Agricultural Experiments.

Table listing premiums for agricultural experiments including the best mode of destroying worms, the best mode of cultivating trees, and the best mode of cultivating crops.

The claim under the two last heads, together with the evidences of the actual product, must be delivered, free of expense, to Benjamin Guild, Esq. in Boston, Assistant Recording Secretary of this Society, on or before the first day of December next—the Trustees not intending to decide upon claims until the head of Agricultural Experiments, until their meeting in December.

Butter, Cheese, Honey, Cider, Currant Wine.

Table listing premiums for various dairy and food products including Butter, Cheese, Honey, Cider, and Currant Wine.

the mode of feeding, if anything besides pasture was used
 For the best specimen of Cider, not less than one barrel, made in 1821, manufactured by the person who shall exhibit the same, and from apples grown on his own farm 15
 For the second best barrel 19

The person obtaining the first premium shall be entitled to a further sum of \$5, as a compensation for the premium barrel of cider, which will be retained and used at the Show Dinner, in order that he may have the credit of it.

[These premiums will be continued in future years. Persons claiming them must state, in writing, their process of making and managing their cider, and the kind of apples used.]

For the best specimen of Currant Wine, not less than one gallon, exhibited by any person who shall have made not less than 33 gallons in the same season in which that which shall be exhibited was made, (a statement to be given, in writing, of the process of making the same.) 10
 For the next best, do. 5

For Inventions.

To the person who shall use the Drill Plough, or Machine, and apply it most successfully to the cultivation of any small Grains or seeds, on a scale not less than one acre 20

To the person who shall invent the best Machine for pulverizing and grading plaster to the fineness of twenty-five tubs per ton, and which shall require no more power than a pair of oxen or horse, to turn out two tons per day, and so portable that it can be moved from one farm to another without inconvenience 20

To the person who shall produce, at the Show, any other Agricultural Implement, of his own invention, which shall in the opinion of the Trustees, deserve a reward, a premium not exceeding *Twenty Dollars*, according to the value of the article exhibited.

In all cases proofs must be given of the work done by the Machine, before it is exhibited; and of its having been used and approved by some practical farmer.

Persons who have taken out patents for their inventions are not to rely excluded from claiming any of the above premiums.

No claimant will be entitled to a premium unless in the opinion of the Committee, the machine or implement presented by him shall be superior to any designed for the same use, which shall have heretofore gained a premium.

For raising Trees and Hedges.

To the person who shall, on or before the first day of December, 1829, produce proofs of having after this day, raised the greatest amount in value of Mulberry plants, either in standards, dwarfs or in hedges, for the purpose of raising the Silk Worm, and shall exhibit not less than *five pounds* of unmanufactured or raw silk of his own production \$100
 For the best plantations of White Oak Trees, not less than one acre, nor fewer than one thousand trees per acre, to be raised from the acorn, and which trees shall be in the best thriving state on the first of September, 1827 100
 For the best plantation of White Ash, Larch, or Fir trees, each of not less than one acre, nor fewer than one thousand trees per acre, to be raised from the seeds, and which trees shall be in the best thriving state on the first of September, 1827 50
 For the best Live Hedge, made either of White or Rockspur Thorn, planted after 1820, not less than one hundred rods, and which shall be in the best thriving state in 1827 50
 For the best Buckthorn Hedge, not less than one hundred rods, and which shall be in the best thriving state in 1828 50

To the person who shall have planted out on his farm, since the spring of 1816, the greatest number of Apple Trees, not less than one hundred in number, and who shall exhibit to the Trustees, at the Show, in

1827, satisfactory evidence of his having managed them with care and skill

For Domestic Manufactures.

To the person or corporation who shall produce the best specimen of fine Broadcloth, not less than 15 yards wide, exclusive of the list, forty yards in quantity, and died in the wool \$20

For the second best do do do 15

For the best superfine Cassimere, not less than 3-4 yard wide, or less than forty yards in quantity 12

For the second best, do do do 8

For the best superfine Satinets, 3-4 yard wide, not less than fifty yards 8

For the second best, do 5

For Household Manufactures.

For the best Woollen Cloth, 3-4 yard wide, not less than twenty yards in quantity 12

For the second best, do do 8

For the best double milled Kersey, 3-4 yard wide, not less than twenty yards in quantity 12

For the second best, do do 8

For the best Pooting, 3-4 yard wide, not less than twenty yards in quantity 8

For the second best, do do 6

For the best Flannel 2-3 yard wide, not less than forty-five yards in quantity 10

For the second best, do do 7

For the best yard wide Carpeting, not less than thirty yards in quantity 15

For the second best, do do 7

For the best 5-8 yard wide Stair Carpeting, not less than thirty yards in quantity 10

For the second best, do do 7

For the best pair of blankets, not less than 3-4 wide and 10-4 long 6

For the second best, do do 4

For the best Woollen Knit Hose, not less than 12 pair in number 5

For the second best, do do 3

For the best Worsted Hose, not less than 12 pair in number 5

For the second best, do do 3

For the best Men's Half Hose, (woollen) not less than 12 pair in number 4

For the second best, do do 2

For the best Men's Woollen Gloves not less than 12 pair in number 5

For the second best, do do 3

For the best Linen Draper, 5-8 yard wide, not less than 20 yards in quantity 3

For the second best, do do 3

For the best yard wide Draper, (for table linen) not less than 10 yards in quantity 10

For the second best, do do 5

For the best specimen of Sewing Silk, raised and spun in this state, of good fast colours, not less than one pound 5

For the second best, do do 3

For the best Linen Cloth, (for shirting or sheeting) one yard wide and twenty-five yards long 8

For the second best, do do 4

To the person who shall produce the best specimen of any Cotton Fabrics manufactured in private families not less than five pieces 20

All of the above manufactures must be manufactured within the state of Massachusetts.— And all manufactures, when presented, must have a private mark, and any public or known mark must be completely concealed, so as not to be seen or known by the Committee, nor must the Proprietors be present when they are examined; in default of either of these requisitions, the articles will not be deemed entitled to consideration or premium.

Animals, or manufactured articles, may be offered for premium at Brighton, notwithstanding they may have received a premium from a County Agricultural Society.

It is understood, that whenever, merely from a want of competition, any of the claimants may be considered entitled to the premium under a literal construction, yet if, in the opinion of the

Judges, the object so offered is not deserving of any reward, the Judges shall have a right to reject such claims. Persons to whom premiums shall be awarded, may, at their option, have an article of Plate with suitable inscriptions, in lieu of money. Premiums will be paid within ten days after they shall be awarded.

That in any case in which a pecuniary premium is offered, the Trustees may, having regard to the circumstances of the competitor, award either one of the Society's gold or silver medals in lieu of the pecuniary premium annexed to the several articles.

That if any competitor for any of the Society's premiums shall be discovered to have used any disingenuous measures, by which the objects of the Society have been defeated, such person shall not only forfeit the premium which may have been awarded to him, but be rendered incapable of being ever after a competitor for any of the Society's premiums.

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

Ploughing Match.

On the second day of the Cattle Show, viz. the 19th day of October, Premiums will be given to the owners and ploughmen of three Ploughs, drawn by two yoke of oxen, and to the owners and ploughmen of three ploughs drawn by one yoke of oxen, which shall be adjudged by a competent Committee, to have performed the best work, with least expense of labour, not exceeding half an acre to each plough. Notice will be given in the public papers, at least six weeks before said day, that a piece of ground has been provided for twenty ploughs—ten double and ten single teams; and that entries may be made of the names of the competitors until the morning of the 19th. Preference will be given to those who enter first; but if, on calling the list at the hour appointed, precisely, those first named do not appear, the next in order will be preferred. There will be two Committees of three persons each—one to be the judges of the ploughing by double teams, the other of the ploughing by single teams—the latter to have assigned to them a part of the field distinct from that of the double teams.

Premiums as follows, (being the same for the double and single teams.)
 1st Plough \$15 2d Plough \$10 3d Plough \$6
 Ploughman 2 Ploughman 5 Ploughman 3
 Driver 4 Driver 3 Driver 2

In each case, if there be no driver, both sums to be awarded to the ploughman.

The persons intending to contend for these Prizes, must give notice in writing, to GORHAM PARSONS, Esq. of Brighton. The competitors will also be considered as agreeing to follow such rules and regulations as may be adopted by the Committee on the subject. The ploughs to be ready to start at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The result of the last Ploughing Matches at Brighton, and the satisfaction expressed by so many of our agricultural brethren, will induce the Society to continue these premiums annually, in connexion with the Cattle Show, as an efficacious means of exciting emulation and improvement in the use and construction of the most important instrument of agriculture.

The trial of Working Oxen is to take place on the first day at 11 o'clock.

Persons intending to offer any species of stock for premiums, are requested to give notice either by letter (post paid) stating the articles, or to make personal application to the Secretary of the Show, [JONATHAN WINNIP, Esq.] Brighton, on or before the 17th day of October, in order that he may enter such notice or application, so that tickets may be ready at 9 o'clock on the 18th. No person will be considered as a competitor, who shall not have given such notice, or made such application for entry, on or before the time above specified.

All articles of manufactures and inventions, must be entered and deposited in the Society's Rooms, on Monday, the 16th of October, and will be examined by the Committees on Tuesday, the 17th, the day before the Cattle Show; and no person but the Trustees shall be admitted to examine them before the Show. The articles so exhibited, must be left till after the Show, for the satisfaction of the public.

The applicants will be held to a rigid compliance with this rule relative to entries as well as the other rules prescribed.

The examination of every species of stock, will take place on the 18th, and the Ploughing Match on the 19th of October.

The Trustees also propose to have the *Sale of Animals and Manufactures on the first day of the Cattle Show*. Besides such animals as may have been offered for Premiums, any others that are considered by them as possessing fine qualities will be admitted for sale. Sales to commence at 12 o'clock precisely. And for all Animals or Manufactures, that are intended to be sold, notice must be given to the Secretary, before 10 o'clock of the 18th. Auctioneers will be provided by the Trustees.

By order of the Trustees,
R. SULLIVAN,
J. PRINCE,
G. PARSONS,
E. H. DERBY, } Committee.

January 1826.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1826.

BREEDS OF CATTLE.

It is not without reluctance that we undertake to discuss a subject, which has divided the opinions of our most eminent agriculturists, and been the cause of some altercation between gentlemen, whom we highly esteem. A sense of duty, and a wish to be useful, however, overcome our disinclination to attempt some statements relative to a topic so much controverted.

There are, we believe, no two individuals in the United States, who have done more to promote the interests of agriculture than Col. PICKERING and Col. POWELL; and there are certainly none for whom we entertain a greater degree of respect, or to whom we should with more regret give any cause of offence. It was, therefore with painful solicitude that we perceived a considerable degree of warmth and asperity mingling with a controversy, in which able and upright men might take opposite sides, without affixing any just imputation on the heads or the arts of their opponents. The disputants are honourable, enlightened and patriotic men; both

have the same important and beneficial end in view; and differ (as it appears to us) but slightly, with regard to the means of carrying their joint aim into effect.

Col. PICKERING prefaces his Essays, by stating, in a note to the Editor of the *New England Farmer*, that "the subject [viz. that of improving our native breed of cattle] is important; and I hope my statements and remarks may contribute to satisfy your readers, that the measure proposed is as practicable as it is important.— Were but two or three farmers, in every township of the state to turn a zealous attention to it, the object in a few years would be accomplished. Whereas half a century, or more, might elapse before a general improvement by foreign crosses would be effected. It remains, too, to be ascertained, whether any other breeds really deserve the preference in New England, to our native race, improved as it may be, and in so much less time than will be possible by means of a small number of imported cattle. At any rate, improvements in both ways may go hand in hand, and be mutually beneficial to both sorts of improvers."*

Col. POWELL in his "Reply to Col. PICKERING on Native Cattle," No. 2, says "Col. PICKERING's objects and mine are the same; we differ in the modes, by which they are to be attained."† It appears that Col. PICKERING would improve our native breeds of cattle principally, if not altogether without foreign crosses; or at least would have other means made use of for that purpose, in concert with improvement, by introducing imported cattle. On the other hand, Col. POWELL would rely, principally, if not altogether on imported cattle as the best and speediest means of improvement. In order then to furnish some rates for judging on this subject we shall inquire, 1. What are the properties of our native, or New England breed of cattle? 2. What are the properties of those imported breeds of cattle, which it is proposed to substitute, wholly, or in part, for our native breeds?

It appears to be allowed by all, who have turned their attention to this branch of rural economy, that the cattle of Massachusetts, are, generally of the Devon breed.‡ It may then be pertinent to ascertain the opinions of the best judges in Great Britain, and in the United States with respect to the Devon breed. We have before us "Lawrence's Treatise on Cattle," published in London, in 1809. This work is often quoted and adverted to by agricultural writers; Rees' Cyclopaedia contains copious extracts from it. We shall, therefore, presume it to be good authority till the contrary is shown. Mr Lawrence in the above mentioned Treatise states the Devons to be one of the original or established species, or breeds of cattle in Britain, as they are found in the beginning of the nineteenth century; and that from the Devons are derived the Hereford, Old Gloucester, Reds and Sussex breeds. The celebrated RED CATTLE or DEVONSHIRE (Mr Lawrence continues, page 30) are thus described in the Annals of Agriculture, No. 172, by Lord Somerville, an exquisite judge, and native and resident of the country in which these cattle are bred. His Lordship first

observes that "to describe the breed not as they might be in imaginary Individuals, but as they are found; it may in general be observed, speaking of this as of all other breeds, that conclusions must not be drawn from the shape and size of the bulls, but from the general quality of their stock. Certain it is, that, individually, handsomer bulls are often to be found in other breeds; and it is as certain that this race of which the whole produce is brought to view stands the confessed favourite among the first, at Smithfield, where prejudice cannot find the way. And in forming an estimate of merit or demerit, the annual produce is to be the object attended to; this in oxen, which for superiority of grain, activity in labour beyond all competition, and what in horses is termed blood, will be found a right criterion in judging of the bulls which got them."

Mr LAWRENCE again observes (page 35) "I have paid the greater attention to this race of cattle in justice to their superior and well grounded claims of antiquity, purity of blood, high form and extensive utility. The red cattle of North Devon and Somerset are doubtless one of our original breeds, and one of those which has preserved most of its primitive form; the excellence of this form for labour is best proved, by the fact, that the fashionable substitution of horses has made no progress in the district of these cattle; by their repute as feeders, and for the superior excellence of their beef, which has been acknowledged for ages. ROBERT BAKEWELL paid them the highest compliment they could possibly receive, by declaring that the Devons could not be improved by any foreign cross."

Notwithstanding the excellence of the Devon breed of cattle (supposed to be the same with the predominant native breed of New England) they do not appear to be faultless. Mr LAWRENCE continues, (page 37) "In my own opinion the present Devons frequently run to too great length of leg, crooked behind, or sickle hammed, and of insufficient general substance. They are also, I think, more apt to be *in-kneed*, that is crooked in the fore legs; a defect analogous to that called sickle hammed in the hunder legs, or as we say of the human animal knock-kneed, than any other reputed race: A demonstration of inveterate negligence in respect of the form of the breeding animal, but which by the old school, would have been attributed to a defect of crossing the breed. By a proper selection of their own stock, they might be bred somewhat more square and substantial, without at all detracting from their delicacy, show of blood, or speed. Their labouring powers might thus be increased, and their quantity of beef, without either debasing its fine qualities, or rendering necessary a larger portion of keep.— These cattle have, generally, for a century past commanded the best price in Smithfield; but of late years the buyers there have shrewdly remarked, that although blood, and fine form are very pleasing to the eye of the gentleman breeder, yet substance and weight are and ever must be the grand objects at market.

"The Devons are the speediest working oxen in England, and will trot well in harness; in point of strength they stand in the fourth or fifth class. They have a greater resemblance to deer than any other breed of cattle. They are rather wide than middle horned, as they are

* *New England Farmer*, vol. III, page 297.

† *New England Farmer*, vol. III, page 393.

‡ See Col. PICKERING'S Essay No. 3, *New England Farmer*, vol. III, page 317, and Col. POWELL'S Reply No. 2, *New England Farmer*, vol. III, page 393.

sometimes called; some however have regular middle horns, that is, neither short nor long, turned upward and backward at the points. As milkers they are so far inferior to both the long and short horns, namely, both in quantity and quality of milk, that they are certainly no object for the regular dairy, however pleasing and convenient they may be in the private family way. Yet they have been formerly used with success at Epping in Essex, in one or two instances; as a balance to which they are universally rejected by the dairies both of their own and the neighbouring counties. It is, however, rather an anomaly, that they do not produce greater quantities of milk, considering their form, the thickness of their skin, and the meagre and milky appearance of many of their heifers; this is doubtless owing to their property of quick feeding. I must, however, take it for granted, that the South Downs, which from known facts, as well as from appearance, have been so much crossed with Norman and Alderney stock have considerable milking properties of which I recommend the trial."

"The best bred North Devons being a hill cattle, are much more hardy and better winterers than could be reasonably predicated of their appearance" (page. 39.)

"The Complete Grazier" the latest English work on Neat Cattle, which we have seen, says, "the specific characters of the Devonshire breed are horns of a middle length, bending upwards; colour light red, with a light dun ring round the eye; thin face; hips wide; and thin skin.—This breed of cattle is most admirably calculated for draught; though rather small in point of size they amply compensate for that defect by their hardness and agility."

It will be seen on an attentive perusal of the above testimonies and authorities that English writers do not exactly coincide in opinion. Had we quoted merely what they have written in favour of the ancient and honourable race of Devons these cattle would appear to stand at the head of their species. "The encomiums of Lord SOMERVILLE "an exquisite judge," &c. and the saying of Mr BAKERELL, perhaps the best judge in England in his time, that "the Devons could not be improved by any foreign cross," might well exalt the horns of any animal bearing those appendages. But this phrase seems to be at least counterbalanced by the assertions of Mr LAWRENCE, that these favourites among herdsmen and cattle dealers are apt to be "knock-kneed" and "sickle-hummed," and by what the Smithfield buyers have "shrewdly remarked," intimating that they are somewhat more genteel than useful. When we are told that the "Devons are the speediest working oxen in England, and will trot well in harness" we are proud of our oxen. But when we read the remainder of the sentence, and learn that "in point of strength they stand in the fourth or fifth class," we are sorry to perceive that in some points they are exceeded. When we are told that the Devons "as milkers are so far inferior to both the long and short horns, namely both in quantity and quality of milk, that they are certainly no objects for the regular dairy," &c. we look a little cowed. And when we learn in the beginning of the next sentence that "they have formerly been used with success at Epping in Essex," &c. we begin to think that there are no cows like our cows. But, as we proceed,

we learn that "they are universally rejected by the dairies of their own and the neighbouring counties," and apprehend that there may be room for improvement in our own dairy stock. It is probable, however, that for short pastures, poor keeping, and negligent husbandmen, the Devons, or native New England breed is to be preferred to the most celebrated of those which have been introduced in England, by modern art, to supply the real or supposed deficiencies of native British Cattle.

(To be continued.)

Congressional Proceedings.

SENATE. FEB. 10.—On motion of Mr Whipple, the War and Navy Departments were called on to give information whether any and what regulations have been adopted for the encouragement of vaccination in the army and navy. The President was also requested to communicate information upon claims for indemnification for slaves &c. submitted to the commissioners appointed under the treaty of Ghent.

FEB. 14.—A bill making appropriations for a survey of a route for a canal between the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico, through Florida, was ordered to be engrossed.—A resolution of the Legislature of Rhode Island relative to appropriating the avails of the sales of public lands for the establishment of an Education Fund, was laid on the table.

HOUSE. FEB. 13.—Mr Crowninshield from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill to provide for the restoration of deserters from foreign vessels within the jurisdiction of the U. S.—The Committee on Commerce was instructed to report information relative to navigation between the Atlantic ports and those of the Gulf of Mexico, &c.—On motion of Mr Everett, the Committee of Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of revising the laws regulating the importation of foreign books.

FEB. 14.—Mr Forsyth laid on the table two resolutions relative to the support of the negroes removed to the coast of Africa, &c.—The Committee on Military Pensions was instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the laws with regard to Revolutionary Pensioners as to allow them to receive their pensions from the date of their applications.—The Speaker laid before the House a communication on the subject of vaccination, shewing that the troops liable to small pox are regularly vaccinated.

Massachusetts Legislature.

SENATE. FEB. 15.—A bill for establishing a Library for the use of the General Court was discussed and laid on the table.—The Senate went into Convention with the House for supplying the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr Lyman, and Wm. Ward was elected.—Mr Baylies from the Committee on the Judiciary, reports that it was inexpedient to make any alterations in the laws on the subject of hawkers and pedlars, which was accepted—Also that it was not expedient to pass the bill respecting paupers, and the bill was rejected.—Several orders were passed for inquiries relative to vacancies in the office of town clerks.—the returns of banks, &c.—The bill to authorize J. Prince and others to build a bridge over the Merrimack was discussed, but no question taken.

FEB. 16.—Resolves allowing further time to grantees of Public Lands in Maine were passed.

FEB. 16.—A bill for the relief of poor debtors passed to be engrossed.

FEB. 21.—In Convention the Hon. Samuel C. Allen was elected to supply the vacancy in the Board of Trustees of Amherst Academy, occasioned by the death of the Hon. Mr Lyman.—The bill for erecting a Free Bridge to South Boston passed to be engrossed.

HOUSE. FEB. 15.—The bill to establish the rate of interest, and to restrain excessive usury passed to be engrossed, and was sent up to the Senate for concurrence.

FEB. 16.—A bill in addition to the act directing the

method of laying out highways passed to be engrossed.—A bill to incorporate the Salem Mill Dam Corporation was read a first time.—So much of the report of the Committee on Banks as grants leave for bills to establish a bank in the towns of Salem, Cambridge, Roxbury, and Leicester was agreed to; and after debate the remainder of the report was postponed indefinitely.

FEB. 18.—This day was principally occupied in business of a local and private nature. The subject of the Earnstable and Buzzard's Bay Canal was discussed and deferred.

FEB. 20.—The Committee on Finances was ordered to report a tax bill for \$75,000.—A report on the expenditures of the State Prison was ordered to be printed.—Gen. Lyman reported the Militia bill from the Senate with amendments, which were accepted, and the bill was read a second time.—Among the bills passed to be enacted were those to incorporate the Sandwich Glass Manufacturing Company; to establish the Wenham Cotton Mill Company; to incorporate the Lynn Printing Company; to incorporate the Roxbury Chemical Manufactory.

FEB. 21.—A Message was received from the Governor with documents relative to opening roads, &c. through the public lands in Maine.



JAMES BLOODGOOD & CO. have for sale at their nursery, at Flushing, on Long Island, near New York.

FRUIT and FOREST TREES,
FLOWERING SHRUBS and PLANTS,
of the most approved sorts.

The proprietors of this Nursery attend personally to the inoculation and engraffing of all their Fruit Trees, and purchasers may rely with confidence, that the Trees they order will prove genuine.

The subscriber, agent of the above nursery, will receive orders for any quantity of trees, plants and shrubs and transmit the same, and the bills may be paid to him on the delivery of the trees in this city, the freight &c. to be paid by the purchaser.

Catalogues will be delivered gratis, and any information respecting the conditions of the trees, &c. imparted on application to him.

Z. COOK, jr.
Boston, Feb. 10, 1826. cp10t 44 State street.

CRUDE ROCK SALT.—The Subscriber has for sale at No. 69 Broad Street, 50 Tons Crude Rock Salt, in large lumps for cattle, or for sheep.

This article deserves the attention of Farmers, both for its economy and utility; being less than half the expense of the common salt, and less liable to waste.

Feb. 24. 2m. F. WILBY.

FRESH SEEDS.—For sale at this Office, Mangel Wurtzel and Sugar Beet seeds, raised this season, by John Prince, Esq. Roxbury. Also a few bushels of genuine Orchard Grass seed, likewise raised by Mr. Prince. Jan. 27.

☞ Farmers will do well to supply themselves soon.

JUST received, and for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, 103 State-street—a few improved VEGETABLE MILLS.

Likewise a few of *Safford's* improved STRAW CUTTERS, with a great variety of Willis', Eastman's, and others.

A few of Mr Pomeroy's SPRING STAPLES, (described in the N. E. Farmer, vol. iv. page 235.)

About 2000 sets of Willis' Patent BLIND SPRINGS of various sizes, calculated to suit every description of Blinds, with hinges to fit. Feb. 10.

ENGLISH POTATOES.—These potatoes are from the English Kidney seed, and have been amply proved to be of excellent quality for family use; possessing above all others raised this season, a superior flavour.—Farmers who are desirous of improving the seed of this most valuable vegetable, in quantity and quality, can have a supply, by calling at the cellar under the church in Chancery Place (near Swaner street) any time during the present and the two following months, and it is hoped they will improve the opportunity.—These potatoes are the same alluded to in page 180 of the New England Farmer. Jan. 20.

MISCELLANIES.

The following curious epitaph was copied by Mr. CARTER, from a pavement in one of the churches in the interior of England :

London bred mee—Westminster fed mee,
 Cambridge sped mee,—my sister wed mee,
 Study taught mee—living sought mee,
 Learning brought mee—Kendal caught mee,
 Labour pressed mee—sickness distressed mee,
 Death oppressed mee—the grave possessed mee
 God first gave mee—Christ did save mee,
 Earth did crave mee—and heaven would have mee.

From the *National Journal*.

Having often heard of the heavy crops that Frederick Wadsworth, Esq. of Edinburgh, Ohio, had raised from the same piece of ground for two successive years, we were induced by curiosity to inquire of that Gentleman, whether the facts had been correctly stated.—Mr W. politely favored us with the following—He stated, that from forty-two acres which had been accurately run by our County Surveyors, he raised in 1824, 1030 bushels of Wheat; and in 1825, 2114 bushels of Corn; 375 bushels of Potatoes; and 5 bushels of Beans. Making in all from 42 acres, in two years, the enormous quantity of 3574 bushels! Who after this will doubt that our soil is prolific or question our skill in cultivation.

A few weeks since, Mr Abraham F. Miller, the head butcher of Walnut township, made a sausage for Abraham Miller, Esq. living on the canal line in Walnut township, which measured 19 yards in length, out of one entire gut, without a single twist or hole in it, except at the ends, and weighed 35 lbs.

A cow, 6 years old, owned by Z. Fitch, Esq. of (Warren Ohio) and fattened wholly upon pumpkins and potatoes, was butchered a few days since, which weighed as follows, Fore quarters 450, Hind quarters 500, Hide 113, Tallow 195; Total, 1,158.

From a *London paper*.

RAIL ROADS.*

The strides which steam is making in the economy of the country, are more gigantic and surprising than those who are domesticated at a distance from its immediate operation, imagine; but the capability and safety with a weight of ninety tons in its train, at the rate of eight miles an hour, having been proved by the opening of the Darlington and Stockton rail road, it becomes our duty to submit a more detailed statement of its powers and advantages, than we believe has yet appeared in print.

The engine will travel over 25 miles 7 times a day, making 175 miles a day's work, with 90 tons, consuming 7 tons of small coals each day, or 42 tons per week; which, at an average cost of 7s. will be 14l. 11s. One man and a boy in constant attendance, supposing the 24 hours equal to 2 days, will be 2 men and 13 boys each day, at 16s. 6d. will add 1. 3s. 6d.—making the total weekly expense 19l. 17s. 6d. The engine will cost 1000—50 wagons 900l. giving 1500l. for the entire set out.

Now, 30 tons will load six boats—each of these boats will be a day in performing 20 miles; therefore, 52 boats, with 52 horses, 52 men, and 52 boys, will be required to execute the transfer of 90 tons 175 miles in one day; each horse will cost weekly one guinea, each man a guinea, and each boy 12s. forming a total weekly charge of 110l. 8s. in lieu of 19l. 17s. 6d. The 52 boats and horses will be worth 10,000l. and requiring a considerably greater amount to keep them in repair; throwing a balance of full 7000l. per annum in favour of every locomotive engine that may be used. How many may eventually be at work it would be difficult to conjecture; but as 49 would be required to work the London, Birmingham and Liverpool and Manchester, and Stockport lines, in all probability not less than 500 would be employed; and as the saving on every five engines would be equal to the interest of one million, the 500 would put the people yearly in possession of a sum as great as the interest of one hundred millions sterling, independent of the advantage of speed, and of the great saving of tonnage, the rail road lines being one-third shorter than the canals in use. Finally, 10,000 persons may be conveyed one mile, or one person 1000 miles, by locomotive engines, at the rate of eight miles an hour, at a cost of something less than five pence.

Old Wewitzer was joking and laughing at rehearsal, instead of minding the business of the scene. Raymond, who was then stage manager, took him to task for this, and said, "Come, Mr Wewitzer, I wish you would pay a little attention."—"Well, Sir," answered Wewitzer, "so I am—I'm paying as little as I can."

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

Winter Grasshoppers.—During the late warm weather, some days of which appeared more like June than January, a gentleman in Warwick, R. I. was walking through his field, when he was surprised by the appearance of multitudes of grasshoppers who sprang up around him, and appeared to be of the size and to possess the animation which he has observed of those insects in the month of June. This fact is stated upon the authority of a gentleman of unquestionable veracity.—*Proc. pap.*

Singular Commerce.—Mr. Prooks, an anatomical teacher in London, has in consequence of the great scarcity and high price of subjects in London, formed a regular contract with the hospital physicians of Paris, to supply him with as many bodies as he may require in his rooms. He is to pay two guineas for each one hundred-hundred, a price very advantageous to both parties, as bodies are worth, in Paris, five francs each, and in London, fourteen or fifteen pounds sterling. The English government feared that, under the pretext of importing subjects for anatomical studies, smuggling might be carried on extensively, but upon the representation and promise of Mr Brooks, that all cases with subjects coming to his address, should be opened at the custom-house, the government consented to allow him to engage in his new branch of commerce duty free.

Boston Medical Intelligence.

Influenza.—Accounts from the South represent the ravages of the disease, known here in a milder form by the name of Influenza, to have been very extensive.—Whole families are prostrated by it and many have died of it. In some of the parishes near Charleston, it has universally prevailed, and has been particularly fatal to the people of color. In one village, we have heard, eight or ten died of the disease in a single day. Languor is scarcely strong enough to represent the distress on some of the plantations, where, white or black, there is not one individual able to help another.

A subscription has been set on foot in Frederick county, Virginia, with a prospect of success, for the purpose of erecting a marble monument to the memory of Gen. Morgan, the distinguished warrior of the Revolution, whose remains lie in the Presbyterian graveyard, Winchester, of which place, or its vicinity, he was a native.—*N. Y. Obs.*

A man froze to death in Montreal on the night of the 31st ult. which was the coldest day experienced for years. Many persons had their faces frozen while walking through the streets. Thermometer 32 degrees below zero.

One hundred and fifteen *Aliens*, residents of the town of Patterson, N. J. a few weeks since, reported themselves and declared their intentions of becoming citizens of the United States agreeably to the acts of Congress, upon that subject.

Spain.—A conspiracy has been discovered at St. Sebastian, in Spain, the extent and objects of which were not fully ascertained, but in which the French garrison was concerned, as a Colonel, Adjutant and Captain of that nation had been arrested. It was believed that their object was to obtain possession of the fortress as a *point d'appui* for an insurrection. Most of the conspirators escaped in the boat of an English vessel which they seized.

Suicide by Rum.—A young man named Andrew T. Evek, was found dead in a field near Boundbrook, N. J. on Thursday last. He had started to go across the fields a short distance, being in a state of intoxication, and had not proceeded far before he fell and froze to death.

James B. Gardiner, recently expelled from the Legislature of Ohio, for promising, when a candidate, to pay half his compensation as a member, into the County Treasury, was immediately re-elected and returned by his constituents. The House of Representatives, however, decided on the 6th inst. by a vote of 43 to 25, that the provision of the constitution under which he was previously expelled, disqualified him from holding the same office for the space of two years.

The wolves have increased in a dreadful manner in Croatia, (a province in the south of Hungary) and pursue the human species as well as cattle. The magistrate sent 400 men against them, armed with muskets, bay-forks, &c. Fifty florins are offered for female wolves, and only one for males. They were long unsuccessful, till they placed some children on an eminence in the wood, and when the wolves approached, some of them were shot by marksmen placed in ambush.

The Fall Blood Short Horned Bull Dishley.

FOR SALE.

HE was imported from England, in the ship Magnet, and arrived in New York, May 15th, 1823—was 3 years old last March—is a beautiful mahogany colour with a few white spots—is a sure calf getter—has earned over 200 dollars a year—calves by him from native cows have been sold for over 100 dollars each.

Pedigree.—He is of the short horned Durham breed, bred by Mr William Smith of Dishley, Leicestershire, England, was got by Lancaster, (who sold at Mr Robert Colling's sale, in the year 1813, for 621 guineas) out of Cherry; Cherry was got by a son of the celebrated Bull Comet, (who sold at Mr C. Colling's sale, the year 1810, for the sum of 1000 guineas,) dam by Morsk; Morsk was got by Favourite, the sire of Comet, Lancaster was got by Wellington, Wellington by Comet, &c. &c. Lancaster's dam Moss Rose out of Red Rose by Favourite—dam by Favourite, grand-dam by Ben, great grand-dam by Coljaube, great-great-grand-dam Binbrook.—For further particulars see Herd Book.

JOHN BURNETT SALL.

Rahway, N. J. Jan. 29. 1826.

Published every Friday, at THREE DOLLARS, per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within *30 days* from the time of subscribing will be entitled to a deduction of FIFTY CENTS.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

FRUIT TREES.

Epping, (N.H.) Feb. 20, 1826.

MR FESSENDEN—As you have, from time to time, given your readers much useful information respecting Fruit Trees, I take the liberty to consult you on this subject. I have already a few trees; and am desirous to add considerably, this spring, to their number—but I have not the means of making a judicious selection. My object therefore in writing, is to request that you would publish in your paper a list, prepared by yourself, or by some skilful horticulturist, of the best Apple, Pear, Cherry, Peach and Plum trees, which are to be had in our nurseries, and are known to flourish in the climate of New-England. I do not ask for good fruit merely, but for the best. This of course implies selection. On looking into the Catalogue, (22d edition) of Prince's Nursery, at Flushing, Long Island, I find the names of 114 kinds of Apples, 107 kinds of Pears, 74 kinds of Peaches, 53 kinds of Cherries, and 48 kinds of Plums. We may suppose all these kinds or varieties to be good,—but which are the best? For the purpose I have in view—the formation of a small but select collection of fruit trees—I am none the wiser for having examined this and other voluminous catalogues. What I want is, the names of six or eight of the best kinds of Apples; as many Pears; four or five of the best peaches; and as many Plums and Cherries. I need hardly say that they should be such as ripen and come in use in succession, so as to cover, as far as possible, the whole circle of the year. Take pears for example—which is the best early summer pear, the best late summer pear? the best early and late autumn pears? and the best early and late winter pears? Here are six pears calculated to last through as many months, or perhaps longer:—the same of apples?—and as far as they extend, of peaches, plums, and cherries?

Such a Catalogue Raisonné as is here requested, formed by some skilful horticulturist, whose name, known to you at least, if not communicated to the public, would give authority to his opinions, and whose decision should be founded, in each case, on his own personal observation and experience, would be of great service to many persons who have not themselves the means of correct information. Such a catalogue might not be an intallible guide, since no man's information or taste is perfect; but it would give us, in each case, if not the very best fruit, at least something very near it—and this would be no small gain.

Your attention to this subject, in season for the approaching spring, is respectfully solicited by
A LOVER OF GOOD FRUIT.

Remarks by the Editor.—We should be happy to give information to the full extent requested by our correspondent, but must confess our inability. Dr THACHER, in the last edition of the American Orchardist, observes that “an accurate technical list of the various sorts of

apples known in the United States, would be considered an acquisition of importance, but their names so derived from such various and capricious causes or incidents, that a correct list cannot be easily accomplished; some have received names descriptive of the fruit, and others are derived from the places where they have been first found, or from the original cultivator. But a serious misfortune is, in several instances the same fruit bears many different names in different places; which subjects the planter to much inconvenience; and it frequently happens that grafts of a supposed new variety are obtained under a different name, which eventually prove to produce the same kind of fruit with which his orchard already abounds.” Dr THACHER gives us a list of 78 varieties of “apples held in most estimation in the United States,” which may be found in the work above quoted. It is not in our power to select six or eight of them, as best adapted to the “small but select collection of fruit trees,” contemplated by our correspondent. This list occupies more than twenty pages of the American Orchardist, and a short description of the properties of each kind of apple inserted in the list is attached to its name. We should hardly feel authorized to copy this catalogue, as it is a copy-right work, and it may be had at Cummings & Hilliard's in this city.

The American Orchardist likewise contains catalogues of pears, peaches, cherries, and plums, brief descriptions of their qualities, and times of ripening.—But tastes differ, and perhaps we should scarcely find any two connoisseurs in fruit, who would coincide in opinion, with regard to forming a catalogue to meet the wishes of a “A Lover of Good Fruit.” We should be happy, however, to receive from practical and scientific cultivators of fruit trees such communications on this subject, as should be deemed most likely to effect that object; and by favouring us with their names, and informing where and of whom the fruit trees which they may recommend, may be obtained, they would greatly enhance the value of the articles which they may be so good as to send us for insertion in the New England Farmer.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SPRING FASTENINGS FOR HORSES.

Dorchester, Feb. 23, 1826.

MR FESSENDEN—Permit me to recommend to you two Spring Fastenings for horses, which I have in use in my stable; one consists of a three inch screw inserted in the lower edge of the front board of the manger, projecting $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch. Across the bottom of the manger is a hard wood spring of 1 ft. in length, extending in front under the end of the screw, thereby preventing the escape of the ring by an upward or horizontal strain, but permitting it to escape free by downward pressure.

The other consists of an iron plate with a stub of suitable size to hold the ring at one end, the other bent into a proper shape for a spring to prevent the escape of the ring in any other direction than by a downward pressure. They may be easily attached to any stall.

The first described may be affixed to any stall

at the sum of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; the second for 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; a cheap insurance on a valuable horse.

The above articles may be found at the Agricultural Establishment, No. 103 State Street
Yours, respectfully,

J. MEARS.

Mr Mears has left two of his Spring Fastenings at the office of the New England Farmer, for the inspection of the public.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Framingham, Feb. 24, 1826.

INFLUENCE OF THE MOON ON VEGETATION, &c.

MR FESSENDEN—In conversing with an intelligent farmer a few days since on the subject of the flowing of sap from trees, I was surprised to learn that the Moon was considered by him as an important agent in this operation of nature. He assured me that he had been in the habit of tapping trees for a number of years, and that he had invariably found the sap unwilling to flow in the old of the Moon. If this is consistent with experience, it certainly ought to be generally known,—as perhaps our farmers have in some cases been discouraged from attending to this branch of domestic economy by bleeding their trees at an improper season of the Moon, when least inclined to yield their sap. I should like extremely well, sir, to know your opinion on this subject, to which it will not at least be unseasonable to call the attention of your readers.

I have another question, sir, which you will allow me to propose to you relative to the subject of sap vessels. According to Mr KNIGHT's theory, explained with approbation by President SMITH in his Introduction to Physiological Botany, republished in Boston by Dr BIGELOW, the sap is carried from the root to the branches and leaves by a set of vessels ranged along the medulla or pith of the plant, which Mr KNIGHT calls the central vessels. Nothing is said directly by Dr SMITH concerning the existence of any other conveyance of the vegetable blood, and the idea of a circulating system is entirely rejected. In a note by Dr BIGELOW (to whose botanical labors in general we are so much indebted,) the practice of girdling trees is spoken of as exemplifying the truth of this theory,* which to my mind affords evidence directly opposite. How can the removal of a circle of bark and alburnum, or outer wood, affect the interior central vessels, through which, according to Mr K. and Dr S. the sap is conveyed? Another set of vessels at least must be supposed connected with the bark and alburnum;—but even then the difficulty is not altogether removed, as the central vessels still exist, and might be supposed sufficient for the supply of sap and life to the plant.

INVESTIGATOR.

Remarks by the Editor.—With regard to the moon's influence on the flowing of sap, we must confess our ignorance, and till better informed, we shall doubt whether that planet has any agency in that operation.

* Chap. VIII, page 31, Boston edition, Smith's Botany.

We have, however, frequently observed that the sap from the sugar maple flows with most freedom when a frosty night is succeeded by a fair day, either calm or the wind northerly or westerly. It is well known to all makers of maple sugar, that when the nights are at a temperature above the freezing point, the days succeeding yield little or no juice from the maple. And we have known maple sap flow freely for an hour or two in the morning; and a slight breeze springing up from the south east, or any point south of north east and south-west, would stop the flux of the sap almost instantaneously. We do not pretend to understand the philosophy of this, but so it is. We took however no note of the moon, not suspecting that planet of any interference in the case. We do not say that the moon has not the influence alleged, but we must have better evidence before we can affirm it as a fact established.

While on the subject of the moon's influence on the flux of maple sap, it may not be amiss to take notice of some other alleged interferences of that planet with the processes of vegetation. Mr Loudon in his Encyclopedia of Gardening, published in London, 1824, says "Meager, Mascal, Worlidge, and the authors who preceded them, regulate the performance of horticultural operations by the age of the moon. Turnips or onions, according to these authors, sown when the moon is full, will not bulb, but send out flower stalks; and fruit trees, planted or grafted at that season, will have their period of grafting greatly retarded. A weak tree is to be pruned in the increase and a strong tree in the wane of the moon. Quintinye seems to have been the first to oppose this doctrine in France, and through Evelyn's translation in his *Complete Gardener*, he seems to have overturned it also in England. "I solemnly declare" he says, "that after a diligent observation of the moon's changes for thirty years together and an enquiry whether they had any influence in gardening, the affirmative of which has been so long established among us, I perceived it was no weightier than old wives' tales, and that it had been advanced by inexperienced gardeners. I have therefore followed what appeared more reasonable, and rejected what was otherwise: in short graft in what time of the moon you please, if your grafts be good, and grafted on a proper stock; provided you do it like an artist, you will be sure to succeed. In the same manner sow what sorts of grain you please in any quarter of the moon. I'll answer for your success, the first and last day of the moon being equally favourable."

With regard to "the subject of sap vessels," we shall give a brief exposition of what we believe to be the modern theory of the circulation of fluids in vegetables. The sap vessels pervade the alburnum or sap wood.—The nutritious fluids imbibed from the soil by the radical fibres, after, perhaps undergoing some change equivalent to digestion in the body of the root, ascend in the state of sap along the stem or trunk into the leaves, by means of those sap vessels. In the leaves the sap exposed to the action of heat, light and air. Much of the watery part of its composition evaporates by perspiration from the leaves. A portion, however, of the sap or blood of the vegetable descends along the inner layer of the bark. That part which returns from the leaf is impregnated with carbon, [coaly or woody matter] attracted from the atmosphere, and yields its carbon to the body of the plant, thus forming a new and outside layer to the alburnum or sap wood.

The peculiar secretions, by which one plant differs in taste, smell and medical qualities from another are first evolved in the leaves, though, perhaps, perfected

in the bark and wood. There originate the acid or alkaline, mucilaginous or resinous, acid or aromatic, saccharine or bitter principles. A portion of the sap is carried to the flower and fruits, and undergoes no less remarkable changes, for purposes destined to be accomplished there; but is not returned from thence, as from the leaves, in order to answer any further end.

Writers are not agreed respecting the cause of the ascent of sap. Some suppose that the vessels in which it rises are a series of little pumps furnished with valves. The air enclosed in these being rarified by heat, escapes in part, and the sap, or fluid immediately below is introduced by the pressure of the atmosphere, as in what is called a suction pump. Others attribute this effect to what they call the principle of vitality in the vegetable, &c. &c. The circulation of sap, according to the above theory is said to have been ascertained by experiments made by Dr Darwin, Mr Knight and others, who by introducing twigs of various vegetables into water coloured with logwood, madder, &c. were able to trace the motions of the fluid, and to deduce therefrom something like the principles we have attempted to explain. In short, according to these and other modern writers on the physiology of vegetation, all the sap of vegetables ascends along the outside layer of the wood; and that part of said sap which is not wrought into leaves, flowers or fruit, or is not evaporated in the perspiration of the leaves, &c. descends along the inside layer of the bark, and by its secretions forms a new layer of alburnum. If you stop up or destroy the channels by which the sap ascends or those by which it descends, by girdling or other means you destroy the vegetable. We have not read *Smith's Botany*, quoted by "Investigator," but mean to read it, and if we find anything new on this abstruse subject, we may, perhaps, give some further remarks on what we are somewhat tempted to call the *nutriphysic of vegetation*.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BREEDS OF CATTLE.

Wilmington, (Ms.) Feb. 27, 1826.

MR FESSENDEN—I have read with pleasure the several Letters written by the Hon. TIMOTHY PICKERING, published in your paper on the subject of the improvement of our breeds of Cattle,—and also the reply to the same by JOHN HARR POWELL, Esq—as published in your paper, and in a pamphlet; and must confess that I have not the ability to discover either in their object or opinions difference which could have been made a just ground for a controversy between those gentlemen. If I have rightly understood the purport of what those gentlemen have written, they both agree that the cattle now common among us are much inferior to the present improved breeds in England, and in some other parts of Europe—and that the object of both, was to impress on the minds of us farmers the great importance of our immediately turning our attention to the improvement of our stocks of cattle. It also appeared to be the joint opinion of those gentlemen that the present improved breeds in England and elsewhere, had been produced by a judicious selection,—crossing the breeds, and by the superior good management, for a century past, of the breeders of cattle in those countries, who being gentlemen of ample fortunes, and first rate talents, have by discovering and putting in practice the best mode of management produced the present highly improved race.

Those gentlemen, when recommending to us farmers, what they deemed the best means by which we might obtain this desirable object, have indeed differed in the modes they have recommended. The one (Mr PICKERING) advises us to take the same steps the successful Breeders of cattle in England have taken—and by a judicious selection, &c. to improve our breed of cattle. While the other (Mr POWELL) advises us to procure the finest of the present improved breeds from England or elsewhere—as the best way of gaining this object.

I have not used the term native cattle, as I am yet to be informed if we have any native cattle in this country, except the buffalo or bison—very few of which, if any, are to be found among us. Attempts have been made to improve our breed of cattle by introducing these wild bulls among them, but without any advantage having been derived thereby. The cattle now most common in this country are a mixed breed from the cattle our forefathers brought with them, or imported from the several countries from which they originated—and which (I believe) were of as good a breed as was then common in those countries; and from which breeds has been produced in those countries the present highly improved race. If I am correct in this description of our present breed of cattle, it follows of course that Mr PICKERING'S theory is true—that a breed of cattle may be produced from our present breed equal to the present highly improved breed in any of those countries from which ours originated; or it must be confessed (a confession I am very unwilling should be made) that we American Farmers cannot accomplish, with the same means, what has been accomplished by the farmers in other countries. Yet, notwithstanding, I fully believe with Mr PICKERING that our present breed of cattle is capable of being improved to a degree equal to the highest improved race in any country. I also fully believe with Mr POWELL that the most expeditious way to accomplish this object, would be to introduce into our country the finest cattle of the highest improved breeds, as by so doing, we at once come in possession of the best breed of cattle that those countries from whence we receive them have been able, with the best possible management for a century past to produce.

I am sensible that objections may be made to either of the modes recommended by these gentlemen. To Mr PICKERING it may be said—it will require a great length of time in the way you have proposed, to produce a breed of cattle equal to the highest improved breeds in England. And that we are unwilling to be half a century in the rear of any nation in improvements. To Mr POWELL it may (with truth) be said by the major part of us farmers, the expense of importing these fine cattle exceeds our ability to meet, and we cannot improve our stocks of cattle in this way. It might also further be said—if the finest cattle in the world were to be imported in sufficient numbers, and distributed gratis among all the farmers in North America—if those cattle were managed in the same injudicious manner, and fed in the same scanty and negligent way that our cattle generally now are, they would soon degenerate—fer, if by the most judicious and best possible management the present improved race has been produced; it must I believe naturally fol-

low, that the neglect of that good management must produce a direct retrograde march to the point of improvement started from.

To clear ourselves from these objections and difficulties, we farmers have only to combine the modes recommended by these gentlemen—all of us to follow Mr. Pickens's advice in the management of our cattle—and all of us (who have the pecuniary ability) to follow Mr. Powell's advice, and introduce among our best selected cattle, the finest of the highest improved breeds from other countries. If we do this, I am confident, that in a very short term of time our country will exhibit as fine stocks of cattle as any country can produce. And we shall have just cause to feel ourselves much indebted to these gentlemen, for their salutary and timely advice, and for their disinterested and valuable exertions in the promotion of the most important interest of our country—AGRICULTURE.

Yours, &c. W. B. Jr.

From the New Bedford Mercury.

VAPOUR BATHS.

Messrs. Editors.—Seeing in your paper a notice of a meeting, called for the purpose of establishing public Warm Baths in this town, I beg leave, through the same medium, to suggest to the public spirited individuals, engaged in this laudable undertaking, the expediency of adding to their establishment, *that most valuable remedy* for half the complaints that afflict mankind, a Vapour Bath.

This safe, expeditious, and agreeable method of procuring copious perspiration, has been for several years increasingly resorted to by the inhabitants of Europe, and it is beginning to take its proper place in the medical treatment of patients in this country. Vapour Baths are established in New-York and Philadelphia, and their beneficial effects are becoming daily more known to the public; numerous and wonderful cures have been made by them, of rheumatic affections, and of various cases of lameness, which had been of long standing and had resisted all other treatment; whilst in the early stages of a cold, they are an infallible remedy, preventing many long sicknesses and seated fevers. If these effects were produced by any new Patent Medicine, the public prints would teem with its praises; a volume would be filled with the history of its cures; but, because these results are obtained, by the very simple application of steam to the surface of the body, the excellence of the remedy is overlooked, and people continue to dose themselves with nauseous drugs, and keep their beds, in the very uncomfortable predicament of *taking a sweat*, when a surer, safer, and far more agreeable remedy, is within their reach.

If the most complicated and expensive machinery were requisite for the establishment of Vapour Baths, they would still be thought desirable by those who know their value; but, as they require only a very simple and cheap apparatus, can the enlightened inhabitants of this town, who are already awakened to the utility of public Baths, refuse themselves and their fellow-citizens so important a means of health and comfort?

Vapour Baths require less space, less labour,

less attendance, and fewer fixtures than any other kind of baths. Those in New-York are called Medicated Vapour Baths, because the steam passed through a box of herbs, which give it an agreeable perfume: and if this addition has no other claim to usefulness, it may be a piece of quackery that is absolutely necessary, to induce the *over-wise* of this day, to suffer themselves to be cured by so simple a thing as steam or vapour.

The following is a description of the Vapour Baths, now in use in New-York, which I had immediately from a person who was saved, by their timely use, from all the usual effects of a sudden and violent attack of fever. He was shewn into a common sized parlour, furnished with a carpet, chairs, and two large folding screens; in the fire-place was a small iron stove, with an open grate in front: to the top of this stove was attached a small, strong, copper boiler, and from this boiler two small tubes conveyed the steam to each side of the fire-place, where stood two Vapour Baths. These are nothing more than a light wooden frame, with white cotton hangings that enclose on every side, and at the top, a chair on which the patient sits.—This chair stands on a long, flat, tin box that contains the herbs, the cover of which is perforated and through which the steam passes from the boiler into the cotton enclosure. A foot-stool keeps the feet of the patient from being incommoded by the heat of the tin box. The patient undresses and seats himself on the chair, completely enclosed by the cotton hangings; the vapour is then gradually let in; a thermometer hangs within the cotton walls of his bath, and he reports from time to time the height of the mercury to the attendant. The temperature is gradually raised to ninety or an hundred degrees, without any unpleasant feeling to the patient, who commonly perspires so profusely as to feel sufficiently cool. Warm towels are banded him, with which he is requested to rub himself, and the perspiration is thus kept up for half an hour or longer, according to the nature of the case, and during that time it is usual for all the symptoms of a cold to disappear.—My informant said he entered the bath with a sore throat, pain in his back and limbs, headache and flushed countenance, oppressed breathing and quick pulse, and before he had been in many minutes, all these symptoms left him, and he felt like a well man. As it was late in the evening when he took the bath, he *rode* there and back, and went directly into a warm bed; but when it is taken in the day time there is no danger in walking home after it, if the patient is warmly clothed, and waits till his skin is free from all dampness.

Two Baths can, with equal convenience, be given at once, as the same fire and attendance answers for both, and the folding screens divide the room conveniently, for each patient to be private in dressing and undressing. The warmth of the room and the great heat of the steam prevent the cotton hangings from becoming perceptibly damp, and very simple contrivances enable the attendant to let off the steam by a waste pipe, or to apply it to the patient at pleasure.

Goethe, in his eightieth year has just published a new edition of his *Werter*, which was fifty years ago the most popular work in Germany!

From the American Farmer.

SCIENTIFIC MEMORANDA—APPLICABLE TO RURAL ECONOMY.

On Preserving Fruit Trees from Frost.

M. Bienenbush, of Leignitz, in Silesia, has improved on the plan some years since announced, of saving fruit trees from the effects of late frosts. He takes ropes made of straw or hemp, with which he envelopes the trees, the ends of the ropes being put into, and reaching the bottom of a vessel filled with spring water. A single vessel suffices for many trees, by winding the same rope, or many united ropes, around all of them, and placing the two ends in the vessel. The vessel should be four or five yards distant from the trees, taking care that the branches do not touch the ice upon the surface of the water. This singular preservative has been proved in in Prussia, Poland, and other places, with success, and is recommended particularly for apricots, which, blossoming early, are more exposed to injury. See *Bibliothèque Physico-Economique*, 1819.

Burnt Clay.

The British Society for the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce, awarded, in 1819, their gold medal to the Rev. Edward Cartwright, for his experiments on the efficacy of burnt clay as a manure. The experiments were made with soot, at the rate of 50 bushels the acre, and wood ashes, at the rate of 100 bushels the acre. Burnt clay was used at the rate of 20 cart loads (20 bushels each,) to the acre. The whole was applied as top-dressings to a cold, wet, tenacious clay, a soil of all others most likely to be benefited by the mechanical operation of burnt clay.

Much depends on the economy of burning the clay. The reverend experimenter states, that the burning of his cost 1*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* (\$5.00) for 85 loads. A trench is dug (having sufficient fall to take off the water,) 20 feet in length, 3 deep and 3 wide. At the upper end of the trench, and resting on its sides, a brick arch is turned, 9 or 10 feet long, having openings for letting the fire through to the clay. These openings are made by leaving out half a brick at proper intervals. In the front of the arch is a small wall two bricks thick, which has its foundation in the bottom of the trench. This wall, which is two feet wider than the arch, rises about a foot above it, through which there is a mouth to the arch about two feet wide. The whole erection requires about 5 or 600 bricks, and no lime, except for the front wall. The arch will be best laid in loam or puddle of any kind.—The lumps of clay are laid hollow upon this arch, that the fire may draw through freely.—When the pile is about two feet thick upon the arch, the fire is lighted of faggots, and a sod wall made round the kiln, which may extend 2 feet wider than the arch, and 3 or 4 high. As the ignition proceeds, fresh clay is added by degrees, until the heap is between four or five ft. high, and is burnt through, when the fire is suffered to go out. See *Rep. of Arts, 2d series, vol. 36.*

It is worthy of remark, that in Great Britain, the clergy take an active part in agricultural improvement, and that they form a large portion of the agricultural writers and experimentalists. They thus render themselves doubly useful to society.

From the *Mass. Agric. Repos.* vol. vi. page 366.

ON ORCHARD GRASS.

Jamaica Plains, 23th May, 1821.

DEAR SIR.—Knowing your exertions and success in the *Soiling System*, and having lately read the enclosed piece on the subject of *Orchard Grass*, which appears so admirably calculated to assist in that object, induces me to send it to you for publication in the Repository.

I have cultivated this grass for several years past, at the recommendation of a respectable clergyman in Connecticut, and have been much satisfied with it, if cut for hay before it gets too ripe, but have thought it came up very scattering, considering the quantity of seed sown, (never less than two bushels per acre, and of my own raising). This year, however, on reading the enclosed paper, I prepared the seed as therein directed, and put two bushels on an acre, with ten pounds red clover seed, and it has come up, as freely and as thick as my *Herds* or *Timothy Grass*. It was sown on barley, with *Bennett's* broad cast machine, at the rate of one acre in less than one hour.

Very respectfully yours,

JOHN PRINCE.

Hon. Josiah Quincy.

[From the *Farmer's Magazine* for August, 1815.]

In a letter from Mr. WM. FALLA, Seedsman, Newcastle, to SIR JOHN SINCLAIR,—on *Cocksfoot Grass*, (*Dactylis Glomerata*), or, in America, *Orchard Grass*.

On the subject of *Cocksfoot Grass*, I beg leave to make the following observations, which I find I cannot do so well in the way of answers to your queries, as in the manner I adopt. I have for many years dealt in the seed of this grass, with which, till the year 1813, I supplied myself from dealers in London. That year, and the season of 1814, I purchased it, to a considerable extent, of persons who collected it in this part of the country; but not having been able to induce many agriculturists here to make trial of it, the greatest part of the seed has been sent into other neighbourhoods. The results of the few trials that have been made here, have not been favourable; not from any fault in the seed, nor unsuitableness of the ground it has been sown upon; but from its having been sown among corn, generally wheat, and from the seed not having been properly prepared previous to sowing; without which, particularly should dry weather happen after sowing, generally speaking, it will not vegetate. It should be sown on well cleaned naked ground, with or without clover, and if the land can be got ready, in the month of March; if not, any favourable time in April will do; previous to which, the seed should be laid on a barn or other floor, and moistened by water out of the nose of a watering pot, turning it over frequently, and increasing the moisture, if necessary, for at least 48 hours, being careful that no heat takes place. By this time the seed will be well swelled, and the radicle ready to strike; and in this state it should be sown, (the ground having been previously harrowed with a light seed harrow), and then brushed in by some means as what is called a brush harrow, which is made here by winding thorns through a gate, and the gate laid and drawn horizontally over the land;

and finally rolled. The quantity of seed sown per acre has generally been two bushels; which is quite enough, if a few pounds of clover seed are sown with it; but if it is sown alone, perhaps two and a half or three bushels may be necessary; at any rate it will be safer. I sowed an acre this spring, which has succeeded in the most satisfactory manner; while some of my customers, with the same seed, but sown with wheat, and without the recommended preparation, have totally failed. I sold upwards of 20 bushels of *cocksfoot* grass seed, in 1812, to George Gibson, Esq. of Stagshaw-house, which I presume, for the want of proper management, (although he is a very judicious and enlightened agriculturist) totally failed. He was in consequence, very much dissatisfied, supposing the seed in fault. He having made a serious and second complaint respecting it in the following spring, and my clerk having been so fortunate as to find a sample that had been kept of the seed sent to Mr Gibson, I sowed a little of it on a single square yard of my nursery ground; and tho' one year old, it grew most charmingly. I am thus particular respecting this sample-yard, because I made it the means of what I think a very interesting experiment. It was sown, as I recollect, in the month of March, on ground that was light, and in tolerable good order, but that had had no manure put on it for several years. The grass was not cut, nor in any way disturbed, that year, as I hoped to have had an opportunity of showing it to Mr Gibson; indeed I had no intention of making any other use of it. But in the spring of 1811, it had so abundant and beautiful an appearance, that I was, on the 30th of April, (a dry day,) induced to cut and weigh its produce, which I found 16 pounds, amounting to the astonishing quantity of *thirty-four and an half tons* per acre! and that at a period when any other green article, fit for soiling, was not above two or three inches long. I cut it again the 21th June, and obtained 3 lbs.; and again the 10th of September, when I had 10 lbs. (both dry days;) making a total, from the three cuttings, of 34 pounds, equal to *seventy-three tons* per acre.

I observe that wonderful accounts are given of the value of this grass, as used in Norfolk, for sheep pasture, of the truth of which I have not a doubt; but, whatever may be the extent of its value for that purpose, there certainly has been no article yet recommended or used, at all comparable to it for early soiling, the time of all others when such an article is particularly wanted. I must observe, that where *cocksfoot* is intended for early soiling, it should not be cut or eaten, the autumn before, later than, I think, the 1st September. In the year it is sown, I do not recommend its being cut or eaten at all.

SWEET POTATO.

Although, in the northern States, it may not be advantageous to cultivate this vegetable for any other purpose than as a culinary root, yet as such, it deserves the attention of every farmer and gardener. It is a cheap and delicious article of food, and will be so considered generally, when it shall have been made use of.—As it requires a little different mode of culture from the common potato, the one most generally adopted in the western States, is subjoined.

A piece of land that has been previously tilled, and of a rich soil, is selected. After a deep and thorough ploughing, it is thrown into ridges of about one foot in height, and four or five asunder. If the soil is not sufficiently rich, manure is placed in these ridges. The seed is planted along the top, about a foot distant one from another, and covered with soil similar to common potatoes. Nothing more is necessary than to keep the weeds down, and, when large enough, to hull them up at several different hoeings. In this climate, it would be well to plant as early as the first or second week in May, if the season will admit. These potatoes when first taken from the ground are much less palatable than after laying in the sun a day or two, or in some dry place. They ought to be dug soon after the vines are killed by the frost, and the surface thoroughly dried, before putting them into the cellar, which should be occasionally opened during the mild days of autumn.—They keep best in a dry and cool one, and in small heaps. A few square rods of ground managed in the above manner would yield a large supply of this vegetable for family use.

Massachusetts Yeoman.

HORSES.

When your horses discharge water plentifully from the mouth, (which some suppose to be in consequence of their feeding on the latter growth of grass,) it is proposed to give 2 spoonfuls of fine salt and half a spoonful of fine powdered rosin daily, for 3 or 4 days; then desist for a day or two; and repeat it at intervals for a short time. An observing friend who is willing to do good and to communicate it, remarks "the benefit experienced from using the above method, has been sufficient to authorize its recommendation to further trial."—*Ohio paper.*

BROOM CORN.

Broom corn is raised in Morris County, in N. J. in large quantities, and 500,000 corn brooms are annually made, which when sold at \$5 per hundred, yield a clear profit on the labour bestowed, of \$25 per acre, to those who are thus employed. Forty bushels of seed, is the average produce of an acre which equals oats in value, as an article of food for cattle or horses.

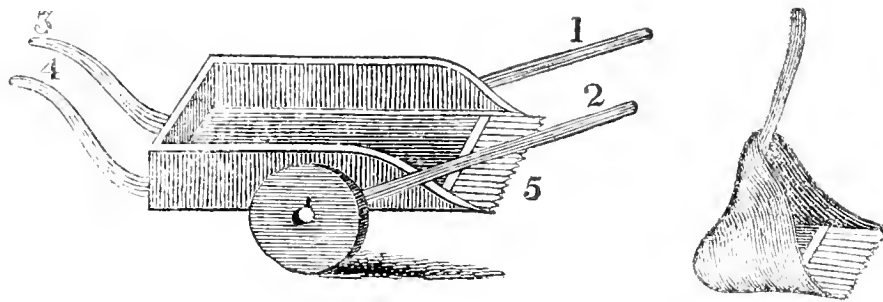
SAXON SHEEP.

We have seen specimens of the fleeces of 167 Saxon Sheep imported by Captain Chandler, in the brig Samuel, from Bremen. The wool is of extreme fineness and beauty, and our manufacturers and farmers may well consider the breed as a valuable acquisition. We understand that the sheep have not suffered by the voyage, although the vessel experienced much severe weather.—*Daily Adv.*

CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL.

The prospect of a speedy completion of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal, is very gratifying. In October last only about 600 men were employed on this work, but they have since been increased at a great rate, and the total force now engaged on the whole line of the canal is upwards of 2500. Obstacles which appeared at first to many to be insurmountable, have been overcome, or are vanishing before the powerful exertions of the present spirited contractors and their labourers.—*Del. pap.*

MACHINES FOR GATHERING CLOVER HEADS.



DIMENSIONS.

1, 2.—The shafts, 4 feet 4 inches long, and three feet asunder.

3, 4.—The handles, 3 feet long, and 20 inches apart.

5.—The fingers, or teeth, thirteen inches long.

The wheels are sixteen inches in diameter.

This machine is drawn by one horse, and guided by a man or boy; it simply consists of an open box, about 4 feet square at the bottom, and about three in height, on three sides; to the fore part, which is open, fingers are fixed, similar to those of a cradle, about 3 feet in length, and so near as to break off the heads from the clover-stocks between them, which are thrown back into the box as the horse advances. The box is fixed on an axle-tree, supported by two small wheels, two feet in diameter; two handles are fixed to the hinder part, by means of which the driver, while he manages the horse, raises or lowers the fingers of the machine, so as to take off all the heads of the grass; and, as often as the box is filled with them, they are thrown out, and the horse goes on as before.

The second instrument is called a *cradle*, and is made of an oak board, 18 inches in length and 10 in breadth. The fore-part of it, to the length of 9 inches, is sawed into fingers; a handle is inserted behind, inclined towards them, and a cloth put round the back part of the board, which is cut somewhat circular, and raised on the handle; this collects the heads or tops of the grass, and prevents them from scattering, as they are struck off by the cradle, which may be made of different sizes; being smaller in proportion for women and children, who, by means of it, may likewise collect large quantities. Mr. L'HOMMEDIU says, as soon as the clover is mown, it should be immediately raked into small heaps, and exposed about three weeks in the field, to promote the decay of the husk, as otherwise it will be difficult to obtain the seed. These heaps should be occasionally turned, especially during wet weather. It may, however, be easily ascertained, whether the husks are sufficiently rotten, or dry, by rubbing the heads or tops between the hands: when that is effected, they should be housed, and the seed threshed out when convenient, and cleared with a wire riddle.

Upon the subject of collecting clover seed, Mr. L'HOMMEDIU observes further; by sowing three or four pounds of seed to the acre, on light loamy soils, which yield eight or ten bushels of wheat or rye per acre, the clover will not be profitable to mow, but standing thin on

the ground, the heads will be well filled with seed. The fields are to be kept up next year, till the seed is collected, by the machine represented above. On rich lands, no seed comes with the first crop, but the second crop being shorter and thinner, is commonly well seeded. Sometimes, indeed, considerable quantities of seed are gathered from the first crop, on land where wheat has been cut the same year: the stubble preventing the clover from growing too thick to produce seed. If the land be rich, and it is intended to sow the first crop, and collect seed from the second, eight lbs. are not too much for one acre.

The above implements and remarks are taken from Transactions of the New York Agricultural Society. The machines were invented by Mr. L'HOMMEDIU of Brookhaven, Suffolk County, New York.

From the Essex Register.

GRAFTED FRUIT.

We are sorry to see an erroneous opinion prevailing among our horticulturists, that the best varieties of our grafted fruit are on the decay. It is believed that the health and duration of the grafts, depend upon the age and health of the parent stock. This theory originated in England a few years since, and was first announced by Thomas Andros Knight, Esq. For some years past, says Mr. Henry Phillips, it has been stated by several ingenious writers, that many of our best varieties of apples could no longer be cultivated with success; that by length of time they have become degenerated and worn out. Mr. Knight, the President of the Horticultural Society, seems to have been the first who gave birth to this idea. He says, in his *Pomona Herefordiensis*, that those apples which have been long cultivated are on the decay. The Red-streak and the Golden Pippin can no longer be propagated with advantage. The fruit, like the parent tree, is affected by the debilitated old age of the variety." Again he says, in his *Treatise on the Culture of the Apple and Pear*, p. 6, "The Moil, and its successful rival the Red Streak, with the Must and Golden Pippin, are in the last stage of decay; and the Stirce and Fox-whelp are hastening rapidly after them." "It is much to be regretted," says Speechly "that this apparently visionary notion of the extinction of certain kinds of apples should have been promulgated by authors of respectability, since the mistake will, for a time at least, be productive of certain ill consequences."

The author of the work we are quoting from, says, "Having observed among the apples in Co-

vent Garden market, in 1819, a great quantity of the real golden pippin in a perfect state, the author was induced to make particular inquiries respecting this fruit; and has received satisfactory accounts from all quarters, that these trees are fast recovering from a disease, or *canker*, which appears to have been brought on by a succession of unpropitious seasons, but that the summer of 1818 and the following year have greatly improved them." The author continued his inquiries still further, and waited on some gentlemen who are well known in all parts of the world, for their practical knowledge in the cultivation of apples, and they were uniformly of opinion, that the "apparent decay of some trees was owing to the unfavourable springs we have had for several years."

This decay of the apple in England, was similar to the decay of our peach trees in Massachusetts a few years ago. It will be recollected that about 1814 we had a succession of wet and cold seasons, which seemed to complete the destruction of many of our peach trees. The succession of warm seasons, and particularly the last, restored that valuable tree to us in all its strength and vigour.

The theory of Mr. Knight, announced as it was from such high authority, created an alarm among horticulturists, and this opinion has got hold among us. We know that some of our most enlightened farmers labour under this erroneous notion, which is actually influencing their practice to the neglect of the good old varieties of apples, and a laborious search after new varieties equally good, to supply the place of the old fruit.

From our own observation, we are persuaded that the theory of Mr. Knight is entirely unfounded. We can show some very thriving trees, of the *old fashioned Pearmain*, in a bearing state. The name of this fruit has been known in Salem above a hundred years. It was an old and well known fruit a century ago, and the modern trees have not decayed with the parent tree, but are as flourishing as we could desire, and promise to live an hundred years longer.

We can show also a number of trees of the Ribston pippin, in a most flourishing condition, and bearing every year; and yet, according to the theory, these trees ought to have been on the decay, by *sympathy* with the parent tree.—"The Ribston pippin is a native of Ribston Park, Yorkshire. Hargrave, in his history of Knaresborough, p. 216, says 'This place is remarkable for the produce of a delicious apple, called the Ribston pippin. The original tree was raised from a pippin brought from France, from which tree such numbers have been propagated, that they are now to be met with in almost every orchard in this and many other countries.' The old tree is yet standing, and in the year 1787 produced six bushels of apples." Mr. Knight would have us believe, and if his theory be true, we must believe, that when this old tree decays, every other tree throughout other countries will decay also.

We are not confined in our observations to the apple alone. In noticing the history of the China or Sweet Orange tree, and its introduction into Europe, Mr. Phillips remarks, "The China, or Sweet Orange, with which this country [England] is so amply supplied, and at such moderate prices, that all classes of society enjoy them

as perfectly as if they had been indigenous to the climate, were not known to the ancient Europeans. They were first brought into Europe by Juan de Castro, a celebrated Portuguese warrior, who made them a present to the Conde Mellor, the king of Portugal's prime minister, who was only able to raise one plant from a great number that were brought to Europe.— This tree, which was planted in 1518, is the parent tree from which all the European orange trees of this sort were produced, and is said to be now alive at Lisbon, in the garden of Count St. Laurent. It would be a most deplorable fact, if all the china orange trees throughout Europe depended on the decay of this tree. We have seen the beautiful groves of orange trees in the King's and Queen's gardens in Lisbon, but they were certainly not in decay, but on the contrary, in a high state of vigour and production.

We have just eaten a pear from the old Endicott tree. This tree is said to have been imported from England by the governor nearly 200 years ago. It is now in a state of decay. About 3 years since we procured a scion from that tree, which grew vigorously. Last year we gathered four bushels of pears from it, and this year about half that quantity. There are no signs of decay to be seen on the graft; but so far from any such appearance, the whole tree, which is now large, affords a striking example of health, and strength, and vigour.

We could multiply instances to prove the fact, that the continuation of a tree by grafting does not depend upon the health or decay of the parent stock. We have before us the works of Quotinye, printed in 1719. John Lawrence, 1716, and Cox; and could select many more facts to prove the fallacy of Knight's theory.— We refer to the winter *Bon Cretien*—"this is justly preferred before all others, being of great antiquity." Now, upon looking at Cox, we shall find that our pear of the same name is precisely the same fruit. But our trees are not in decay, which should certainly be the case, if Knight's theory be true.

We presume no one will deny that the propagation of trees and shrubs from cuttings, is in effect the same as their propagation by scions inserted in the body of another stock. The mulberry tree is propagated in this manner, so are figs, and currants, and gooseberries; and yet the new plants are not dependent on the tree or shrub from which they were taken.— They start off into a new system of being, and thrive or decay, according to the favourable or unfavourable circumstances in which they are placed.

We should be happy to receive the opinion of some other scientific heart, if it exists, on this subject.— EDITOR.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1826.

We are obliged, this week, to defer the remarks on Breeds of Cattle.—some remarks on the Vine, from a respected correspondent, were received too late for this week.—several other communications are on hand.

An extensive dealer in wool, in Oneida county, N. Y. would feel obliged to any gentleman who will furnish, through the columns of the New England Farmer, an accurate list of the principal Woollen Manufactories in New England.

TRANSPLANTING FRUIT TREES.

BY THE EDITOR.

The ground should be well prepared before the trees are taken up, so that the trees may remain but a short time out of the earth. Dig away the earth about the roots of the tree you wish to transplant, that you may have access to their several parts to cut them off. If they are torn out of the ground without care, the roots will be broken and bruised to the damage of the trees. Prune the roots and the heads in such manner as to give a proper proportion between them. If you have but little root, it will be expedient to leave but a small top, and *vice versa*. All the small fibres are to be cut off as near to the place from whence they are produced, as may be, excepting, perhaps, when they are to be replanted immediately after they are taken up. But it will require great care to plant them in such a manner as not to distort or entangle the fibrous roots, which, if done, will be worse for the plant than if they were cut off. Then prune off all the bruised or broken roots, all such as are irregular and cross each other, and all down-right roots, especially in fruit trees.

The following directions on this subject are by Mr. Mansfield, an English writer. "Describe a circle about five or six feet diameter for the hole. If the ground be in grass, remove the sward in shallow spits, placing the sods on one side of the hole; the best of the loose mould placed by itself on another side, and the dead earth from the bottom of the hole, in another heap. The depth of the holes should be regulated by the sub-soil. Where this is cold and retentive, the holes should not be made much deeper than the cultivated soil. To go lower is to form a receptacle for the water, which by standing among the roots is very injurious to the plants. On the contrary, in a dry, light soil, the holes should be made considerably deeper; as well to obtain a degree of coolness and moisture, as to be able to establish the plants firmly in the soil. In soils of a middle quality, the hole should be of such depth, that when the sods are thrown to the bottom of it, the plant will stand at the same depth in the orchard as it did in the nursery. Each hole, therefore, should be of a depth adapted to the particular root planted in it. The holes ought, however, for various reasons, to be made previous to the day of planting. If the season of planting be spring, and the ground and the weather be dry, the holes should be watered the evening before the day of planting, by throwing two or three pails of water into each, a new but eligible practice. In planting, the sods should be thrown to the bottom of the hole, chopt with the spade, and covered with some of the finest of the mould.

If the hole be so deep, that with this advantage the bottom will not be raised high enough for the plant, some of the worst of the mould should be returned before the sod is thrown down. The bottom of the hole being raised to the proper height and adjusted, the lowest tier of roots is to be spread out upon it; drawing them out horizontally and spreading them in different directions, drawing out with the hand the rootlets and fibres which severally belong to them, spreading them out as a feather, pressing them evenly into the soil, and covering them by hand with some of the finest of the mould; the other tiers or roots are then to be spread out in the

same manner. Great care is then to be taken to work the mould well in by hand, that no hollowiness be left: to prevent which the mould is to be trodden hard with the foot. The remainder of the mould should be raised into a hillock around the stem, for the triple use of affording coolness, moisture, and stability to the plant. A little dish should be made on the top of the hillock, and from the rim of this the slope should be gentle to the circumference of the hole, where the broken ground should sink some few inches below the level of the orchard.

All this detail may be deemed unnecessary; by those, I mean, who have been accustomed to bury the roots of plants in the grave digger's manner; but I can recommend every part of it to those who wish to insure success from my own practice. Plants which have been transplanted in the manner here recommended, whose heads have been judiciously lessened, and which have been planted in the manner here described, seldom require any other stay than their own roots. If, however, the stems be tall, and the roots few and short, they should be supported in the usual manner with stakes, or rather in the following manner, which is at once simple, strong and most agreeable to the eye. Take a large post, and slit it with a saw, and place the parts flat way with their faces to the plant, one on each side of it, and two feet apart, and nail your rails upon the edges of the posts.

In the Mass. Agric. Repository, vol. iv. No. 1, the Hon. JONAS WELLS of Dorchester relates two instances of cultivating apple trees successfully in unfavourable situations. In the one, a low piece of strong stony land was taken. "As it was rather flat, it was ploughed in strips or dug in spaces about four feet square. As it was necessary to plough a furrow between each row, the mode of ploughing in strips was found the best; as by turning the furrow towards the tree the land was better drained. Besides raising the ground a little from the surrounding soil, half a buck load of loam was added, to raise the ground on which the tree was set. After this was done the strips or squares, as the case might be, were appropriated to the culture of potatoes and garden vegetables. In a few places only, the trees failed from the insufficiency of the drain. But by opening the drain and raising the ground by half a buck load of loam, I found, on setting out a new tree that it flourished equally with the rest. This orchard now in eight years is a most valuable one, and most of the trees would give half a barrel of apples. From this and other circumstances which have fallen within my observation, it appears that low land, if strong soil and well drained, will give a fine orchard, and probably sooner than any other."

Mr. WELLS likewise succeeded in cultivating apple trees in a soil quite the reverse of the above-mentioned. He says, "the object was to have an orchard on a particular spot, where the soil was thin and light upon a plain or flat. The holes were dug four feet over. The two upper strata of black and yellow loam were placed aside the tree. After this, about two inches in depth of the gravelly, or poorer earth was taken out and carted off, and a horse cart load of stones upset into the hole; upon these, a part of the upper stratum, or some dirt from the side of the road was scattered so as to fill up the interstices; since which the spots near the trees have been cultivated by planting four hills of potatoes

round each tree. The result has been tolerably favourable with all; but the trees having stones placed at the roots have exceedingly outstripped the others. The dimensions of the first experiment—a rich, low, black, stony soil, drained—were at the expiration of 8 years, 15 to 17 inches in circumference, 1 foot from the ground. This may be considered (the trees being small when set out) as a growth of about two inches a year. The growth in the second experiment, for 6 years, was 12 to 14 inches, in the holes in which stones were put, 1 foot from the ground. Where no stones were put, 9 inches was the growth. It will thus be perceived, that the vegetation was most powerful under circumstances by nature least favourable. If then, thus much can be done to counteract such disadvantages, it surely offers encouragement to our efforts, and leads us to hope, that not only in this, but other objects, they may be beneficially extended."

A practical farmer of our acquaintance observed that he had for many years been accustomed in transplanting apple trees, into a light soil, to place about the roots of each tree, together with the mould about a bushel of small stones, the size of an ordinary apple, or somewhat less, in order to give stability to the soil, and prevent the loosening of the roots by the wind; and found that by making use of those means, he could cultivate apple trees with success, in a soil where otherwise they would not flourish.—Perhaps placing a part of the stones about and among the roots may be better than laying the whole at the bottom; as they will thus keep the young tree more firm in its position. The stones at the bottom however would doubtless prove useful by preventing the root from penetrating too far down into the subsoil, which is often cold and sour, and apt to cause the trees to become mossy, and otherwise diseased.

Mr Forsyth says in transplanting trees, especially large ones, I consider it to be of great consequence, that they be placed in the same position, (that is, having the same parts facing the same points of compass) as formerly. If you take notice, when a tree is cut down, you will find that three parts in four of the growth are on the north side.

Congressional Proceedings.

SENATE. FEB. 20. Mr Hayne from the select committee, reported a bill to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy, which was ordered to be printed.

FEB. 23. A bill to authorize the subscription by the United States, for one thousand shares in the Louisville and Portland Canal Company, was reported.

HOUSE. FEB. 17. A bill from the Senate on the subject of the Grand Florida canal was reported without amendment, and referred to a committee of the whole House.—A resolution was agreed to for inquiring into the expediency of allowing settlements to be made in the public lands near to the lead mines on Fever river in the state of Illinois, for agricultural purposes.

FEB. 20. Several resolutions were offered relative to amendments of the Constitution of the United States. The committee of Ways and Means was instructed to report on the expediency of so reorganizing the Treasury department, as to designate some particular officer, whose duty it shall be, under the direction of the Head of the Department, to superintend the collection of the Duties of Import and Tonnage, &c.

FEB. 22. Mr Cooke from the committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill for the preservation and civiliza-

tion of the Indian tribes in the United States, of which three thousand copies were ordered to be printed.

A resolution passed relative to protecting our Commerce, to the Empire of the Brazils, and to the Republic of Buenos Ayres.

Massachusetts Legislature.

SENATE. FEB. 22. The bill to incorporate James Prince and others for the purpose of erecting a bridge over the Merrimac, passed to be engrossed.—A bill from the other House to repeal those parts of the law which require the re-inspection of Best and Pork imported from and inspected in other states, was taken up, debated on and has since passed both Houses to be enacted.—The report relative to a new bridge over Charles river was referred to the next session.—Hon. Mr Mills, from the committee on roads, made a detailed report on the subject of Rail Ways, accompanied by sundry resolves to authorize the executive to appoint commissioners, and an engineer to make surveys of several routes for Rail Ways, from the capital to different parts of the state, and for appropriating \$300 to defray the expense. Mr Mills remarked that this able report was from the pen of Mr Calhoun, of Springfield, a member of the other House. The resolves were passed without debate or division.—The bill relating to Usury was debated with much earnestness and ability, passed to be engrossed, and was sent to the House for concurrence.

FEB. 23. A bill relative to the liabilities of Stockholders in Manufacturing Companies, passed to be engrossed. The bill relating to Merchants and Factors was debated and ordered to lie on the table.

FEB. 24. The report of Mr Mills on Canals and Rail Ways was accepted, and 5000 dollars appropriated to prosecute surveys, &c.—A proposition from the House to strike out a clause in a bill which provides for expenses of the celebration of the anniversary of American Independence by the executive, was debated, and the Senate voted not to concur with the House.

FEB. 25. A number of bills were passed among which was one to abolish the punishment of whipping.

HOUSE. FEB. 22. The bill to establish the Massachusetts Seminary of Practical Arts and Sciences, was, after an animated debate, recommitted to commissioners for further investigation.—The committee on Finance reported the resolve making appropriations for the Quarter Master General's Department, with an amendment, which was adopted, and the resolve returned to the Senate. The amendment strikes out the appropriation for the annual collection, given by the executive in the State House, on the anniversary of the Independence of the United States. The appropriation for this object was \$600.

FEB. 23. The bill to establish the rate of interest, &c. as amended by the Senate, passed in concurrence to be engrossed. A bill to apportion and assess a tax of \$75,000 passed to be engrossed, and was sent to the Senate.—A substitute for the bill before the House on the subject of Lottery Tickets, offered by Mr Cushing was a voted. This bill is sent to authorize the sale of Tickets of other states, by vendors duly licensed by the Executive.

Two resolves were submitted by Mr Sedgwick, making it the duty of Selectmen of the towns of this Commonwealth to make returns to the Secretary of State of the number of schools and academies in their respective towns, and the usual number of scholars in them, &c. which were adopted.

FEB. 25.—Mr Webster from the Committee on public lands in Maine, reported resolutions from the Senate with an amendment to strike out the appropriation of \$4000 for the completion of the survey of the lands of the disputed territory, &c. which was agreed to.

FEB. 28. The resolve passed to make an annual appropriation of \$600 for the celebration of the anniversary of American Independence.

A New work on Greece, is expected to be published in England soon, which promises a faithful picture of that interesting country, in relation both to its political condition and characteristic traits of the people. The work will contain the journals of several distinguished individuals who have been connected with the political and military relations of that country.

Indian Story done.—I recollect very well an Indian called Prayo, who was accused at Pomassqui of having stolen the mule which he had brought from the valley to the eastward of Quilo, laden with fruit. At the moment the accusation was laid before the Alcalde, the Indian threw his poncho or mantle over the head of the mule, and he desired the challenger to say of which eye his mule was blind? He answered, of the left.—Then, said the Indian, taking off the poncho, this mule cannot be yours, because it is blind of neither?

The stockton firm only carry any first carriage, and especially powers included, for one half only per ton per mile.

ENGLISH POTATOES.—These potatoes are from the English Kidney soil, and have been amply proved to be of excellent quality for family use; possessing above all others raised this season, a superior flavour.—Farmers who are desirous of improving the seed of this most valuable vegetable, in quantity and quality, can have a supply, by calling at the cellar under the church in Chancery Place (near Summer street) any time during the present and the two following months, and it is hoped they will improve the opportunity.—These potatoes are the same alluded to in page 190 of the New England Farmer. tf Jan. 26.

Dr. HULL'S Patent Cresses, (of which an account may be found in the N. E. Farmer of Feb. 4.) constantly for sale by E. WIGHT, Druggist and Apothecary—Bilk-street.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.

[Collected every Thursday evening.]

		FROM	TO
		D. C. D.	C.
APPLES, best,	bb	3 50	4 00
ASHES, pot, 1st sort, - - -	ton.	104 00	105 00
pearl do. - - - - -		110 00	112 00
BEANS, white, - - - - -	bush	1 75	
BLEEF, moss, 200 lbs. new, -	bb.	9 75	
cargo, No 1, new, - - -		8 50	
" No 2, new, - - - - -		7 00	
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1, new,	lb.		17
CHEESE, new mill, - - - - -		7	9
skimed milk, - - - - -		3	4
FLAX - - - - -		10	11
FLAX SEED - - - - -	bush	95	1 00
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St	bb.	6 00	
Gorham, - - - - -		6 00	
Rye, best, - - - - -			
GRAIN, Rye - - - - -	bush		30
Corn - - - - -			30
Barley - - - - -		78	
Oats - - - - -			48
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort, new, -	lb.		10
HOPS, No 1, inspection - - -		22	25
LIME, - - - - -	cask		98
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.		85
PLASTER PARIS, retails at	ton.	4 50	4 75
PORK, Bone Middlings, new,	bb.	14 50	
navy, mess, do. - - - - -		13 00	
Cargo, No 1, do. - - - - -		12 50	
STEDS, Herd's Grass, - - - -	bush	1 75	
Clover - - - - -	lb.	6	7
WOOL, Merino, full blood, wash		50	75
do do unwashed		27	37
do 3-4 washed		35	45
do 1-2 do		30	35
Native - - - - -		23	33
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		48	52
do Spinning, 1st sort		36	42

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces, - - - - -	lb.	9	11
PORK, fresh, best pieces, - -		6	7
" whole hogs, - - - - -		5	6
VEAL, - - - - -		4	9
MUTTON, - - - - -		5	8
POULTRY, - - - - -		6	8
BUTTER, keg & tub, - - - -		16	20
lump, best, - - - - -		20	22
EGGS, - - - - -			20
MEAL, Rye, retail, - - - - -	bush		30
Indian, do. - - - - -			36
POTATOES, - - - - -		40	50
CIDER, liquor, - - - - -	bb.	2 75	3 00

MISCELLANIES.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Aphorisms.—Talents and virtue, good heads and good hearts, will be generally found to go together; for an enlarged intellect will be aware, that, according to the vulgar adage of honesty being the best policy, amiability is the surest happiness, since we cannot impart without receiving pleasure.

Many writers have considered crime such a gross error in calculation as to amount to madness; certain it is, that he who is the most virtuous, is the best consulter of his own interest: while he is at the same time affording the finest evidence of his superior understanding. Nor is there anything selfish in this feeling: "For *thy* self love and social are the same," and no man can be accused of egotism, who becomes a blessing to himself by bestowing blessings upon others.

Down to the minutest divisions of human occupation, it will be found that the men, whose pursuits bring them in contact with inanimate nature, enjoy their avocations much more than those who are conversant with humanity, and all the modifications of the social and moral system. Champfort observes that the writers on physics, natural history, physiology, and chemistry, have been generally men of a mild, even, and happy temperament; while on the contrary, the writers on politics, legislation, and even morals, commonly exhibited a melancholy and fretful spirit. Nothing more simple; the former studied nature, the others society. One class contemplates the works of the great Being, the other fixes its observation upon the works of man: the results must be different.

Agriculture, the primitive and natural business of man, is the most healthful, both for body and mind; it places us as it were, in daily contact with the Deity by our unceasing experience of his superintending love, connects earth with heaven, and brings religion home to our business and bosoms. Cincinnatus felt this when he made such haste to beat the Volscians that he might hurry back to the plough.

Gardening which exalts man into a species of creator, is a recreation fraught with all soothing and sweet delight; and it is pleasing to reflect that some of the most eminent persons of antiquity are associated with its cultivation. Appian gave his name to a particular apple, Lucullus to a cherry, and Manlius to a pear. When Dioclesian was pressed to resume the supreme authority, which he had abdicated, he exclaimed—"Ah! if Maximilian could see the cabbages which I have cultivated in my garden at Salona, he would speak to me no more of empire."

Tolling of Bells.—"There are dying as well as dead people in the world, and sick people who will die if they are not encouraged. What must be the effect of this mortal note unceasingly reiterated in their ears? Who would set a whining fellow at a sick man's door, to repeat to him all day long, "Your neighbour's dead—your neighbour's dead?" But you say, "it is to remind the hearty, and not the sick, that we sound,

and the few must give way to the many." Good! it delights me to hear you say so; but in this particular instance allow me to think you are mistaken. I differ from a belfry with hesitation. Triple bob-majors, are things before which it becomes a philosophic inquirer to be modest. But have we not memorandums enough to this good end? Have we not coughs, colds, fevers, plethoras, deaths of all sorts occurring round us, old faces, church-yards, accidents infinite, books, muskets, wars, apothecaries, kings? Is not the whole nation swallowed up in grief when a Minister dies? Does not even a royal old lady die now and then? You remind the sick and the dying too forcibly; but you are much mistaken if you think the healthy regard your importunity of advice in any other light than that of a considerable nuisance.—It would be useful to know how many deaths are hastened by a bell; at least, how many recoveries are retarded.—There are sensitive persons, not otherwise in ill health, who find it difficult to hear the sounds without tears. What must they feel on a sick bed!—*New Monthly Mag.*

When the Petition from Yorkshire, in the year 1782, that Petition which so essentially contributed to the termination of the American war, was presented to the English House of Commons by Sir George Saville; the patriotic senator, by way of impressing upon the House the magnitude of the document, laid the skins down in the lobby, and taking the engrossed sheet in his hand, he walked up to the chair, dragging the folds of the Petition after him, when addressing himself to the Speaker, he said, "Here, sir, is the *beginning* of the Petition from my constituents; where the *end* of it is I cannot exactly inform you—probably it may be yet in Yorkshire."

Puns do not deserve the reproaches heaped upon them: they enliven society; and we have heard of hundreds of them in company where no pocket was ever picked. In a party chiefly of medical gentlemen, discussing the power of animals to communicate hydrophobia, it was asserted that the infection had even been communicated by a duck. Many inferences were made from this fact, till an extra-professional visitor observed, that the strongest lesson he could draw from it was to "beware of *Quacks*."

Soon after Mr Winnington deserted the Tories, and had made a strong speech on the other side, Sir John Cotton was abusing him to Sir Robert Walpole, and said,—"that young dog promised he would always stand by us." Sir Robert replied, "I advise my young men never to use *always*." "Yet," said Cotton, stammering, "you yourself are very apt to make use of *all-way*."—Walpole's Secret Memoirs.

It is said that after the loss of the battle of Blenheim, an English captive telling a French officer that they had been very near taking the Duke prisoner, the Frenchman replied, "We took care of that; he does us more service at the head of your army."—*Ibid.*

Burke, being asked for a motto to a publication, in which the subject of discussion was the Use of Man, jocosely replied,

"The proper study of mankind is man."

Attention to decorum is one of the greatest bulwarks to female virtue.

The National Intelligencer has been recently enlarged to a most unbounded and gigantic size, and is large enough for a floor carpet, if its merits, more ample than the sheet, did not entitle it to a high place in the library of the politician. Curiosity induced us to compare the amount of printing on its enormous pages with the same aggregate when spread over the modern editions of popular works. Taking the volume of Irving's Tales of a Traveller, with its board margin, its fair blank pages, its huge type, and leaded lines, as the standard of our estimate, we arrived at the following result:—The amount of composition contained in each newspaper, is equal to *two hundred and twenty-one* of the octavo pages in that book. The price of the newspaper is less than *four cents*; the cost of the same amount of printing in the work we have mentioned, is *one dollar and eighty-four cents*; a computation showing the reasonable charge at which the periodical publications of our country are furnished.—*National Egi.*



JAMES BLOODGOOD & CO. have for sale at their nursery, at Flushing, on Long Island, near New York,

FRUIT and FOREST TREES,
FLOWERING SHRUBS and PLANTS,
of the most approved sorts.

The proprietors of this Nursery attend personally to the inoculation and engrafting of all their Fruit Trees, and purchasers may rely with confidence, that the Trees they order will prove genuine.

The subscriber, agent of the above nursery, will receive orders for any quantity of trees, plants and shrubs and transmit the same, and the bills may be paid to him on the delivery of the trees in this city, the freight &c. to be paid by the purchaser.

Catalogues will be delivered gratis, and any information respecting the condition of the trees, &c. imparted on application to him. Z. COOK, jr.
Boston, Feb. 10, 1836. ep10t 44 State street.

CRUDE ROCK SALT.—The Subscriber has for sale at No. 69 Broad Street,
50 Tons Crude Rock Salt,—in large lumps for cattle, or for sheep.

This article deserves the attention of Farmers, both for its economy and utility; being less than half the expense of the common salt, and less liable to waste.
Feb. 24. 3m. F. WILBY.

JUST received, and for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, 103 State-street—a few improved VEGETABLE MILLS.

Likewise a few of Safford's improved STRAW CUTTERS, with a great variety of Willis', Eastman's, and others.

A few of Mr Pomeroy's SPRING STAPLES, (described in the N. E. Farmer, vol. iv. page 225.)

About 2000 sets of Willis' Patent BLIND SPRINGS of various sizes, calculated to suit every description of Blinds, with hinges to fit. Feb. 10.

FRESH SEEDS.—For sale at this Office, Mangrel Wurtzel and Sugar Beet seeds, raised this season, by John Prince, Esq. Roxbury. Also a few bushels of genuine Orchard Grass seed, likewise raised by Mr. Prince. Jan. 27.

Farmers will do well to supply themselves soon.

Published every Friday, at THREE DOLLARS, per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within *sixty days* from the time of subscribing will be entitled to a deduction of FIFTY CENTS.

Gentlemen who procure *five* responsible subscribers, are entitled to a *sixth* volume gratis.

New subscribers can be furnished with the preceding numbers of the current volume.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at the corner of Congress and Lindall Streets, Boston.—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. IV.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1826.

No. 33.

PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING AGRICULTURE.

Stated Meeting, February 21st—Adjourned Meeting, February 23d, 1826.—DR. MEASE, Vice President in the chair.

The following communications were read:

I.—A Report from the Committee of the Society, appointed to receive applications and award premiums, from the fund established by John Scott.

The following premiums have been awarded.

1. To Samuel Goodwin, for an ingenious front door lock—twenty dollars.

2. To Dr. James S. Ewing, for a screw-cock hydrant—a medal and twenty dollars.

3. To Coleman Sellers, for a simple and effectual cupping instrument—a medal and twenty dollars.

4. To Thomas Barnitt, for a press to force out the extra quantity of tar used in the manufacture of cordage—a medal and twenty dollars.

5. To Isaac Conard of Lampeter Township, Lancaster County, Penna. for a simple and effectual barrow to plant Indian corn—a medal and twenty dollars.

6. To George Harper, for two Mills, one for potatoes and one for seeds—ten dollars.

7. To William Shotwell, New York, for an easy weeder for garden walks—five dollars.

8. To Robert Welford and James H. Deas, for an improved plane, with frictionless metal rollers, for planing floors—a medal and twenty dollars.

9. To Daniel Neill, for a vertical printing press—a medal and twenty dollars.

10. To James Gardette, dentist, for three great improvements in his profession, now in general use in Europe and the United States; and for a simple lever instrument for the more easy and expeditious extraction of teeth and stumps of teeth—a medal and twenty dollars.

11. To Jonathan Nicholls, of Providence, Rhode Island, for a portable carriage spring seat—a medal and twenty dollars.

12. To John Meer, for a razor strap—a medal and twenty dollars.

13. To Mrs. Frances Jones, for an improvement in making patent lint—twenty dollars.

14. To Benjamin Freymouth for a very ingenious chamber alarm bell, which can be attached to a watch—a medal and five dollars.

15. To John C. Jenckes, of Providence, Rhode Island, for an apparatus to enable persons with fractured limbs, to be moved in their positions in bed, and to be raised up, without injury to the limb—a medal and twenty dollars.

All the foregoing inventions are in use.

II.—A letter to the chairman from W. J. Miller, Esq. of Philadelphia county, on the culture of Rape, dated, February 20, 1826. Mr. Miller found that a crop of wheat, on ground which had previously borne a crop of rape, was one of the best he ever had, and that the burthen of grasses, viz: wheat, clover, timothy and orchard, sown upon the wheat, and cut last season was greater than any he had hitherto. On the 23d July, 1824, he sowed twenty acres of corn

ground at the last harrowing, with rape seed—on the 25th Sept. when the corn was cut off, the rape covered the whole surface; in many places the plants were two feet high. A six acre field furnished pasture for 200 ewes and lambs, above two weeks; 14 acres were left until the 25th December, and afforded the ewes fine succulent pasture, till the time they commenced lambing, when they were put on hay, and at noon a good feed was given them, of the yellow Aberdeen turnip and Mangel Wurtzel, with which he has succeeded better, than with the Ruta Baga.

Besides the value of rape for sheep, Mr. Miller thinks that no green crop can be so profitably employed either for soiling or pasturing milk cows. He says, Mr Curwen, of Cumberland, England, speaks in the highest terms of it in his report; increasing the quantity of milk, without imparting any disagreeable flavour to it. Ploughed in green, Mr M. supposes, rape would be superior, as a manure, to any plant used in that way. Mr Wm. Phillips, the neighbour of Mr Miller, has six acres of Rape, sown last September, for seed. It is now quite green, notwithstanding the late severe frost.—The value of the rape seed oil for greasing wool, and of the cake for fattening cattle, was mentioned in the report of the Society's meeting, in January.—These important facts will doubtless be appreciated by our farmers.

III. A letter from Dr. Hatfield Smith, of N. J. with a sample of cotton which he procured at Arica in Peru. The trees from which he took the cotton, were of great size. The dimensions of one, were rather more than seven inches in diameter, and upwards of fourteen feet in height. It was covered with flowers and pods, in various states of maturity. The trees grew within a quarter of a mile of the sea shore.—Those which grew further up the valley were not so bushy. The seeds are black, and part from the wool easily. The staple of the cotton, is about the length of the green seed or upland cotton of the United States, but coarser.

The salutary effects of the proximity of the sea on the Arica cotton plant, will not surprise the planters of the Southern United States, who know the connexion between the fine quality of the silky black seed or Sea Island cotton, and a salt atmosphere. Their experience coincides with that of the planters of Demerara. (Bolingbroke's Voyage) and with the reports from Africa, (3d Report of African Institution) and yet Koster says, that in the Brazils "the opinion is very general that the cotton plant will not thrive in the neighbourhood of the coast," and asks, "might not the Sea Island seed be sent for, and a trial of it be made?" He is ignorant of the fact, that the Sea Island cotton seed was originally received from Pernambuco, as stated in a former report of a meeting of this Society.

The Publishing Committee announced the publication of the fifth volume of the Society's Memoirs, by Mr Small.—*National Gazette.*

The cotton and woolen manufactures of the United States are already estimated at 12,000,000 dollars per annum.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

THE VINE.

County of Norfolk, March 1, 1826.

MR FESSENDEN—I observe in the Daily Advertiser of this day, that Vines of various sorts of Grapes are offered for sale at the Horticultural Nursery in Brooklyn, (Long Island)—said to be of rare sorts, and many of them quite new in this country. The advertisement states that "several boxes of the Vine" had proposed to the gardener to offer *sons*, (by which we suppose he means cuttings or layers,) for subscription—and he says that "all the sorts named will ripen perfectly in any situation, either in town or country."

The sorts mentioned are generally known to me, but there are some whose names are new, such as *Yellow Chasselas*, *Black Chasselas*, *Black Chasselas*, and *Red Chasselas*. It is also new to me that the Muscat Grapes will ripen in every situation in the open air. I have tried Muscats of various kinds in very warm situations out of doors, for ten years past, but have not been able to bring them to maturity without the aid of glass. All the Chasselas will ripen out of doors; that is to say, the three sorts with which I am acquainted, viz. the Golden Chasselas, which is the earliest; the Fontambour, which resembles it, in this, as well as its other excellent properties; and the Common Chasselas, which is the most valuable fruit of France. This last is the most prolific and certain, although not so early as the others.

If the person who makes this advertisement is not mistaken in his facts (as I think he is) the selection is a good one; but I should prefer waiting until I had tested the fact of Muscat grapes coming to maturity in the *open ground*, before I made much of a plantation of this variety; for it's a heart breaking thing to tear a vine out of the ground after it has got into a bearing state, even if the fruit don't ripen perfectly, as I very well know by experience; and I think it much more for the interest of the cultivator to plant such fruits only as he can be sure of:—it is cruel, Mr Editor, after waiting three or four years to get your plant into a bearing state, to be reduced to the alternative of suffering the fruit to perish on the vines, or to root up the budding that you have been nursing, and dressing, and training for years, under the fond hope that it would eventually pay you tenfold for all the labour and pains you have bestowed upon it!—Yet I apprehend that all those who buy vines of the Muscat variety to plant in the open ground in this climate, will find themselves in this predicament. A LOVER OF THE VINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

FRUIT TREES.

Milton, March 8, 1826.

MR FESSENDEN—I observed in the last number of the New England Farmer, a wish for a catalogue of the best fruit of the different kinds

suitable to this part of the country. The following is a list of what I can recommend, and should be happy to furnish from my nursery:

When fit for use.

APPLES.—Large Early Harvest, June & July.
Large Early Bough, July and August.
Hightop Sweeting, August.
Large Fall Pippin, Sept. and Oct.
Roxbury Russeting, Nov. to June.
Rhode Island Greening, Nov. to March.
Baldwin Apple, Nov. to May.
Golden Russeting, Nov. to April.
Seaver Sweeting, Nov. to April.

PEARS.—Jargonelle, July and August.
Skinless, August.
Chaumontelle, July.
Seckle, August to Nov.
Saint Michael, October.
Poir D'Auch, Dec. to April.
Saint Germain, Dec. to April.
Royal Winter, Dec. to April.

PEACHES.—Early Ann, July.
Red Rare Ripe, August.
Yellow Rare Ripe, August.
Noblesse, September.
Old Mixon, Sept. to Oct.
Lemon Cling-stone, Sept. to Oct.

CHERRIES.—May Duke, May.
American Heart, June.
Black Heart, June.
Ronald's Large Black Heart, } June to July.
Remington's White Heart, August.

NECTARINES. } Red Roman Nectarines are
} great bearers, excellent fruit.

PLUMS. } I can give no information respecting
} Plum trees, as I cannot find any that
} will bear well in my orchard, except
} the old fashioned Horse Plum.

Yours, truly,

NATH. DAVENPORT.

N. B. Any person wishing to be furnished with any of the above trees, of large size and thrifty stalks, can be supplied on fair terms, by leaving their orders at the New England Farmer office. Trees delivered in Boston free of expense;—to be paid for when delivered.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

FRUIT TREES.

Providence, March 4, 1826.

MR FESSENDEN.—I would recommend to "A Lover of Good Fruit," through the medium of your paper, the six following kinds of the Pear, ripening in succession, as they are named, from August to January, viz. the *Jargonelle*, *Epagne*, *St Michael*, *Seckle*, *St Germain*, and *Franc-Real*. The best of these is the *Seckle*.—a native fruit.

The eight following apples, viz.—the *Large Early Bough*, *Red and Green Sweeting*, *Autumn Bough*, *Fall Pippin*, *Esopus Spitzenburgh*, *Baldwin Apple*, *Rhode Island Greening*, and *Green Newtown Pippin*. They are all of American origin, excepting the first and third. The *Baldwin* apple is perhaps the best, and although Dr Turner has spoken well of it in his *American Orchardist*, he has not given it sufficient praise.

The following varieties of the Peach I think entitled to a preference, the *Yellow Rare Ripe*, *Large Early* or *York Rare Ripe*, *Royal George*, *Kennedy's Carolina*, *Red Check* *McLacaton*, and

the *Lemon*. The *Heath* peach will not ripen in New England only in very favourable seasons.

My selection of Cherries would be the *Fraser's Black Tartarian*, *Ronald's Black Heart*, and the *Yellow Spanish*.

Of Plums I should recommend the *Bolmer's Washington* and the *Flushing Gage*.

These embrace about the number wanted by your correspondent, although many valuable kinds might be named nearly as good. Correct engravings of the natural size and shape of a greater part of the above, and particular descriptions of their properties are contained in the valuable work on Fruit Trees, by Wm. Coxe Esq. of New Jersey; and they may all be procured from the Nursery of Mr Prince at Flushing, "whose word," Mr Cobbett says, "every body knows may be safely relied on."

The new varieties of T.A. Knight, Esq. which have been introduced into this country, cannot be obtained from our Nurseries very extensively 'till the years 1827 and '28.

The next edition of Mr Prince's Catalogue will embrace some new French and English sorts, including those of Mr Knight, which will be charged at *one dollar* for each tree.

I would also remark that in selecting for the table or for market, the early Peaches, the autumn Pears, and the winter Apples will be found to be the best and most profitable.

Your obedient servant,

ADAMS FOSTER.

ADDRESS.

Delivered before the Worcester Agricultural Society Oct. 12, 1825, by GEORGE A. TUTTS, Esq.

Mr. President, Trustees, and Gentlemen of the Worcester County Agricultural Society—

Another year has passed away, and we are again assembled to celebrate the holiday of the Farmer and Manufacturer. The duty of addressing you upon the objects of our meeting, has been assigned to one, who, but for the expected favour of an indulgent audience, would have shrunk from the attempt. Although the subject, which the occasion suggests, is not uninteresting, yet, to make it either instructing or amusing, by any reflections of his own, exceeds his humble powers. The field, in which he is called upon to labor, has been too long cultivated by others, whose skilful industry and success have left little room for improvement to a novice like him. It must, therefore, be beyond his expectations to harvest even as rich a crop as those who have preceded him.

To be convinced of the importance of the art of agriculture, as well as that of Manufactures, we need no labored argument or persuasive eloquence. Man, without them, is a barbarian: a roaming savage, clothed in the skins of beasts little less wild than himself, and deriving, from the spontaneous fruits of nature, but a scanty and precarious subsistence. The foot of civilization never rested where these arts are neglected; and scarce any thing like political society can exist without them. Well might the King of Persia feel his dependence upon the husbandman, and declare, that his subsistence, as well as that of his people, depended upon the labor of their hands. Without their labors, the power and splendor of royalty itself vanishes; there would be none to pay tribute, none to admire the diadem that encircles its brow.

In the most ancient days, the art of husbandry was not only practised, but religiously revered. In the refined ages of Rome and Greece it was encouraged by sages, and its charms and its beauties celebrated by the orator and sung by the poet. The people of Rome excelled no less in this, than in the other arts of civilized life; and the Roman conquests, instead of desolating the earth, seldom failed of improving the social condition of those whom they subdued. Whenever the power of the Roman arms was felt, there the arts, necessary to promote the comfort and happiness of man, were diffused. But the northern barbarians who overran the Roman empire, not only despised the refinements of their enemies, but trampled with contempt upon all the improvements, which the power of Rome had spread over Europe; and in that long succeeding period, during which the European world was enveloped in moral and intellectual darkness, the art of agriculture, as well as many of the other useful arts, was suffered to slumber in neglect.

It was long since our ancestors first emigrated to this country, that the subject of Agriculture began to excite any considerable attention in the European world. It is, indeed, but a few years, since it first became in Great Britain, the land of our forefathers, a matter of studious reflection and scientific investigation; and even there, no systematic efforts were made for its improvement, till after the establishment of our independence. Individuals of genius and learning had attempted to enlighten the minds of the farming community; but the sphere of their usefulness was limited to the immediate neighborhood in which their exertions were made; and little was done toward diffusing information and promoting general improvement, till the foundation of a board of Agriculture, in 1793.

If, then, the subject has received no earlier attention in the old world, we ought not to be surprised, if it has been neglected in a country so youthful as our own. But had the art of Agriculture, even in Great Britain, arrived at its full maturity, at the very point of time when our forefathers emigrated, it would have had, probably, little or no influence upon its progress here. Obstacles, founded in the nature and character of our country, were to be encountered, which time alone could overcome. The course, pursued by our ancestors, of clearing a portion of land from its natural growth, and constantly cultivating it until its original fertility was exhausted, and then abandoning it for another portion, however injudicious it may seem, was dictated by the condition of the country, as well as by the circumstances of those who occupied it. The wilderness was to be subdued, and farms were to be carved out of the forest. Population was scanty, and land abundant. Those therefore, who cultivated the soil, would think only of availing themselves of its natural fertility, without attempting to improve it by art.

Under the influence of circumstances similar to those to which we have just alluded, the migrations to the west have had a powerful effect in retarding the progress of improvement in these Atlantic States. The time has been, when New England viewed with concern the march of her population to the westward. "It is important," said Dr Seybert, no longer ago than 1818, "to consider how far the diffusion of our population may weaken us as a nation, and what will be

the effect of these migrations, on the agriculture of the Atlantic States. Many valuable farms, originally productive, have been abandoned, after they were exhausted and made barren from constant cultivation, and no application of the means to restore their lost fertility. If migrations (says he) be continued under these circumstances, some districts will hereafter exhibit all the features and poverty of a desert, and extensive tracts of valuable land will be a waste, to the injury of our agriculture, manufactures, and commerce." But, fortunate for us, the evil has proved less than was anticipated. This migratory spirit not only begins to be appalled by distance, but other and more effectual barriers are daily rising up to repress it; among the most insuperable of which, is the manufacturing enterprise of New-England.

But, notwithstanding the operation of causes, thus peculiar to the situation of our country, and unfavorable to the early adoption of a system of rural economy more liberal and enlightened, much has been achieved. In New-England, while time and industry have been producing a gradual melioration of the soil, improvements have been made in the art of cultivation. The adaptation of plants to the varieties of soils is better understood. A more judicious rotation of crops has succeeded to that uniform mode of cropping and exhausting. Implements of husbandry have undergone a complete change for the better. Our stock has received more attention, and increased in excellence. And the management of the dairy, to the credit of the female department be it said, has arrived to so high a point of perfection, that the boasted skill of Cheshire need not scorn a comparison with that even of our own county.

For many of these improvements, we are greatly indebted to the establishment of numerous Agricultural Societies, or Associations, in the various sections of our country, which, under the direction of intelligent and patriotic individuals, have infused new life and vigor into this interesting branch of industry. But much remains yet to be accomplished; and, although we have realized much from the past, we have still greater things to hope from the future.

There never was a period, perhaps, when the sons of industry had more cause to be encouraged; when so many circumstances conspired to promise them success. The spirit of the times is peace. The civilized world begins to turn with horror and disgust from scenes of bloodshed. The public mind has become awakened to a more lively sense of the benefits to be derived from the peaceful pursuits of society; and efforts seem every where making to promote the happiness of man, by improving his physical condition. A spirit of inquiry has gone abroad. Science has come forth from her retirement, to radiate her light upon the useful arts; and all ranks seem animated with an ardor for enterprise and improvement. In our own country, not only have Agricultural Associations been established, to extend inquiry and advance the art of cultivation; not only have books and periodical publications been multiplied, to diffuse information and enlarge our knowledge of this most interesting subject; but grand schemes of internal improvement are daily going into successful operation, to facilitate the means of commercial intercourse and exchange, and to

give an additional value to the productive industry of the country. Circumstances like these are calculated to stimulate the exertions of the farmer, and to expand his views beyond the narrow verge of his own experience. Curiosity becomes awakened. New experiments give birth to new discoveries. Effects are traced to their causes; and the knowledge of each one is no sooner acquired, than it is circulated abroad, to become the common property of all. The period, therefore, must be near when the art of husbandry, founded upon correct theory, shall be reduced to a system; when the farmer shall no longer be condemned to grope and plod his way, with nothing to direct, save the traditional practices of his fathers.

Amid this zeal of inquiry, however, projectors may arise. Many idle speculations may be entertained, and false theories promulgated.—These are incidental evils, that may be expected to arise from free thinking, and free discussion. They are evils which have attended the progress of the most accurate sciences, from the period of their first dawning to that of their maturity. Indeed, every department of life affords instances, in which the love of speculative refinement has involved man in error, and led him from the straight path of useful industry. But, for causes like these, all theoretical knowledge is not to be condemned, or all inquiry abandoned. Practical skill alone may be a sufficient guide to the farmer, in conducting the ordinary details of his business; but, to enable him to avail himself of every advantage which his situation may present, to enable him to rise above every obstacle which chance or accident may throw in his way, and prepare him for untried difficulties, experience and speculation must be combined.

Our speculations, however, upon the subject of Agriculture, will be in a degree true or false, as they are founded more or less upon a careful and extensive observation of facts. In this, as in every other subject, if false premises be assumed, false conclusions are inevitable. So far, therefore, as we can behold facts, so far we may proceed with safety. But he that becomes adventurous, and is no longer content to keep in sight of land and explore the coast, but weighs anchor and sets sail to discover some other unknown world, will soon find himself on a wide perilous sea, and in danger of being swallowed up in its fathomless abyss. Errors in theory arise from a too limited knowledge of facts, more frequently than from any imperfection in our mode of reasoning; and this is particularly true of the subject of Agriculture. Thus the doctrine, that the earth needed repose, or that the land must have a jubilee or season of rest, and the still more ingenious theory, of Tull and his disciples, that the plough alone would invigorate the exhausted powers of nature, are errors in husbandry that could proceed only from a too imperfect knowledge of the character of soil and the economy of vegetation. It had been learned from experience, that land would not endure the same tillage, and yield the same crop, year after year; therefore, it was concluded, that it must lie fallow in order to be recruited; and, because it was discovered that the plough would do much, it was hastily inferred that it might do every thing. A more extended knowledge of facts has served to explode such errors. At the present day, by a rotation

of crops, our land is made to yield a permanent harvest; and we have learned, that to restore a wasted and impoverished soil, manure is as powerful an agent in the hands of the farmer as the plough.

Let not the farmer imagine, however, that every fact is to be learned from untaught experience or observation alone. Many important facts lie hidden and concealed, and require the aid of the sciences to detect them. In the art of husbandry there are, to be sure, as in every other art, certain axioms which are obvious to the most common understandings. The light of science was not wanting to teach man, that grapes were not to be gathered from thorns, or figs from thistles. Every ordinary farmer knows that his land must be cleared from noxious weeds; must be kept rich, and free from superfluous moisture. But, to enable the farmer to practise with success, even upon these general principles of his art, he must perfectly understand the character of his farm:

"The face and genius of each soil explore;

To what a'plied; what it shuns avers."

Yet, without the aid of science, the properties of soil cannot be investigated, or the farmer be able to determine, with precision, what influence its various compositions may have upon different modes of cultivation.

(To be concluded next week.)

Massachusetts Legislatur.

SENATE. MARCH 1.—The resolve from the House to appropriate \$900 annually, for the executive celebration of the Anniversary of American Independence, passed in concurrence.—The bill respecting Merchants and Factors was discussed, and referred to the next Legislature.—The bill on the subject of laying out Highways, after debate, passed to be engrossed, *Yeas 12, Nays 12*.—The bill on the subject of Lotteries was referred to a Committee, which the next day reported in concurrence in the bill with sundry amendments.—The Annual Tax Bill, after debate and amendment, passed to be engrossed, but the amendments were on the 31st just negatived by the House.

MARCH 2.—A number of bills passed to be enacted; among which were several to establish manufacturing companies.

MARCH 3.—Bills passed to authorize the erection of a free Bridge to South Boston; to regulate the returns of the Banks; to incorporate the Salem Mill Dam, &c.

MARCH 4.—A resolve was passed that the several Banks in this state, shall, in their next semi-annual return make a statement of the amount of the Capital stock of said Banks owned in Boston.—The thanks of the Senate were presented to the Hon. Mr. Silsbee, President, to which he returned a suitable reply.

HOUSE. MARCH 1.—The bill respecting shares in incorporated companies was indefinitely postponed. A bill relative to lotteries passed to be engrossed and was sent to the Senate.—The bill from the Senate limiting the liability of stockholders in Manufacturing Corporations was, after debate, indefinitely postponed.

MARCH 2.—The bill to authorize the erection of a Bridge at South Boston, after debate, passed to be engrossed.

MARCH 3.—The Resolves from the Senate authorizing the appointment of Commissioners and an Engineer on the subject of Railways, were indefinitely postponed.

MARCH 4.—The thanks of the House were presented to Hon. Timothy Fuller, Speaker, who made a suitable reply.—The bill from the Senate on the subject of Lotteries, was passed, after amendment, both by the Senate and House. The House refused to concur with the Senate on the amendments to the Tax Bill.—The House was then prorogued to the last Tuesday of May next.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

The subscriber proposes to open, on the 7th of November next, at Chittenango, Madison Co. a *Polytechnic*, or School in which the various branches of education will be taught, in their natural order, and with their application to the useful arts.

The arrangement proposed, and which is here supposed to accord with the order of nature, is

FIRST—The sciences which call into exercise the perceptive powers, such as

Languages, Botany, Mineralogy, Comparative Anatomy, Natl. History, Geology, Geography, &c.

SECOND—Those which exercise the perceptive and reflective powers combined, of this class are

Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Gauging, Surveying, Navigation, Nat. Phil. Perspectives, Math. Astron. &c.

THIRD—such as address themselves to the reflective powers exclusively. These are

Moral Phil. Political Economy, Meta. Physic, Jurisprudence, &c.

The different branches of education will be taught, with their practical applications—to *Machinery*, impelled by water and other powers in manufactories, connected with the institution—to *Agriculture*, both in theory and in the actual improvement of the soil—to *Merchandise*, &c. The course of education will be arranged, in its several parts, so as to fit the students for the various employments of life they may have chosen for themselves. And in every department, competent and faithful instructors will be employed.

PARENTS and teachers have observed with pain, that in youth, who have commenced a course of education very early in life, a distaste and even an utter aversion to study, is common after a few years' confinement to books.—Some have yielded to the unhappy prejudices of their children, and resolved to give them their choice to be Merchants or Farmers, as their inclination may chance to be; although they have acquired neither information nor habits suited to any useful employment. It is expected that such evils will, in a great measure, be avoided, by mingling with the studies which are uninteresting, the natural sciences, which, in themselves, are fascinating to almost all minds, especially to youth; and which, with only a common school education, constitute a fund of useful knowledge. By the arrangement now proposed, habits of attention and industry will be formed in early life, the mind will be gradually matured for more arduous studies, and young men will be prepared for severer application of their intellectual powers.

The expense of board, tuition, room, washing, fuel and light, will be one hundred and fifty dollars per annum, paid in advance every six months.

The expense of clothing, bedding and books, will constitute a separate bill; and, for purposes obviously connected with study as well as for the sake of economy, the school will be divided into different grades, and for each a suitable uniform will be appointed.

ANDREW YATES.

Schuylkill, (N. Y.) October 10, 1826.

An English paper says: "At an auction last week, for the sale of the stock of Mr Charles West, a greyhound was sold for no less than 120 guineas.

[From the Agricultural Almanack for the year 1826, patronized by the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture.]

LIVE STOCK. SHEEP.

Of the various breeds of Sheep designated in Pennsylvania as English, Irish, Bakewell, and Tunisian, none can be found of pure blood.—The variety called Bakewell, Dishley, or New-Leicester, in England, are remarkable for arriving early at maturity; carrying very long and heavy fleeces upon compact carcasses, with flat backs, short legs, small heads; producing very large quantities of fat, with small portions of flesh—so little remarkable for good flavour, that it is seldom consumed in Great Britain, by the more wealthy classes of people. They are so sluggish, and from the peculiarities of their form, are so little enabled to make exertion, or to endure the ordinary difficulties of exposure, that they are confined to the most fertile vales, and are protected by incessant vigilance and care.

The different flocks of sheep, called Bakewell, which are found in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and New-York, are a mongrel race, derived principally from an importation of Dishley, Teeswater, and Southdown sheep; or from a few Teeswater sheep, which were carried to New York, in a prize, during the late war. The characteristics of these breeds, are occasionally detected in individuals of this race. The smutty faces, finer wool, and smallest frames, are indicative of the Southdown origin—the largest frames, coarser bone, heavier skull, and larger heads, mark others of the Teeswater race—the long wool, often twisted at the ends, the narrow faces, broad backs, short legs, and fine bone, prove the presence of the Dishley or Bakewell blood.

The sheep called Irish, received their name, I apprehend, as they were exported from Ireland; but I am induced to think they were of Lincolnshire breed, crossed probably with Southdown blood. The Tunisian sheep had many valuable properties; but they were exceedingly improved by the sagacity of Mr Thomas Bone, who discovered that their forms might be much amended, and that their *usefulness* might be diminished, whilst their hardy constitutions, and capacity to endure heat and support cold, might be retained. His sheep, so improved by crosses with Irish and Southdown blood, were *no better* than any of that race, which I have ever seen in this or any other county of the state.

The greatest objection to all the varieties of broad-tail sheep, proceeds not only from the excrescence so much valued by certain *amateurs*, but from the bad quality of their wool. Excepting those, for which Pennsylvania is indebted to the liberality of Col. Pickersail, I have seen none, whose fleeces were not hairy, and decidedly *bad*.

The Teeswater sheep are the largest in Europe—they are slow feeders—*take* well without carrying more flesh, less fat without; but produce much worse mutton, and much heavier oil, than the Dishley breed. Their fleeces are heavy, and afford, in common with the Dishley, what is called combing wool, fitted for the manufacture of canelots, and various articles of worsted. The Southdown sheep are much smaller than the Dishley—they are more hardy

—their wool is short, equal in quality to that of half-breed Merino—their fleeces are not so heavy—they carry more fat within, and much more flesh without, than either the Dishley, Tunisian, Irish, or Teeswater sheep. By their activity, and vigour both of muscle and constitution, they are fitted to encounter every difficulty, as well as to endure the extremes of heat and cold. They occupy, in England, one of the most exposed and least fertile portions of the Island—their mutton is of the finest kind, and commands the highest price, although from the properties of the sheep it can be produced at least cost.

There is no mistake more prevalent, and none more egregious, than that which ascribes excellence to *great size*. Unless it be had early, and at comparatively small expense, large size does not more determine the extent of usefulness in the quadruped, than in the man. Weight is not always ascertained by size—a small kegt sometimes weighs more than a large hog-head.—Weight is affected more by compactness, and squareness in certain parts, with rotundity of the barrel, than by mere extension of the frame.—If the hind quarters be *long, deep, and wide*—the shoulders be *placed well back*—the *breast be ample*—the brisket be protruded—the back be *broad*—the *loins wide*—the *girth behind the fore legs, and over the cline, be large*, the animal must possess not merely the frame which weighs most, but the form which carries most weight in the valuable parts, and affording sufficient room for the action of the lungs; without which health and thrift can be seldom found.

Some animals have good forms but are *shelved*, as it is technically termed, conveying the idea of the absence of the due quantity of flesh. Some breeds produce too much fat, in proportion to flesh; these which carry comparatively a large quantity of flesh, marbled when ripe, with the propensity to become fat at an early age, and in the shortest time, are those best fitted for grazing purposes. These remarks apply to neat cattle, as well as to sheep. It is evident that the product, whether in beef, mutton, butter, cheese, or milk, must be estimated by the *quantity of fat*, before the result can be had.—Early maturity not only saves food, but spares capital and gains time. The quantity and quality of the wool is a matter of serious importance, when the value of sheep is to be determined. I do not mean by quality, the fineness of fibre alone; nor do I mean to confine the remark to sheep whose wool is of the finer sort. The filaments of combing wool should part readily; these of the wool should be *soft, and elastic*, as if it had been *fringed*. The mere fineness of the fibre, or length of the staple, is not the only test of excellence; a diseased, or half-starved sheep produces fine wool, but not an elastic, nor useful material.

The sheep which produce the finest fleeces, are not necessarily the best to form a *breeding flock*. If their constitutions be not good—if their *form* be bad, the secretion of yolk, which is essential to the support of the fleeces, must be small, the offspring, consequently, will be a degenerate race. Thus, in selecting merinos, regard should be given to their *teams*, even in those parts of the country where the demand for the carcass is so small, as to make mutton of little value. The *rayon* sheep, which command, at this time, from two to three hundred

dollars a piece, and are so much superior to our best merinos, as to have led Mr E. Dupont to import several fine individuals direct from Germany, to improve his well known flock, are but merinos improved by German vigilance and care.

JOHN BARE POWEL.

From Carter's "Letters from Europe."

ENGLISH SHEPHERDS.

The tract between Windermere and Coniston, and indeed the whole region around the English lakes, comprehending parts of Lancashire, Westmoreland, and Cumberland, which here corner upon one another, is strictly a pastoral country, where the shepherd's pipe is still heard, and Arcadian simplicity still resides. All the villages are small, consisting of little more than assemblages of shepherds. The face of the country exhibits few marks of agricultural improvement, of which indeed it is not susceptible to any considerable extent, being uniformly broken, and composed of continuous ranges of mountains. Flocks of sheep cover the sides of these, as far up as verdure has crept, and all beyond is naked rocks, or crags slightly shaded with brown heath and grey moss. So bright is sometimes the colour of the former plant, added to the orange complexion of decayed fern, as to appear among the clouds like gleams of sunshine.

Such a region must necessarily have a sparse population. The inhabitants are plain, simple, unsophisticated, kind and gentle in their manners. In the course of our ride, we fell in with several shepherds, who were driving their numerous flocks to market. They were intelligent and communicative, entering freely into conversation, and cheerfully imparting information respecting their employment. In every instance they were accompanied by their faithful dogs, a beautiful speckled animal with erect black ears, and so well trained, as to relieve the master of all trouble in keeping his sheep in the path. If one of the flock happens to lalter or stray the watchful dog instantly observes it and attends to his duty without bidding.

Every step of our travels about these lakes reminded me of the interior and mountainous districts of New England. Although there is not so much general intelligence and hardy industry in the inhabitants, there is in many respects a striking similarity of manners. Along the road are to be seen groups of children, neatly clad, with school-books in their hands, who seldom fail to salute the passenger by a bow or courtesy; and the men whom we chanced to meet on the way, generally made a slight inclination of the head, with sometimes a friendly good morrow. How different is this decency of manners from the wild and vacant stare of the Irish peasantry, or the clamorous rudeness of the lower classes in the more southern parts of England!

From Letters from Ireland, published in the Providence Journal.

STATE OF AGRICULTURE IN IRELAND.

The fields of grain on the road side appear as luxuriant as those of England, and the country around Belfast presents a complete English landscape of hedges and green meadows. In this part of Ireland there are many Scotch and English farmers, who manage their farms upon

the most improved plans of agriculture. The modern implements of agriculture are not generally introduced into all parts of Ireland, the inhabitants still pursuing the old modes of cultivation. Rude indeed are some of their implements, and the modes in which they are used in the fields.

During a short walk in Lisburn I observed a cluster of persons seated in front of the door of an ale-house, engaged in conversation relative to emigrating to the United States. This is as I am informed a favorite theme of conversation among the lower classes of laborers; many of whom are stimulated to industry by the hope of accumulating the necessary outfit for the voyage. From the statements that are made of their crude notions of the spontaneous fertility, and the freedom and plenty, that prevail in the U. States, it would appear that the poor laborers imagine they have only to cross the ocean to arrive at a terrestrial paradise.

From the United States Gazette.

GREAT THINGS.

We copy from the Bridgeton (N. J.) Whig, the following account of Hogs killed there on last Monday.

Mr Norton Harris's Hogs.

No. 1	792
" 2	660
" 3	612
" 4	597
" 5	575
" 6	511
	3,780

Mr Johnston's, aged 17 months and 18 days.	}	7	611
Mr Jeremiah Buck's,			
		8	522

Total. 4916

Mr Harris's hogs being from one pen, as to weight and number, we think the account stands unequalled. Mr Johnston's according to its age is still more uncommon.

It would be idle for us to make any comments on the merits of these gentlemen for the interest they have, for several years, taken in the improvement of these valuable animals. To Mr Johnston we are much indebted; the stock was imported by him, and he has used much industry to propagate the breed; as a proof of this, we will state the following, as the weight of a number of other Hogs killed in this town:—616—612—491—480—480—474—446—414—428—425—400.—Taking the average of the whole above mentioned, we find it to be about 540 lbs.

We mention this not merely to show the increasing pride in this business of husbandry among our townsmen; but for the satisfaction and interest of the Agricultural Society, which has since its institution, manifested a spirit of emulation, industry and enterprize highly worthy of the character of Agriculturalists.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY.

Bloody Murrain.—An intelligent young man informed the editor, a few days since, that a valuable steer belonging to his father was cured of Bloody Murrain (a disease that generally

proves fatal) by administering a decoction of Cedar Berries and boughs.—He was induced to make the experiment by reading in the papers a receipt prescribing a tea made of Cedar Berries, but not finding the berries of sufficient quantity, the small boughs were used as a substitute. The cure was speedy and complete.—Farmers will do well to bear this in mind.

American Rep.

[The reader will find the efficacy of cedar berries in the Murrain, confirmed, in a paper by M. B. Harrison of Berkely, Va. in the 5th vol. of the Memoirs of the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture, published by Mr Small.]

SILK WORMS.

At the late session of the Legislature of Delaware, a law was passed to incorporate a company for the purpose of planting mulberry trees and raising of silk worms. It appoints three commissioners, in each of the counties of the state, to open books and receive subscriptions to the proposed company, the capital of which is fixed at \$20,000; but it is provided that the company shall go into operation as soon as \$5,000 shall have been subscribed, and fifteen per centum of that amount paid in.

FINE WOOL.

Some of the principal manufacturers and wool-growers, assembled at Washington during the present session, exhibited specimens of wool from various parts of the United States; a sample sent by judge Pendleton, of Dutchess county, was pronounced to be the finest exhibited. It was of the Saxon breed.

NOVA SCOTIA.

A subscription has been opened at Halifax, N. S. for a Canal, 8 feet deep, and from that harbour to the Basin of Mines. The shares are \$100 each. The Governor subscribed \$2000. Mr Jeffrey and Mr Cunard \$1000 each. Sum subscribed the first day \$24,000—and the subscriptions have been since carried to \$43,000.

A Committee has been appointed at Halifax, to promote a Steam Navigation between that place and Quebec.

The Commissary at Halifax, has advertised for \$20,000 in specie, to be paid for in Government Bills of Exchange on London.

The Legislature of Nova Scotia has resolved on a new emission of \$20,000 in Provincial Notes, redeemable in 4 years. It is presumed they bear interest.

A cure for the dry-rot in Timber,

Has been found in submersing timber in salt water; and the British Commissioners of the Admiralty have directed the submersion of ships, and timbers and planks, after they are prepared for ship-building, both as a cure and preventive of the dry-rot.—See Rep. of Arts.

By a statistical view of the monied institutions in the city of New York, it appears there are 12 banks, whose capitals amount to 17,450,000 dollars; 12 insurance companies, with capitals of 5,300,000 dollars; 20 Fire and Inland Insurance companies, capitals 11,900,000 dollars;—making the whole amount of public stock in the city, 37,000,000 dollars.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1826.

Hartford Agricultural Society. We are happy to be able to state, on the authority of the Connecticut Mirror, that the members of this Society are more numerous, and its funds more extensive, than they ever have been, and that they have every motive from the prompt and efficient support of the farmers of the county to persevere in their wish to form a State Society. The following vote is equally honorable to the society and to the gentlemen who are the objects of it. At a late meeting of the Society, on the recommendation of the Executive Committee, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected honorary members of the Society: De Witt Clinton, Governor of State of New-York; Levi Lincoln, Gov. of State of Massachusetts; John Hare Powell, Corresponding Secretary of Pennsylvania Agricultural Society; John Lowell, President of Massachusetts Agricultural Society; Samuel W. Pomroy, Vice President Massachusetts Agricultural Society; Joseph Sabine, Secretary London Horticultural Society.

We understand the Messrs. KERRICKS of Newton have upwards of thirty acres of Pears, comprising what they consider the best variety hitherto known in New England. We have their list of trees for the inspection of any Gentlemen who may call at the Farmer's office.

A correspondent at wishes to call the attention of our readers to the Prospectus of a new Agricultural School at Chateaugo, N. Y. by the Rev. Dr YATES, formerly of East Hartford, Con. Dr YATES is now a Professor in Union College, and is believed to be fully able to discharge the duties of Principal of the new Seminary.

A correspondent states that by giving a good good pouring once a week, it will float off "phlegm and all powder post."

"A Manufacturer,"—Horticulturalists will look on the Farmer—on the comparative prices of different breeds of Cattle—and several others, which will receive an early insertion.

As the time of year for grafting soon has arrived, and the following us, on the trade articles containing information, which will be a valuable and desirable acquisition, regards the choice of such securities preventing orchardists from planting too much dependent on a single and greatly exhausted soil, we give the place, in this week's paper, to the exhibition of some other articles prepared for his utility.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Salem, March 6, 1826.

Mr. FISSARD:—In the last number (42) of your paper, are two pieces on fruit trees; and both refer to the theory of Mr KNIGHT, the enlightened President of the London Horticultural Society, concerning the circulation of fruit trees. In both, Mr KNIGHT's theory is represented as *erroneous*, or *definitely* represented.

The writer whose signature is an Investigator, (quoting a book of Dr BRYAN'S on Botany, republished in Boston by Dr FLETCHER) says, that according to Mr KNIGHT, "the sap is carried from the root to the branches and leaves by a set of vessels ranged along the middle or path of the plant, which Mr KNIGHT calls the central vessel." This is directly contrary to Mr KNIGHT'S own statement, in his Treatise on the Culture of the Apple and Pear; in which (page

36) he says, "From very numerous experiments on the ascent and progress of the sap in trees, made by means of coloured infusions, and by taking up the vessels in different parts, I am perfectly satisfied that the ascending and descending fluids are carried to every part of the tree through the following channels. Having been absorbed from the adjacent mould, by the bark of the root, the sap ascends wholly thro' the albumum, or sap-wood, of the root and trunk; and it is by this substance [the sap-wood] independent of the bark, carried in the spring, to those buds which produce the annual shoots of the succeeding summer. In the buds and annual shoots, the sap is received by another species of vessels, and is impelled forward by a new agent into the leaves. In the leaves it is exposed to the air and light; and some portion of the water it contains appears to be decomposed; new combinations here probably take place, into which the matter of light, and of heat, if the latter be material, may possibly enter. From the leaf the sap is returned, thro' another set of vessels, into the inner bark, and in its passage downwards deposits the new matter, which annually forms the increase and extension of the branches, the trunk and the root."

Such being Mr KNIGHT'S discoveries, resulting from his numerous experiments, Dr BIRROW'S note, mentioned by your sigator, is perfectly rational, as applied to the practice of *girdling* trees. There must be an error in Dr SMITH'S book, if it represents, as from Mr KNIGHT, the ascent of the sap to be through the *heart-wood*. But besides that this would render Dr BIRROW'S remark even absurd, every farmer, and every farmer's boy, knows that old apple trees will not only continue alive, but bear abundant crops of fruit, after the hearts of their trunks are entirely rotten, and the life of the trees, and their fruit depend wholly on the ascent of the sap, in the thin shell of sap-wood which then supports them.

In the other piece above referred to, taken from the Essex Register, the correctness of Mr KNIGHT'S theory is questioned, as to the natural length of life of fruit trees. One writer quoted distinctly, the gardener of an English nobleman's premises. It is apparently visionary; and another declares it to be unfounded; being dependent on particular facts. But Mr KNIGHT'S investigation of the subject led him to make a great variety of ingenious experiments from his desire to preserve *the good old fruits*, which had been celebrated a century before, but which seemed to be on a fatal decline. It was this state of the old apple trees, well known to all the farmers in the great English cider county—Hereford—which prompted Mr KNIGHT to make his experiments, in the hope of discovering a remedy, but his labour was fruitless. He then, in the spirit of a philosopher, attempted to solve the phenomenon; and the result of his investigation was the theory now deemed by some to be unfounded, and even visionary. But the facts stated in the Essex Register by no means invalidate Mr KNIGHT'S theory. He expresses his opinion, that the natural age of the apple tree is 200 years; or that of the pear tree to be 100 years. Governor COLLIER'S pear tree brought from England in 1627 (when he arrived at Salem) is now probably but a little more than 200 years old from the seed; and being planted in a favourable climate, may very well survive for

at least two hundred years more. Mr KNIGHT found, in the course of his experiments, that both the old kinds grew best in warm situations; and the most diseased flourished with the greatest vigour when he trained them to a south wall. *But this mode of culture* (he remarks) *will not suit the cider maker.*"

Mr KNIGHT does not stand alone in relation to his facts, or the theory built upon them. They are facts well known in the English cider counties. Mr MANSFIELD who wrote about ten years prior to Mr KNIGHT, says—"The law of nature, though it suffer man to improve the fruit's which are given us, appears to have set bounds to his art; and to have numbered the years of his creations. Artificial propagation cannot preserve the varieties in perpetuity. A time arrives when they can no longer be propagated with success. *All the old fruit*, which raised the fame of the liquors of this country, are now lost, or are so far on the decline, as to be deemed irrecoverable. The *red streak* is given up; the celebrated *stirre apple* is going off; and the *spanish pear*, which has probably furnished England with more *champagne* than was ever imported into it, can no longer be got to flourish; the stocks canker and are unproductive."

For the same reason that the old fruits which Mr KNIGHT planted against a south wall, flourished well—some of them in Massachusetts, which had on farms in the country may succeed in the sheltered garden of populous towns.—This is a well known fact; and is especially verified in Boston; particularly in some kinds of pears. Foreign grapes, also, are there productive in gardens; while in the country, in common gardens, or in the open fields, they generally, if not always, fail.

The pearmain is an admired fruit, of long standing. I remember a large tree in Salem, (it was probably brought from England) which, more than seventy years ago, had an opening on one side, from the ground about five feet upwards, at which a stout boy might enter; the heart being entirely rotten and gone. This tree, every other year was loaded with fine fruit. Desirous of introducing this pearmain into my father's orchard, I grafted it on a number of young trees, about sixty years ago. On my return to Salem, more than twenty years since, I observed those trees were grown to a large size—they stood in a good soil; but my friends told me they had produced very little fruit, and the apples were small; and so they have continued to this day. Some fifteen years ago, I mentioned these facts to an observing farmer in Danvers, who had an orchard of his own raising from the seed. The trees were grafted, some with the proper pearmain, and others with the *russset pearmain*—(the latter I have not seen out of the county of Essex—'tis a good apple, but very little resembling the old pearmain.)—that farmer told me, that where the pearmain trees had yielded him a bushel of apples, the russset pearmain had produced a dozen bushels. A few years after this, he informed me that he had cut off the top limbs of the pearmain trees, and grafted them with other kinds;—when immediately the remaining limbs became productive. The fact is remarkable. Whether they continue to bear I am not informed.

* Treatise on the apple and pear, page 22.
† Rural Econ. of Gloucester, including Hertsfordshire.

Some years before the theory in question had been broached by MARSHALL and KNIGHT, the same idea, founded on his own observation, had been noticed by a common farmer in Essex, but one who, probably, at that time, had paid more attention to apples than any other farmer in the county. A relative of mine moving near fifty years ago into the country, where some good pears were found, desired the farmer here referred to, to graft some trees with that fruit. He answered, "Don't graft those apples—they are run out."

A graft is a part of the tree from which it is taken; its growth, only an increase of the original wood, produced by the sap which enters the roots of its adopted parent. The latter may be young and vigorous; but the graft continues to be a part of its proper parent tree from which it was taken, and participates in its qualities, whether these are appropriate to vigorous youth—mature life—or old age; and if the analogy be admissible, why should it be expected that a full supply of sap from a youthful stock, should alter the nature of a graft from an old tree, any more than that the same nourishing food should give equal vigor to an old and to a young man?

Mr KNIGHT, in giving his theory, is treating only of the *apple* and *pear*, so far as it was deduced from facts. He intimates, however, that probably trees which will grow from cuttings (as the willow and some other trees) would attain greater sizes if raised from the seed. No where has the variety of gooseberries been so much improved as in Lincolnshire, in England; and these improvements have been effected by raising plants from the seeds of the fruit. By like means, Mr KNIGHT has raised some new sorts of excellent pears; and most liberally sent some of his new trees and grafts to Massachusetts.

Some persons, misunderstanding Mr KNIGHT'S theory, have imagined that as soon as the original tree, of any old variety of the apple or pear, decayed and died, all other trees grafted from them would likewise perish, and from "sympathy." This is not his doctrine. On the contrary, he says "he had often seen the strong shoots of *young trees*, of *old varieties*, totally destroyed by the canker, when the old trees growing in the same orchard, and from which the grafts had been taken were nearly free from the disease, & continued to bear well." A similar fact was some twenty years since stated to me by a farmer in Danvers—that he had grafted some trees with scions from an old pear tree in his neighborhood; but they did not thrive, and bear fruit; although the old parent tree continued to bear fruit well.

The old age of man, was many ages since, set at "three score years and ten." Yet many men die, apparently of old age, at earlier and at later periods. So some apple trees may perish at the age of one hundred years, while some may live three hundred years; and others may die at all intervening periods between the two extremes. In this respect, much may depend on soil and situation.

If you think the preceding statements may be acceptable to your readers, you will publish them. Believing Mr KNIGHT'S theory to be well founded, I wished to prevent an undue impression from the statements of others less skilled in the science of vegetation, and with not one hundredth part of his experience. But I shall en-

ter into no controversy on the subject; for which I have neither time nor inclination. I take this occasion, however, to add one curious fact, for the consideration of naturalists.

The same relative to whom I have before referred, had a tree grafted with the *Golden Russet*, from an old tree in my father's orchard; an apple rich and well flavoured, when kept thro' the winter. A few years since, passing by the same grafted tree, in autumn, I observed, near the extremity of one of its limbs, two white apples; while a number of the proper golden russet apples were growing on the same limb, between the former and the stem of the tree.—Two years afterwards passing by the same tree (which bore only every other year) I observed the same two sorts of apples, similarly situated, on the same limb. The white apples differed as much in flavour as in colour, from the golden russets. I well remember to have observed the like phenomenon, about sixty years ago, on the original golden russet in my father's orchard.

T. PICKERING.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, &c.



FOR SALE, at the Kenrick Place, near the Brighton Post Office. The Nurseries have been much extended, & besides a variety of English Cherries, Pears, Apricots, &c. contain many thousands of grafted Apple trees of superior kinds, thrifty, handsome and of good size. Also, some thousands of budded Peach Trees, remarkably thrifty, and comprising a choice collection of about 40 of the most approved sorts discovered in our best gardens, or brought to the markets; the Peach trees are from 5 to 8 feet high and sold at the moderate price of 30 cents each. Of good sized ornamental trees, the flowering Horse Chestnut; flowering Catalpas; European Mountain Ash; Weeping Willow; Evergreen Silver Fir; and the Larch; Butternuts, and English Walnuts. Currant bushes of the prolific red kind, of all sizes, by the dozen, hundred, or thousand, on moderate terms. Also, the black, white, and Champagne do.; red, and white Roses; Lilacs, Senna, Gum Acacia, English Grapes, &c.

Orders addressed to JOHN or WM. KENRICK, and sent to the Brighton Post Office, or to the office of DANA & PENNO, Brokers, in State-street, will be duly attended to.

N. B. Trees will be packed in clay and mats for shipping, and conveyed to Boston, when ordered; and on Saturdays without charge for conveyance; but Gentlemen remote should employ some person to receive and pay for them.

In removing trees, one year's growth is frequently lost, if the trees happen to survive, by unreasonably diminishing their roots; therefore special care will be taken for their preservation. March 10.

NEW GARDEN SEEDS.—Just opening, and for sale by GEORGE MURDOCK, No. 14 Market square, a complete assortment of imported and

AMERICAN GARDEN SEEDS of the last year's growth; consisting of all kinds of early Peas and Beans; Early and Late Cauliflower; Early Dutch, York and Battersea Cabbage; large winter and green Savoy do; Early Cabbage Lettuce; green curled do; large Cape do; Sweet Marjoram; Thyme; Summer Savory and Sage; a variety of melons; Early Salmon and Turnip Radish; red, white and silver skin Onion; Beet; Carrot; Parsley; green curled Endive, &c with every other SEEDS, suitable for a kitchen garden.

Likewise, 10 bushels of the celebrated 40 day Peas; 10 do superior Dwarf Marrowfat Peas; 50 lbs. Sugar Beet; 100 lbs Mangelwurtzel, English and American; Rutabaga and White Clover: GROCERIES as usual. 6t March 10.

MANGEL WURTZEL SEED. For Sale at this office, raised by JOHN KENRICK, Esq. Newton, the last season. March 10

Congressional Proceedings.

HOUSE. REP. 24.—A bill creating a fund for the use of Common Schools in the several states, was read twice and ordered to be printed. Several amendments to the Constitution were offered, and ordered to be printed.

MARCH 1.—A resolution passed directing the clerk of the House to collect and compile the Laws of the United States, Resolutions of the Old Congress, Treaties, &c.

MARCH 2.—The Naval Committee reported against the location of Navy Yards at Charleston, S. C. on St Mary's, Georgia, on the river Thames in Conn., Baltimore, and in the waters of Narraganset Bay, R. I.

THE AMERICAN ORCHARDIST, or a practical treatise on the culture & management of apple and other Fruit Trees, with observations on the diseases to which they are liable, and their remedies. To which is added, the most approved method of manufacturing and preserving Cider, and also wine from apple juice and Currants.—Adapted to the use of American Farmers, and all lovers and cultivators of Fine Fruit. By JAMES THACHER, M. D. Second edition, much improved. For sale by CROCKER & BRISTLER, No. 50 Cornhill. March 10.

IMPORTED GARDEN SEEDS.—Just received via New York, and for sale at No. 22 Long Wharf, a package of SEEDS, consisting of Mangel Wurzel, Blood Beet, Early and Late Cauliflower, Purple and White Brocoli, Early Dutch, Sugar Loaf, and fine Red Cabbage, Sugar Peas, Flat, Yellow, and White Turnips, Radish, &c.—All in prime order. March 10.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.

		FROM	TO
		D. C.	D. C.
APPLES, best,	bl	3 50	4 00
ASHES, pot, 1st sort, - - -	con.	100 00	105 00
pearl do. - - - - -		110 00	111 00
BEANS, white, - - - - -	bu-sh	1 87	
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new, -	bb.	10 25	
" " " " " " "		8 50	
" " " " " " "		7 00	
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1, new,	lb.		17
CHEESE, new milk, - - - -		7	10
" " " " " " "		3	4
FLAX - - - - -		16	12 1/2
FLAX SEED - - - - -	bu-sh	95	1 00
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St	bb.	6 00	
Genesee, - - - - -		6 00	
Bye, best, - - - - -			
GRAIN, Rye - - - - -	bu-sh		70
Corn - - - - -			37
Oats - - - - -		70	
Wheat - - - - -			46
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort, new, -	lb.		10
HOPS, No 1, inspection - - -		22	25
LIME, - - - - -	cask		98
" " " " " " "			85
PLASTER PARIS, retails at	con.	4 50	4 75
PORK, Bone Middlings, new,	bb.	14 50	
navy, mess, do. - - - - -		13 00	
Cargo, No 1, do. - - - - -		12 50	
SEEDS, Bird's Grass, - - - -	bu-sh	1 67	
Clover - - - - -	lb.	6	7
WOOL, Merino, full blood, wash		50	75
do do unwashed		27	37
do do 3-4 washed		35	45
do do 1-2 do		30	35
Native - - - - - do		28	33
Potted, Lamb's, 1st sort		48	52
do Spinnag, 1st sort		38	42
FRESH MARKET.			
BEEF, best pieces - - - - -	lb.	3	11
PORK, fresh, best pieces, - -		7	9
" " " " " " "		5	6
VEAL, - - - - -		4	9
MUTTON, - - - - -		5	8
POULTRY, - - - - -		6	3
BUTTER, keg & tub, - - - -		16	20
" " " " " " "		20	22
EGGS, - - - - -			15
MEAL, Rye, retail, - - - - -	bu-sh		50
Indian, do. - - - - -			30
POTATOES, - - - - -		40	30
CIDER, liquor, - - - - -	bb.	2 75	3 00

MISCELLANIES.

MARCH.

The stormy March has come at last,
With wind and cloud and changing skies,
I hear the rushing of the blast
That through the snowy valley flies.

Ah, passing few are they who speak,
Wild stormy month! in praise of thee:
Yet, though thy winds are loud and bleak,
Thou art a welcome month to me:

For thou to northern lands again,
The glad and glorious sun dost bring;
And thou hast joined the gentle train
And wear'st the gentle name of Spring.

And, in thy reign of blast and storm,
Smiles many a long, bright, sunny day,
When the changed winds are soft and warm,
And heaven puts on the blue of May.

Then sing aloud the gushing rills
And the full springs, from frost set free,
That, lightly leaping down the hills,
Are just set out to meet the sea.

The year's departing beauty hides
Of wintry storms the sullen throat;
But, in thy sternest frown, abides
A look of kindly promise yet.

Thou bring'st the hope of these calm skies
And that soft time of sunny showers,
When the wide bloom, on earth that lies,
Seems of a brighter world than ours.

BYRANT.

Santiuel, the French poet, returning one night to Saint Victoire, at 11 o'clock, the porter refused opening the door, saying he had positive orders to admit no one at that hour.—After much altercation, Santiuel slipped half a louis d'or under the door, and he obtained immediate entrance. As soon as he had got in, he pretended he had left a book upon a stone on the outside, on which he had rested himself while he waited for the door to be opened.—The officious porter, animated with the poet's generosity, ran to get the book, and Santiuel immediately shut the door upon him. Master Porter, who was half naked, knocked in torn, when the poet started the same difficulty as he had done. "Aye, but master Santiuel (said the porter,) I let you in very civilly." "So will I you as civilly (replied Santiuel,) you know the price—in or out is the word—and I can dally no longer." The porter finding he was to sleep in the street, half naked, and run the risk of losing his place, slipped the piece of gold under the door, saying—I thought a poet's money would not stay long with me—and accordingly purchased his admittance.

Dr Lettson's manner of signing his prescriptions, "I. Lettson," gave birth to the following, with which the Doctor himself is said to have been highly amused, and which may, therefore, be introduced, to the credit of his great good humour:—

When patients I do supply,
I give like blood, and give like water;
But that they'd know I do not die,
What's that to come—*I. Lettson*!

Singular Custom.—The southern part of Devon is remarkable for its excellent cider. For the purpose of insuring a good fruit harvest, the following custom is almost universally kept up in that part of the country. On the eve of the Epiphany, the farmer attended by his workmen, with a large jug of cider, repairs to the orchard, and encircling one of the best bearing trees, they drink the following toast three several times:—

Here's to thee, old apple tree;
Whence thou may'st bud—whence thou may'st blow;
And whence thou may'st bear apples enow!
Hats full! caps full! bushel, bushel, sacks full!
And my pockets full too! Huzza! huzza!

Some are so superstitious as to believe, that if they neglect this ancient custom, be the weather what it may, the trees will bear no apples that year.

Haunted Houses.—The notion of houses haunted by the troubled spirits of their former tenants, is very ancient. Suetonius informs us that the house in which the emperor Caligula died was haunted after his decease. Pliny mentions a house at Athens which no one durst inhabit, it was so troubled with spirits. Augustine knew such a house near Hippo. It would be an endless task to cite modern testimonies. Luther's credulity is well known. All this may be true with a little alteration. When it is said by an old author that a house was haunted with spirits, for *spirits* we ought always to read *rats*.

The Canal Sausage boat.—Mr Amos Holbrook, of Jamaica Plains, (Roxbury,) who is celebrated for his excellent sausages, lately made one, which he had the curiosity to measure, weigh, &c. It was found to be *ninety five and a half* feet in length, contained 47 pounds of meat, and when brought to market was *twisted* into 225 links.

Rail Roads.—"The spirit of improvement is abroad upon the land," said Mr. Adams, in his message. And he spoke truly. In the papers from the east and the south, canals and rail roads are the standing and leading topics of discussion. And notwithstanding the canal fever in our own state, the rail road symptoms are appearing, and a petition is now before the legislature, praying for the incorporation of a company, to construct a rail road from Albany to Schenectady. This is an important and desirable work.—*N. Y. pap.*

A notorious punster, limping into a room with a long face, that seemed to supplicate for sympathy and condolence, was asked what ailed him? "I am a small garret." "Pray explain," said the inquirer. "Why I am a little rheumatic"—(*room attic*.)

Important Failure.—The other day a black barber, who is somewhat noted for his pompous language and attempts at gentility, closed his shop, and with grief-marked phiz proclaimed a failure. Being asked how much he owed, he answered, "six shillings." "What amount have you due?" "Only four and six-pence," responded Tony with a sigh. "And to what do you attribute your misfortune?" "O, its owing, like all our failures now-a-days, to that mischievous cot-
ton—*wool*!"

OYSTER COMPANY.

The Bridgeton Whig states that the commissioners of the New Jersey Delaware oyster company opened their books for receiving subscriptions for stock, on Monday, 30th ult. and that notwithstanding there were three times and places mentioned in the law, for receiving subscriptions, the whole of the stock was taken within an hour after the books were first opened.

CANAL IN EGYPT.

According to the estimate of the French engineers who were in Egypt with Bonaparte, the whole expense of a deep canal, which would connect the Arabian gulf with the Nile and the Mediterranean, make Africa an island, and shorten the voyage from Marseilles to Bombay, one half, would not exceed 700,000 pounds.

Tread Mill.—A committee of the Council of Baltimore, have reported in favour of erecting a Tread-Mill to be connected with the Almshouse of that city.—They have observed that "the superiority of the Tread Mill over all other instruments of discipline, over other means heretofore resorted to, both as regards its remedial and preventive effects, seems now sufficiently ascertained and acknowledged in this country as well as Europe." A society instituted in England, some time since, for the purpose of improving prison discipline, have taken great pains to ascertain all the facts which have resulted from the experiments, made on this subject in that country—and to inquire into the validity of those objections which have been urged against Tread Mills as a mode of punishment; and their testimony is decidedly in its favour. In N. York also the testimony has been equally favorable. Tread Mills have been chiefly used for grinding corn, and of course, would be very useful in connexion with an Almshouse.



JAMES BLOODGOOD & CO. have for sale at their nursery, at Flushing, on Long Island, near New York,

FRUIT and FOREST TREES,
FLOWERING SHRUBS and PLANTS,
of the most approved sorts.

The proprietors of this Nursery attend personally to the incultivation and engrafting of all their Fruit Trees, and purchasers may rely with confidence, that the Trees they order will prove genuine.

The subscriber, agent of the above nursery, will receive orders for any quantity of trees, plants and shrubs and transmit the same, and the bills may be paid to him on the delivery of the trees in this city, the freight &c. to be paid by the purchaser.

Catalogues will be delivered gratis, and any information respecting the condition of the trees, &c. imparted on application to him.
Z. CROCK, jr.
Boston, Feb. 10, 1846. cp10t 44 State street.

CRUDE ROCK SALT.—The subscriber has for sale at No. 69 Broad Street,

50 Tons Crude Rock salt,—in large lumps for cattle, or for sheep.

This article deserves the attention of Farmers, both for its economy and utility; being less than half the expense of the common salt, and less liable to waste.
Feb. 24. 3m. F. WILBY.

FRESH SEEDS.—For sale at this Office, Mangel Wurzel and Sugar Beet seeds, raised this season, by John Prince, Esq. Roxbury. Also a few bushels of genuine Orchard Grass seed, likewise raised by Mr. Prince.
Jan. 27.
Farmers will do well to supply themselves soon.

Published every Friday, at THREE DOLLARS, per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within *monthly* from the time of subscribing will be entitled to a deduction of FIFTY CENTS.

Gentlemen who procure the responsible subscribers, are entitled to a *yearly* gratis.

New subscribers can be furnished with the preceding numbers of the current volume.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at the corner of Congress and Lindall Streets, Boston. THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. IV.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1826.

No. 31.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

MULBERRY TREES.

New Jersey, 3d month 9, 1826.

I have observed lately in the public prints that information is asked for, relative to the best method of cultivating the Italian mulberry tree, and not long since, I saw that an application had been made to one of the New England state Legislatures for an act to incorporate a company for the purpose of cultivating this kind of trees. From these circumstances, I have supposed that it is apprehended there is some peculiar art or difficulty attending the cultivation of them.

I am willing to state such observations as I have made on this kind of tree, which I have been acquainted with from early life, for thee to examine, and if any part of them are deemed worthy a place in thy useful paper, thou art at liberty, to make such selection. So far from there being any difficulty in regard to its cultivation, I consider it one of the most easy trees, either of foreign or domestic origin, to propagate. And it now requires not a little attention on my part, to keep them from spreading and becoming too numerous on my farm. (which is a sandy soil) particularly along the fences where the seeds have been carried, by the birds. They are a very hardy tree, and although the cattle may browse over the young trees and nip them off, for several years, they will thicken in the bottom, by numerous shoots, and eventually a leading one will spire up out of their reach. From this circumstance I have supposed, they would make a good hedge, which would answer the purpose of a fence, as well as food for the silk worm, from which the leaves could be more readily gathered, than from a large tree, and without any waste of land.

This tree has a property which I never saw published, and may not be generally known, which makes it very easy to raise. They will grow from the slip or scion cut off and stuck in a piece of well pulverized ground, which should be pressed close around them.* By this mode

* We have several varieties of trees that will grow from the scion. A few years since a stout limb of the large buttonwood (by some called the sycamore) was put in the ground for a particular purpose, where it was moist (though sandy) which is now growing. I believe they will grow in this way nearly as well as a green willow. And observing in the New England Farmer that a writer over the signature of a "Norfolk Agriculturist," not only doubts, but disbelieves the fact, that pear or apple scions will grow by placing them in the ground without roots; I can assure him that I have now growing a large pear tree raised from the scion without any root, of the fall kind, which is more than thirty years old, which I raised in my garden, until it was large enough to transplant. I put in more than a dozen of different kinds, but this was the only one that grew. (the soil was sandy). They were placed in a moist situation in my garden. There was no particular

of culture, a choice could be made of the particular kind of tree we wished to have.

There are three kinds of Italian mulberry,—the Black, Purple, and White, all equally good for the silk worm. Our native Large Black Mulberry leaves, I believe they will not eat. They are very coarse and hard. From the small experience I have had, which was many years since, in raising the silk worm, I should prefer the male Italian, we should not then be troubled with the berries, in gathering the leaves.

If the manufacturing of silk can be successfully carried on in this country, it will be of great importance to cultivate the Italian mulberry tree as the leaves are peculiarly adapted for their food.

More than thirty years ago I imbibed the opinion that the Mulberry was one of the most beautiful of our ornamental trees for shade, and that the berries were particularly useful for food for poultry and pigs, and that they would be useful to draw the birds from my other fruit trees as they are very fond of them. But of late years I have discovered that I was mistaken in regard to their usefulness for poultry and hogs, and am endeavouring to clear my farm of those that are within the range of my poultry and pigs. I have observed for several years, that my chickens, as soon as they began to feed on them, begin to droop and die, occasioned, as I apprehend, by their feeding too freely on them, by which a diarrhoea is produced. The same disorder is produced in the pigs. If they could be given in small quantities, possibly, the berries might be useful for their food.

A Gloucester County Agriculturist.

P. S. I have discovered mulberry plants in my garden, where the mulberries that fell on the ground, and were suffered to lie there, came up during the summer. We did not suffer them to grow. I have thought whether it would not be the most easy or certain way of raising them from the seed. If not too thick, they would grow large enough to prevent their being killed by the frost, and they should be placed in the nursery the following spring. Small seeds, as they are kept until spring would not be likely to come up well if dried for a length of time.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

THE BORER.

MR FESSENDEN.—That great enemy to fruit trees among us, the borer, has become so prevalent, I wish, through the medium of your very useful paper, to invite some industrious young man who is acquainted with the best method of destroying it, to undertake the business. Such

care taken of them, nor a composition of any kind on the lower end, which I think would be useful; and I would recommend a loam or clay soil as being preferable to try the experiment. I did not then consider it a very certain method of raising the pear tree, and have not repeated the experiment; but am now inclined to believe that a successful mode will yet be discovered for raising pear trees from the scion, as I have proved that they will grow.

a one of sober, industrious habits, who would be punctual to his engagements, might be sure of constant employment whenever the earth was in a suitable state to open; and could command wages to double or triple the amount of any given for the ordinary business of farming. If he could add a knowledge of the various kinds of fruits to that of the very simple process requisite for destroying this fell destroyer of our orchards, he might make hundreds of thousands tributary to him, and would deserve well of every "lover of good fruit." A friend of mine has made great exertions to procure a true doctor of this description, for two or three years past; but in vain—some of his finest fruit trees, apples particularly, have been destroyed, and the injury suffered every year is almost incalculable. Knowing you, sir, to feel an interest in subjects of this nature, I have taken the liberty of troubling you with this note, which, if it should effect the object, will be very gratifying to, at least,

ONE SUBSCRIBER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

VARIETIES OF FRUIT TREES, &c.

Albany, March 7, 1826.

Sir—A correspondent of the Essex Register, whose remarks have been copied into the New England Farmer, has undertaken to overthrow the theory of Knight, that the varieties of the apple have their natural limitation, beyond which all attempts to propagate them successfully, by grafting or budding, will fail. The writer of this does not understand the theory he would controvert, or he wantonly perverts the text. The following quotations are made from Knight.

"No kind of apple now cultivated appears to have existed more than 200 years; and this term does not at all exceed the duration of a healthy tree, or of an orchard when grafted on crab stocks, and planted in a strong, tenacious soil. I am inclined to think we are indebted to the industry of the planters of the early part of the seventeenth, and the end of the preceding century, for most of the varieties we have at present, and probably for all the fine cider fruits. From the description Parkinson, who wrote in 1629, has given of the apples cultivated in his time, it is evident those now known by the same names, are different, and probably new varieties; and though many of those mentioned by Evelyn, who wrote between 30 and 10 years later, still remain, they appear no longer to deserve the attention of the planter. The Moll, and its successful rival the Redstreak, with the Musts and Golden Pippin, are in the last stage of decay, and the Styre and the Foxwhelp are hastening rapidly after them."

"In the propagation of animals we can obtain a succession of offspring produced only according to the usual course of nature; because an animal forms a whole, whose parts cannot retain life when separated from each other. The less complex and less elaborate organization of vegetables, admits of other modes of propagation; and a detached part of each individual is capable of forming a plant in every respect similar to

that from which it was taken, and possessed of all its powers and properties. Vegetable, however, like animal life, in individuals, appears to have its limits fixed by nature, and immortality has alike been denied to the oak and the mushroom; to the being of a few days and of as many centuries. The general law of nature must be obeyed, and each must yield its place to a successor. The art of the planter readily divides a single tree into almost any number that he wishes; but the character of the new trees, thus raised, is very essentially different from that of a young seedling plant. They possess a preternatural maturity, and retain the habits and diseases of the tree of which they naturally formed a part.

"All efforts which have hitherto been made to propagate healthy trees of those varieties which have been long in cultivation [200 years or more] have, I believe, been entirely unsuccessful. The grafts grow well for two or three years, after which they become cankered and mossy, and appear, what I consider them really to be, parts of the bearing branches of old diseased trees."—*Treatise on the Apple and Pear.*

Such is the theory of a man who has spent half a century in studying the physiology of plants, practically as well as scientifically; and who is not probably surpassed by any one in his correctness and usefulness in horticultural knowledge. It is supported by numerous and various experiments, all tending to confirm its truth.—But it is rather the confirmation of an old than the promulgation of a new doctrine. The deterioration and ultimate decay of old varieties of the apple, was a subject of common observation in the old settlements on the Hudson, before Knight's opinions and experiments were known, and where they are probably not yet known. The Spitzenburgh and the Swaar, two esteemed varieties, have evidently passed their prime, and the fruit and wood, propagated by buds and grafts, are more diseased than formerly. A seedling Spitzenburgh is coming into notice, partaking of the good qualities of its namesake, without its infirmities, which half a century hence may pass as the progeny of the old variety. We know that the progeny of fruit trees artificially multiplied, resembles the parent in foliage, and in the size, shape, colour and flavour; and it is a sound principle of philosophy to believe that diseases arising from natural decay, are in like manner hereditary.—The Rusticoat, the Spanish or Hog, and other varieties of the potatoe, have disappeared within a few years; and why, but because they were so deteriorated by age, as to be no longer worth cultivating? I subjoin another extract to show the nature and variety of the experiments made by Mr KNIGHT.

"When I first observed," says he, "the unhealthy state of all the young trees of these kinds, I suspected that it arose from the use of diseased grafts taken from old trees; and that I should be able to propagate all the valuable varieties by buds taken from young newly grafted trees, as these can scarcely be said to take any of the old stock with them; but to remove still farther every probability of defect which might be communicated from the old trees, I inserted the young shoots and buds taken from newly grafted trees in other young stocks, and I repeated this process six times in as many years, each year taking my grafts and buds from

those inserted in the year preceding. Stocks of different kinds were also used; some were double grafted, others obtained from the branches of apple trees which had emitted shoots from cuttings, and others from the seeds of each kind inserted in them, under the idea that there might be something congenial to the fruits in stocks of this kind. The grafts grew tolerably and equally well in all; but there was a want of hardness and elasticity in the wood, and at the end of three or four years all began to canker."

And what is there to disprove this theory?—Why, the *opinion* of SPEECHLY former gardener of the Duke of Portland: who, not from any *observations or experiments* of his own, it seems, (although a practical gardener,) but from hearsay evidence of others, avers, that the Golden Pippin was "recovering from a disease, or canker, which appears to have been brought on by a succession of unpropitious seasons," and "that the apparent decay of some trees was owing to the unfavourable springs we have had for some years." All this may be true, and this is the purport of the quotation from SPEECHLY, and it does not invalidate a single position of KNIGHT'S. Conjecture weighs but little against demonstration. But the writer has added the weight of his own belief to the equivocal authority of SPEECHLY, and cited the *old fashioned Pearmain* and *Ribston Pippin* as in point: But if these apples have survived the natural period assigned to a distinct variety by KNIGHT—QUINTEY and JOHN LAWRENCE, who wrote in 1716 and 1719, and whose works were before him, would have enabled to have shown this fact, or at least that they were named in their catalogues. The parent of the Ribston Pippin, he informs us, was standing in 1737, and yielded six bushels of apples. This is certainly not a very conclusive evidence that the variety was of more than 200 years standing. The remarks in regard to the pear and orange, are rather gratuitous, as I do not know that KNIGHT has given any opinion as to the natural duration of their varieties. The question is an important one to those who are about to put out orchards. If they err in following KNIGHT, they err on the safe side. But if his theory is correct, they who scout it may involve themselves in loss and disappointment.

One word in regard to your denying the moon's influence upon the flow of sap. I have no room to speculate on the philosophy of the subject, but I will state concisely the result of my experience. I have been in the habit of budding more or less for 16 years; and have uniformly found the bark to peel freer in the first than in the last quarters of the moon. For an evidence, undeniable, of the moon's influence upon the atmosphere, I refer you to pages 310 to 313 of London's Encyclopedia, which I perceive you quote. It has consequently an influence upon the barometer. Its effects upon the waters of the ocean, are universally acknowledged.—Then why not also upon the waters which distend the capillary vessels of plants?

RUSTICUS.

Remarks by the Editor.—We did not mean to be understood as denying the influence of the moon on vegetation. The passage to which we presume our correspondent alludes, (see page 250 of the current volume of the N. E. Farmer,) is quoted from Loudon's Encyclopedia. We gave it as the opinion of Mr Loudon,

and the writers whom he has quoted, that the moon is not to be regarded in agricultural or horticultural operations, &c. This opinion, however, is controverted by other writers. Willich's Domestic Encyclopedia, vol. ii. page 576, says,—"This luminary [the moon] greatly influences the vegetable creation, and likewise appears to affect quadrupeds, especially horses."

The pages in Loudon's work to which "Rusticus," refers, are, in (the second edition, from which we made our quotations alluded to) occupied in details relative to the structure of hot houses, &c. The admission of light is a great object in these structures, and light from the moon will probably have an effect in vegetation in proportion to its intensity compared to that of the sun. Mr Loudon, however, says nothing about moonlight, nor the influence of the moon, in that part of his Encyclopedia.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

VARIETIES OF FRUIT TREES.

County of Norfolk, March 11, 1826.

MR FESSENDEN,—The article in your paper, page 249, signed "*A Lover of Good Fruit*," is entitled to attention. Your remarks on this article are made with your usual accuracy, and knowledge of your subject. It is true, sir, that the names of many fruits, or rather *varieties* of fruits, "are derived from such capricious causes or incidents, that a correct list are not be easily accomplished." But there are some fruits that bear the same names *now* that they bore a hundred years ago or more; and others that have from time to time been so strongly marked by European horticulturists, that they cannot be easily mistaken by an attentive observer. The misfortune is that even fruits which are best known in Europe by judges, lose their name *here* in the nurseries where the young trees are raised; and by that means the same variety will acquire distinct names in different places, and in some instances in the same place, to the great annoyance of the cultivator. As, for instance, in New York, the whole class of "Doyennes" are called "Virgouleuse." Certain it is that the St. Michael bears this name in that city, while the "Virgouleuse" is here called by many people the "Colmar." I could mention many instances of a like kind, both in pears and in other fruits. But as this would help to fill your columns without answering any good objects, I will merely observe, that until some more attention is paid to this subject generally by Horticulturalists, and nursery men, gentlemen will be constantly liable to have fruits sent to them under wrong names. It is, therefore, very difficult to answer the object of the "*Lover of Good Fruit*," even if I were able to give him a list of the best fruits for each season; for the chance is that he would find the nursery-man's *notions* on this point, and mine did not agree at all; and when he asked for a "Spanish Good Christian" he might get what is here called the "Iron Pear."

The "*Lover of Good Fruit*," who it seems has FRANCE'S catalogue for his government, asks for a few varieties of each sort, suited to the different seasons, but wishes to have the *best* only pointed out to him. "Who shall decide?" &c. Some people are great admirers of the common "Summer Catherine," while others think it good for nothing, because it is destitute of juice. Some are fond of the common "Alberg," or what is called by many the "Malacca

ton" peach, while others consider it an inferior fruit. Many think the "Pearmain" the best of all apples, while others think it much inferior to a great variety that might be named.

Under these circumstances it is very difficult for one person to select for another. The best winter table pears succeed well only in town, where they are sheltered, viz. the "St. Germain," "Virgoulense" and "Chaumontell." The same may be said of some of the best fall pears, such as the "Crassane," "St. Michael's" and "Brown Beurre." All these pears are liable to have the skin crack open, when raised in the country, which destroys them before they are ripe, and from which circumstance they are held in light estimation by many people. Yet they are *in fact* the best fruits, when in perfection, that can be found. Very early pears are usually poor fruit—the "Muscat" "Robert" and the "Citron des Carmes" are the best. The late summer pears are much better. Among these the "Summer Doyenne," the "Rousslet de Rheims;" the "Red Bergamot," and the Salviati may be ranked among the best. Of the Fall pears that succeed well in the country, you have the "Seckle," "Epargne," "Swiss Bruchies," "Moonfowl Egg," Verte Longue, a new variety called the "Bartlett pear" and "Doyenne Gris," also the "Gibson pear." Of winter pears I know of none of the varieties suited to the table that do uniformly well, or indeed frequently well in this country. There is a small pear, which is raised by Mr. LOWELL at Roxbury which I once saw and tasted, and which resembles in its form the "poire de Vigne," that is a very good pear. I am told that it is a great bearer, and succeeds well in the country. For culinary purposes the "Treson," the "Pound," the "Catillac" are the best.

With respect to Apples I apprehend that the "Early Harvest," the "Belle flower," "Red Colville," the "Ribston Pippin," "Non-such," "White Colville," "Baldwin" and "Roxbury Russet" will be found to give a succession of good fruit.

Of Peaches—you may take the "Early Ann," "White Magdalen," "Grosse Mignone," "Kensington," "Admirable," "Royale," "Belle de Vitry," "Carolina Kennedy," and "Late Chevreuse."

Plums.—The "Drap d'Or," "Royale de Tours," "Grosse Reine," "Claude" or "Green Gage" are best worth cultivating.

Of Cherries.—The "Black Heart," "Black Tartarean," "Common Bigreau," and a new variety, raised by Mr. DOWNER, of Roxbury, an excellent variety. But I should recommend as many Mazards as may be conveniently disposed of, as some of these trees produce delicious fruit.

I have endeavoured, sir to answer the call of your correspondent—but having no catalogue within my command, and writing merely from my recollection of fruits that I have seen. I may probably have omitted some varieties that I should have set down had I remembered it.—If, however, this memorandum will, in any degree answer the wishes of the "Lover of Good Fruit" it will be gratifying to a brother.

HORTICULTURIST.

P. S. I observe two answers to the "Lover of Good Fruit," in your last number, one of which recommends the "Chaumontelle" as an early summer fruit, whereas this pear is fit for eating in November, December and January. It also

states the "Seckle" to be ripe from August to November. Its time of maturity is October and not before, in this climate, unless by artificial heat, or the use of a wall. I speak of *perfect* fruit: not wind-falls, which are brought to an eating state sometimes prematurely by the curcilio. This writer makes the "May Duke" ripe in May, and the "Black Heart" in June. I have never known them so early in this part of the country.

The other piece puts the "Franc-Real" down as a later fruit than the St. Germain.—This is a mistake. The "Franc-Real" ripens in October and November, and is fit only for preserving and baking, stewing, &c. and not for the table. Whereas the St. Germain, if well taken care of, continues in eating the greater part of the winter, and is in fact, when in perfection the most valuable of this species of fruit. Considering its durability, its delicate texture, its fine flavour, and abundant juice, it is not surpassed as a table fruit by any variety whatever."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

MULBERRY SHRUBS, &c.

Amherst, (N.H.) March 13, 1826.

MR. FESSENDEN— I wish to be informed through your paper, where Mulberry Trees fit for transplanting, and the seeds likewise for planting— (particularly the White Mulberry) and also the Silk Worm and eggs, can be had.

Where can I obtain a few Carolina Potatoes?
Your obt' serv't P.

Remarks by the Editor.—We should be happy to receive information on this subject from any of our friends and correspondents who can communicate it. In an article on the "Silk Worm," &c. [see p. 237, vol. iv. of N. E. Farmer,] we are told that "Cultivators of the White Mulberry can import the tree from the Linnean Garden, owned by Mr. Prince, at Flushing Long-Island near New York." It is also presumed that Mulberry seeds and the silk worm and eggs may be had in Marshfield, Con. where silk we are told has been cultivated with success.

ADDRESS.

Delivered before the Worcester Agricultural Society
Oct. 12, 1825, by GEORGE A. TUFTS, Esq.

(Continued from page 259.)

After all that has been said, however, *experience*, whether in the laboratory or in the field, is the only correct source of Agricultural knowledge; the diffusion of that knowledge, through the whole mass of the farming community, the only true basis of improvement in the art. Some more efficient means, perhaps, might be resorted to, than has hitherto been adopted, to accomplish these purposes. The establishment of experimental farms, as has been recommended by Sir John Sinclair, in his Code of Agriculture, cannot be too often enforced upon the attention of the friends of good husbandry. It is believed that such a farm, embracing a variety of soil, and properly conducted by men both of science and practical skill, would do more, in a few years, to enlighten the farming community, than could be effected by individual efforts or by any other mode of encouragement in half a century. The general benefits to be derived from experience, are often greatly limited by the omission of some material circumstance, that might attend a particular experiment, and, not unfrequently, by an imperfect conception of the process itself. The establish

therefore, while it facilitated investigation, would afford the best means of communicating to the public its results. From hence, the farmer might obtain not only a fair record of an experiment, but he might also visit the spot, and acquire, perhaps from observation alone, a sufficient knowledge of the character of the soil upon which the experiment was made. Here, also he might learn every fact, that had exerted a favourable or unfavourable influence upon the mode of culture adopted. Many other advantages might be enumerated, if time permitted, to impress upon the public the importance of such farms. None, however, it is presumed, can doubt, that their establishment, in the various sections of our country, would be an event auspicious to the American husbandman.

But, however much the farmer may be informed in the principles of his art;—however well versed he may be in the laws of vegetation or the organization of nature herself; nevertheless, to enable him to reap every benefit, which his labors can afford, he must rely much upon his own discrimination, and the daily exercise of his own judgment.

Those who have acquired a fortune in some other profession or business, and farm it only for amusement, may consult their taste or indulge their fancy. They can make improvements on their farms for ornament. They can cultivate their fields merely to please the eye of the spectator. But the ordinary farmer, who pursues his business as a means of subsistence for himself and family, must calculate upon a profit to be derived from it. In him, therefore, that can never be good husbandry, which seeks to obtain great results by the application of inordinate means. Great crops produced by extraordinary cultivation, and at a great expense, however gratifying to the sight, can never be an object worthy of his attention. The pampered animal may grace the stall, but, if his cost exceeds his worth or market price, nothing is added to the income of the farmer, or the comfort of his family. To obtain the greatest amount of productive value, from the employment of the least capital, is one of the first principles of rural economy. It is indeed the very definition of the farmer's art. In the successful application of this principle, it is evident, that regard must be had to a great variety of circumstances, whose influence can alone be learned from the farmer's own observation. His situation in relation to a market;—the actual state and condition of the country at large;—and a thousand other circumstances, are daily demanding the exercise of a vigilant and enlightened understanding. Finally, (to quote the language of a distinguished Agriculturist:) "There is, probably, no art, in which a variety of knowledge, is of more essential importance, than in that of Agriculture. To preserve the fertility of the soil; to free it from all superfluous moisture; to cultivate it to the greatest advantage; to raise its productions at the least expense; to procure the best instruments of husbandry; to select the stock likely to be the most profitable; to feed them in the most judicious manner, and to bring them to the most advantageous markets; and to perform all the other operations of Agriculture in the most judicious modes; require a greater extent and variety of knowledge, than might, at first view, be judged requisite."

(To be concluded next week.)

From the *Mass. Agric. Repos.* vol. iii. page 92.

THE BEST SORTS OF FRUITS.

As much greater encouragement has been of late given in the metropolis, to the raising of good fruit, as the inhabitants of our great towns begin to discriminate the several species, and to pay liberal prices for the best, it is hoped and expected that a greater attention will be paid by cultivators to the quality of the fruits they raise.

One of the greatest impediments to the improvement of our fruit, is the great inattention which has heretofore been paid to the names of fruit trees. It is not uncommon to have the same apple or pear known by four or five different names. A farmer hears of a new apple which he is informed, and very correctly, is a most admirable fruit. It is called the "Pecker apple." He says, that it is entirely new to him, and not doubting his friend's description, which was indeed exact, he engrafts all his remaining stocks with it. After waiting five years for the result of his labors and anxious cares, he finds his new engrafted fruit one which had abounded on his estate before, of which he had as many as he could use or sell, and which he had known under the name of the "Baldwin apple."

It certainly is important to have fixed names. It would be better to have them the same by which the same fruits are known in Europe.

We shall in order to facilitate the extension of this sort of knowledge among our farmers, subjoin a list of some of the best Peaches, Cherries, Apples and Pears, by the names under which they are known in Europe, and in the Southern States.

PEACHES.

The *June peach*, commonly called the Early Ann, is a very fine fruit, ripens late in August.

The *White Magdalen* is a good peach, but fitter for a wall, or a very sheltered situation, than as a standard. It ripens in August.

The *Red Magdalen* is an excellent peach, and ripens in September.

The *Noblesse* is a large, fine peach, ripens early in September.

The *Old Newington*, is a cling stone, and is very high flavoured. It ripens late in September.

The *Swalch* is a fine peach; ripens early in September.

The *Catherine*, sometimes called the *Green Catherine*, is a very fine peach; ripens in September.

The *Limon Clingstone* is a large, late, but beautiful and high flavoured peach. It ripens the last of September, and beginning of October.

The *Vanguard* is also a good peach; ripens about the middle of September.

The *Blood Peach* might sell for preserving. It makes a beautiful preserve. It is hardy and a great bearer.

All these Peaches may be obtained of any nursery-men in New York, or at Flushing, Long-Island, of Wm and B. Prince, and buds may be had of most of the gentlemen in this neighborhood.

CHERRIES.

There are but few kinds of this fruit, which merit general cultivation. The curious horticulturalist may collect fifteen or twenty sorts,

but four or five kinds would be sufficient for general cultivation.

It is to be regretted that so little attention is paid by the farmer to cultivating those fruits which are considered as mere luxuries. We do not say that the cherry ought to enter into competition with the apple, but since the cherry tree would form a beautiful shade round his buildings, and would afford a pleasant, (and if left to ripen perfectly) a very salutary article of food, it is to be regretted that it is so seldom introduced.

Almost every man has a garden spot; if he will not go to the expense of getting the stocks, he may always procure the cherry stones—They are of quick growth, and a very hardy tree.

It is easily improved by grafting and inoculation, and even the natural fruit is often very fine.

The species most valuable to a farmer would be,

The *May Duke*, a red cherry, commonly called *Kinsely*.

The *English Cherry*. This is the most common in our country.

The *Black Heart* is the most common of the finer sorts, and is the most valuable, because a free and full bearer. It is commonly eaten too early, because persons suppose it ripe as soon as it is red and pleasant. It should be left till it is quite black.

The *White Heart*. This is a general name applied to two or three species. They are distinguished by some as the *Lukeword* and the *Bigarou*. The latter is the French name, and the several cherries under that name, are better described by French writers.

It is a large, beautiful fruit, less inclined to bear freely, and more liable to destruction by moisture.

The *Black Tartarian Cherry*, is a noble fruit, and a very good bearer.

Scions of all these sorts may be easily procured by applying to any of the Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society. Besides the above there are several varieties of the *Hazard*, or natural cherry, which are very excellent fruits, and valuable for being later than the others. They are generally hardier trees, and will bear neglect better than the finer sorts.

APPLES.

This fruit being too generally considered only as affording a beverage, our farmers are apt to be indifferent to the species which they raise. The natural fruits, it is true, often make the best cider, but it is not uncommon to see a farmer who may make twenty or fifty barrels of cider, unable to pick out a single barrel of fine apples which he can preserve to a time when he wants them most, the spring of the year, when they are as salutary as they are agreeable. The scions of apples may be procured and sent to any distance in March, and till the tenth of April, and if well taken care of, by being plunged in clay or moist earth, they may be inserted from the twentieth of March to the tenth of June. Any farmer might soon learn the art of engrafting, and their old orchards will furnish stocks. Trees are often preserved and renewed by heading them down and grafting them, if this is done judiciously.

The sorts which we should recommend for general cultivation are,

The *Rhode-Island Greening*, a good fall and early winter apple.

The *Nonuch*, a red apple, excellent, and very late keeping apple.

The *Nonpareil*, a Russet apple, early in winter.

The *Newtown Pippin*, a good, hard, late keeping fruit.

The *Spitzenberg*. This is a fine fruit, and will keep sound till May or June.

The *Roxbury Russeting*. This is one of the best known and most valuable fruits. It is not fit to eat till February, and is very easily preserved till June.

The *Baldwin apple*, (recently brought into notice, though it has been in the country probably for many years,) is a very valuable fruit, beautiful, fine flavoured, and will keep till the last of March.

There are at least fifty sorts of good apples, besides those above specified; we have only noticed those, which would be the most extensively useful as winter fruits. We have selected those which will always command a price in market.

PEARS.

This is a fruit remarkably well adapted to the climate of Massachusetts. It is much to be doubted whether any country in the world produces finer pears than have been raised in this state.

But the cultivation of them has been in a great degree confined to the vicinity of the metropolis. We probably have in this state nearly every good variety of pear known in France. We mention France, because in that country, more successful attention has been paid to this fruit, than in any country in the world. To the Hugonots who fled from France on the revocation of the edict of Nantz, we owe almost all the fine pears we have. They are to be traced to the gardens planted and owned by them.—Although there are near an hundred species of varieties of pear cultivated in France, yet there are not more than ten or twelve which we should recommend to general cultivation.

We would observe, however, that the farmers who live near great towns, may very usefully and profitably extend the culture of pears beyond those who live at a greater distance.

In the remoter part of the state it might however be thought worth while to plant a tree, the hardiest and most long lived of any fruit tree, with which we are acquainted, even if it only served to add an innocent luxury to the table of the farmer. Those who live within thirty miles of a market-town might bring all their winter, and many of their summer pears to market.

Here we would remark, that the habitual negligence with which every species of fruit is brought to market, is extremely to be lamented. It is almost fatal to the sale. It diminishes both the demand and the price. There are two great faults on this head. The one is, that the fruit is gathered unripe, under the pretence that if ripe it would not bear transportation. The other is, that it is thrown negligently into great masses, without the least trouble or arrangement, and then hurried over bad roads to town, where it is left exposed to the sun and flies, which soon destroy not only its appearance but its flavour and value.

Is this owing to a want of encouragement in our country? No. There are no people in the world more extravagant in the purchase of their luxuries than the Americans. Let one man set the example of bringing his fruit in better order, and he will receive a hundred per cent more, beyond the extra expense. Is there any thing in our country, which renders it impossible or unprofitable to our farmers to carry their produce to market neatly and in good order?—We know of nothing. But we do know that fruits of the tenderest sorts are transported in England and France great distances, and exhibited for sale in the most perfect condition.—Every fruit has its own peculiar mode of packing and conveyance. The strawberry and the cherry are carried in baskets of a conical form, so that there is no pressure, which would ruin these delicate fruits. We do hope to see our farmers not so sparing of a little straw or hay, and good baskets, and a little labour of packing, instead of turning peaches, and pears, and apples into a cart in one mass, a certain loss to themselves, and as great an injury to the purchasers.

The sorts of pears for common use, which may be recommended, are

The *Little Muscat*, a small summer pear, ripe in August.

The several varieties of *Catherine Pear*.—They have all of them a general resemblance—summer pears.

The *Jargonelle*, a fine summer pear, and a general bearer.

The *Summer Bergamot*, a green fine pear of an apple shape; ripens in September.

The *Brockholst Bergamot*, a delicious pear, ripe early in October.

The *Brown Beurre*; the best pear which is known but short lived, ripens in October.

The *St Michaels*. It has a great variety of names, but is most commonly known under the above. It is a great bearer, hardy, will grow in any soil, is in eating from October to Christmas if taken good care of, and is among the most valuable pears which grow.

The *Mons. Jean* is another valuable pear. It is ripe about the first of November, and will last till the middle of December.

The *Rousseline* is also a fine fall pear, and will sell well.

The *Winter Good Christian* is a pear, which keeps well and may be transported a great distance, being very hard when gathered.

The *Virgoulouse* and *Celmar* resemble each other, and are very fine. They are December pears, and will sell well at market.

The *Chaumontelle* is also a fine, late fall pear, and a great bearer.

But the pear which may be cultivated to the greatest profit; the most uniformly good, the best of the excellent pears for keeping, is the *St. Germain*. It is a hardy tree, and will endure a century. The pears barrelled up might be transported a hundred miles in December or January, and will always command a good price. Perhaps, however, they could not profitably be transported more than forty miles.

This very imperfect list of fruits has not been made out with a view so much to increase the profits of the farmer, as to show to him that with a little pains, less than he often bestows in procuring a thing injurious to him, he might always regale his family and friends with what

the richest and greatest men consider the most acceptable thing they can offer to their guests, most excellent fruits.

From *Little's Museum of Science, &c.*

HISTORY OF COFFEE IN EUROPE.

Hitherto, coffee-houses were confined to the east, and it is not easy to determine, exactly, when its use was introduced into Europe.—Pietro de la Velle, writing from Constantinople in 1615, says, that when he returns to Italy, he will bring some coffee with him; whether he did or not, cannot be ascertained; but in 1611, it was certainly introduced into Marseilles; in 1660, a considerable quantity was imported from Egypt into that city; and in 1671, a coffee-house was opened in it. In 1657, Thevenot brought a small quantity to Paris; its use, however, was confined to those persons who had been in the Levant, and their friends.

Its general introduction and firm establishment in France, were brought about in a manner truly characteristic of the inhabitants of that country. In 1669, an ambassador from the Porte, arrived at Paris, who rendered himself very fashionable, as well as a great favourite by his politeness, gallantry, and wit; persons of rank, especially ladies, visited him; to them he gave coffee;—and thus a bitter and black beverage, which prescribed by a Frenchman, would have been rejected with disgust, because a favourite and fashionable liquor, simply from the circumstance that it was presented by a Turk of wit and gallantry. The rage for coffee having been thus spread, an Armenian of the name of Pascal, took advantage of it, and in 1672, opened a coffee-house in Paris; but in consequence of the very inferior manner in which it was fitted up, and the low company admitted, his scheme did not succeed. Procopius, a Florentine, perceiving the error, fitted up a fine apartment, and having already acquired a reputation among the epicures by the introduction of ices into Paris, his coffee-house met with great encouragement.

One very beneficial consequence resulted from the general and fashionable use of coffee in Paris; in the seventeenth century, habits of intoxication prevailed, even among the highest classes, who were not ashamed to frequent the *cabarets* in parties, for the purpose of this degrading debauch. Louis XIV. in vain had exerted his influence, directed his indignation, and appealed to the love and respect of his subjects for their grand monarch, to put down this practice; what he could not do Procopius and the other coffee-house keepers accomplished. The *cabarets* were deserted by men of rank and of letters; the coffee-houses became the places of their resort, and at this period, Saurin, La Mothe, Dauchet, Boindin, J. B. Rousseau, &c. met there, and planned or composed their most celebrated pieces.

NORTH WEST COAST.

Difficulties have arisen between the government of the United States and that of Great Britain, with respect to the boundary between the two nations west of the Rocky Mountains. The United States claim all south of the 49th parallel of latitude, and propose to make that parallel the boundary. The British propose a boundary line to be drawn along the 46th par-

allel of latitude to the North-eastern-most branch of the Columbia, and thence down along the middle of that river to the Pacific Ocean, and intimate that they will never recede from that line. As the Columbia river empties into the Pacific in lat. 46 deg. 15 min. N. the territory in dispute is 2 deg. 15 min. or 165 geographical miles from north to south.

HOPS.

From the annual report of Orrin Fuller, inspector of hops for the city of Albany, in New York, it appears that 1302 bales had been inspected in the season of 1825; of which 1679 were first sort, 51 second sort, and 59 were refuse; weighing 450,509 lbs. and all of the growth of 1825, and the amount received for inspection was \$563 12. The hops raised in the Western part of the State of New York, have all been of a superior quality, and have been sold at an advance of 3 cts. per lb. in foreign ports, over any other hops that have been raised in the Union.

CABBAGES.

They should be transplanted into the beds where they are to grow about the 20th of May, they having been sowed in a small bed for plants about a month previous. The ground ought to be well mellowed and manured, before they are transplanted.

They should be hoed in the morning, when the dew is on, once each week, until they begin to head.

They must not be pulled up until there is danger of their freezing too fast in the ground to be got up. If there happens an early snow, it will not injure them. When they are removed from the garden, they should be set out again, in a trench dug in the bottom of a cellar. If the cellar is pretty cool, it will be the better

Burlington Gazette.

RAIL ROADS.

A petition will be presented to the Legislature of this state, at its next May session, for an act of incorporation for a Rail Road from the Western part of this state to Boston, taking the Housatonic River Turnpike for its western beginning—through the town of Stockbridge, to Springfield and Worcester; together with such Banking privileges as will be honorable to the State, and encouraging to individuals who feel an interest in the improvement of it.—*Stockbridge, Feb. 23, 1826.—Berkshire Star.*

Ohio.—The grand total of property now subjected to and returned for taxation is \$58,924,779. The whole number of acres of land is 15,174,133, which is valued at \$37,244,495—the general average is \$215 4.—Value of Houses \$1,519,829. Value of Towns' property \$7,133,193. Number of horses 132,071—value \$5,517,310. Number of cattle 274,639—value \$2,501,095. Merchant's capitals 5,202,400.—Value of carriages \$20,885.

An old house in Hadley, three tons of broom corn, and 3 or 4000 handles, were consumed by fire, two or three weeks since. Broom manufactories are peculiarly exposed to the devouring element, from the large quantities of light, combustible matters they contain.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1848.

Articles of Fruit.—The articles in our preceding pages relative to the best varieties of fruit will be found highly worthy of the attention of every Farmer, who wishes to possess a valuable orchard. It is as easy to obtain the best as the poorest sorts of fruit trees and the difference in the value of their produce is very great. The best articles were written by gentlemen who had had long experience to much scientific knowledge of horticulture. That which commences page 260 was written by the Hon. JOHN LOWELL, a member of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society.

The article on our first page, on Mulberry Trees, is from the pen of a gentleman in New Jersey, of experience and practical information. His name is left with the Editor, for the satisfaction of any who may wish further information on the subject of Mulberry Shrubs. Several communications are deferred this week.

BREEDS OF CATTLE.

(Continued from page 217.)

In our former remarks on this subject, we quoted from British writers, some sketches, descriptive of the Devon or New England breed of cattle, intended to present brief outlines of the characteristic properties of that race, as exhibited in Great Britain. We now proceed to examine their character and standing, as Neat Cattle, in New England.

The Committee of the Worcester Agricultural Society on Milch Cows and Fat Oxen, in their report, dated October 13, 1844, say, "Nineteen cows were offered for premium, and all except one of our native breed. They, generally, had the appearance of extraordinary value, and all gave evidence of intrinsic worth. Their exhibition afforded additional proof that our own stock of cows needs no other improvement than can be obtained by a careful selection and a judicious attention to the origin and management of their progeny."* This report was signed by O. FISK, Chairman, a gentleman well known as a scientific agriculturist.

The Committee of the same Society, on Working Oxen, in a report, made at the same time, and on the same occasion, say "if this county has never before exhibited a finer show of Working Oxen, your Committee do not know where they should look for one superior to it. We believe we might look in vain even in the country of John Bull himself, the country of improved short-horns and improved long-horns—the Herefords and Teeswaters—the Alderneys and the Vigaloes—the country where 1000 guineas are given for a Bull and 500 for a Heifer."

In a letter to JOHN HUNT, Esq. (originally published in Memoirs of the Board of Agriculture of the State of New York, vol. ii and published in Memoirs of the Pennsylvania Society) by Mr FRANKLIN SMITH, a distinguished cultivator, are the following passages. "The Devon blood appears to produce the best oxen, and these oxen make as good beef as any other blood. I live in a country where the settlers have been very extravagant on the subject of horses, and feel it my duty to correct an expensive habit, by substituting, if possible, the labour of oxen for horses."

"I acquired a full blooded Devon bull for the express purpose of breeding oxen, but being rather under size, which they generally are, he was not a favourite here. I therefore took a calf out of an imported short-horn cow, by him, which fortunately happened to be a bull; he is now a year old, and almost as big as his sire. I have never seen a finer animal of his age. Through him I hope to see oxen bred here that have both size and smartness. I am very well satisfied with having done it, though many critical breeders will consider me quite out of rule."

An important statement of the produce of butter obtained from five native cows, owned by Col. JOHN PRAY, of Danvers, Mass., was published in the 4th volume of the N. E. Farmer page 203. By this it will appear, to use the words of J. W. PROCTOR, Esq. who forwarded the statement "that in the space of six months from the first of June to the last of November, those cows yielded 1336 pounds of butter, being 207 pounds to a cow. As to the quality, I can say from my own knowledge of it, that I have never seen any superior to it." The cows "from about the middle of May were fed in the pasture:—and through the whole season, in addition to the feed there obtained, received between four and five quarts of Indian meal per day for each cow. In September, when the feed of the pastures was nearly dried up, they were fed with the suckers of about two and a half acres of Indian corn; after this, for a number of weeks they received about one bushel of Mangel Wurtzel to a cow, a day—one half in the morning and the other at night." Here was an extraordinary product of butter, but the means of obtaining it were such as are not common in New England. The season, however, was unusually dry and warm, and the pastures were of a "light and gravelly soil of ordinary quality." This although it is an interesting experiment, decides nothing respecting the comparative merits of native and imported breeds of cows. But it shows, to use the words of Mr PROCTOR, "what can by good management be done with our own."

Col. POWELL, himself, appears to entertain a high opinion of New England cattle for labour; for he says, in answer to Mr FRANKLIN SMITH'S letter above cited, "I have never seen in Europe, performance of oxen comparable to that which in Massachusetts would scarcely be remarked."† This superiority, however, he does not attribute to any peculiar excellence of the New England breed or breeds of cattle, but to the following circumstances. "I should ascribe," says Mr POWELL "the extraordinary performance of New England cattle to the skill, sagacity, singular steadiness and peculiar firmness of the men—to care in selection—and to the face of the country in which they are bred. A New England ox, as a New England horse, and New England man, is exposed to exertion from his birth—the hills on which he must generally seek for his food, give health to his lungs, and vigour to his muscle, whilst the shortness and sweetness of the grass properly nourish his frame without loading it suddenly or producing sluggishness under the yoke."

We might quote more authorities on the specific qualities and characteristic traits of the

New England breed of cattle. But we are apprehensive of prolonging our remarks beyond the limits of the patience of our readers. We think we have adduced enough to prove that our breed of cattle is a *good breed*. But it does not follow that, under all circumstances, and for all purposes, it is the *best breed*. This would be a position for which COL. PICKERING has never contended.

We will now, as briefly as may be consistent with perspicuity, quote and refer to some testimony relating to the *Improved Durham Short-horn*; the most celebrated of the imported breeds of British Cattle, as well as the breed for which the greatest efforts are making to introduce into the United States.

Mr LAWRENCE says "it has been observed that the northern short-horned species is the largest breed in Britain, the Herefords standing in the second place in that respect. The short-horns are an original species, but whether those of our northern counties are so or not, cannot be ascertained; that is to say, whether they are original or were imported in very early times, as we know they have continually been during several centuries.

"The extreme coarseness and size of the northern short-horns led to the introduction of Norman or Alderney bulls, at some period of the eighteenth century, with the precise date of which we are unacquainted. This improvement commenced in Holderness, Yorkshire.—Never was there a more fortunate cross. In no other country does exist so excellent a breed of cattle, as those of Holderness, including all the useful properties. In one, perhaps the most important respect, great milking, they are superior, and even without rivals. Their beef is finer than that of the old short-horned breed, and they fatten much earlier and quicker, carrying still a vast depth of natural flesh, and fattening within, in the first degree. They have both speed and strength enough for labour, and their shoulders are well formed and well positioned for draught. Being beautifully variegated in colour, spotted, striped, sometimes *sheeted* red and white, they make first rate park stock, a noble example of which may be seen at the seat of the Earl of Coventry in Worcestershire.—From their superior quantity of milk, they rival the best long-horns in the cheese and butter dairies, and for suckling they are unrivalled.—It may be presumed they are at least equal to the Herefords in the stall at all points, and there seems but one respect in which they are in any considerable degree inferior to any breed which can be named, which is fineness of flesh; in that particular it is obvious they can never equal certain other breeds, without the entire overthrow of their Dutch basis, by the repetition of the Norman or some other cross, which would go to destroy the present superior breed. An occasional mixture, however, of Norman blood may keep the Holderness stock sufficiently fine and prevent its degeneration on the other side, or a selection might be made of very elegantly shaped and fine boned Holderness [short horn] cows, with the view of improvement. These are well known, as the stock generally kept by the London cow-keepers. They have small short horns in the shape of a half ring, rather a long plain head, fine skin, the legs seldom too long, the carcass large but compact, good back and loin, the general figure square. They are

* See N. E. Farmer, vol. 4, page 19.
† Ibid, page 197.

† Memoirs of the Penn. Agric. Society, page 63.
Ibid, page 52.

not the species of stock for short keep, however small their size; indeed they are said to be great consumers. A party of us have an adage in use "the less cattle eat, the more they pay." To which I beg leave to tack the following counterpart—it matters not how much cattle eat provided they pay for it.*

Mr. LAWRENCE next proceeds to find fault with the forms of "Holderness and other northern short-horned bullocks." But, afterwards, in an addition to the 2d edition, page 614, he apologises for having "written incorrectly," with regard to the northern short horns, &c. We shall, therefore, pass over that part, which the author has pronounced to be incorrect, and pass on to a part, which remains unrettracted. "I have been assured," says Mr. LAWRENCE, "by a friend, on whose intelligence I can rely, that an eminent cow-keeper in London, purchased last month (April 1803) fifty Holderness cows at the enormous price of 1,200l. [\$5,333,33.] Only one of these had a calf by her side, with which my friend was accommodated at the price of £27,10. [\$122,22.] Such cows, before the war, were to be purchased in lots at something less than twelve pounds a head."

It can scarcely be supposed that a London Cowkeeper, who it is to be presumed, was a practical man, and paid a due regard to his own interest, would give such prices for cows, whose reputation as milkers was not established. It is probable, however, that in providing cows to furnish milk for London market, more regard would be paid to the quantity than to the quality of the milk they yielded.

It should seem that the preceding passages, quoted from Mr. LAWRENCE's Treatise, were written previous to June 1803. This is to be presumed from the circumstance of that author's referring to the purchase made by the London cow-keeper, in "last month, April 1803."—About five years afterwards (as will appear by a date which follows) Mr. LAWRENCE wrote the following passages, which are taken from "Additions to the second edition" of LAWRENCE'S Treatise, &c. pages 614, 615.

"Northern Short Horns. On recollection, I find I have written incorrectly, page 57, with respect to these varieties. The Teeswater and Durham are doubtless settled and permanent breeds, equally marked and distinguished as the Holderness, and calculated for the production of flesh, as the latter are for that of milk. Doubtless the fault I found with the form of the Holderness oxen, ought in a great measure to be attributed to the milkiness of the breed, or the Alderney cross. In selected Durham oxen I have seen a union of the finest form with the largest size. Whence that fineness of bone was obtained, unless from Holderness crosses, I am uninformed. The short-horned cattle are in a state of the highest improvement, from the exertions of various eminent breeders in the North, and I have been informed that a bull was last year (1809) sold in Yorkshire, at the price of five hundred guineas."

(To be continued.)

Certain cure for the sting of a Wasp.—A few days ago, happening to be in the country, we witnessed the efficacy of the remedy for the sting of a wasp, mentioned in one of our late

* Lawrence's Treatise on Cattle, page 58.

publications. A little girl was stung severely, and was in great torture until an Onion was applied to the part afflicted, when the cure was instantaneous. This important and simple remedy cannot be too generally known, and we pledge ourselves to the fact here stated.

Liverpool Mercury.

Congressional Proceedings.

SENATE. MARCH 3.—The bills, authorizing the President to sell at auction the Salt Springs, and reserved Lead Mines in Missouri, were committed.—The Senate then went into the consideration of Executive business.

MARCH 6.—The bill from the House making appropriations for the support of Government for 1826 was reported by the Committee of Finances, with sundry amendments, which were agreed to.—Mr. Cobb made inquiry as to the expediency of continuing the Salary of the Commissioners under certain articles of the Ghent Treaty, as he understood the business of the Commissioners had been suspended a long time. After debate, a bill for that purpose was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

MARCH 7—A bill passed to appropriate \$20,000 to defray the expense of treating with the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations of Indians, &c.

MARCH 8—A written Message was received from the President, containing documents relative to the claim of the State of Maryland on the Government of the United States for interest on certain expenditures, during the late war. This Message was referred to a Committee.

HOUSE. MARCH 4—The bill to authorize the Treasury of the United States to subscribe \$130,000 to the Stock of the Dismal Swamp Canal was discussed, but without coming to a decision.—Mr. Hemphill gave notice that he should, on the 9th inst. call up the bill making provision for Revolutionary Officers, and moved that it be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, which was adopted.

MARCH 6.—The report relative to the survey of Barnstable and Buzzard Bays, was referred to the Committee on Canals, and 3000 copies ordered to be printed.

MARCH 7—On motion of Mr. Lawrence of Penn. 3000 additional copies of the report relative to the application of part of the avails of the Public Lands for erecting a Public School Fund, was ordered to be printed.—A report to encourage Vaccination was read and committed.



FRUIT TREES.—Gentlemen who wish to be furnished with FRUIT TREES, &c. the present season, by sending their list of varieties to the subscriber, can be supplied from his own Nursery, or from Mr. PRINCE, Flushing, Long Island, for whom he is appointed Agent.

O. FISKE.

Worcester, March 17, 1826.

TREES.—For sale by the subscriber, at his residence in Roxbury.

- 100 AMERICAN ELMS.
- 200 AMERICAN PLANES, or BUTTOWOODS,
- 140 APRICOTS.

They were raised from the seed, and the former are from three to four, and the others three years old. Price 37½ cents each. H. A. S. DEARBORN.

4t March 17.

GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS.—JOSEPH BRIDGE, No. 25 Court Street, has for sale, a general assortment of **GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS;**

among which are—early and late Peas, early and late Beans, Cucumber, Lettuce, pot and sweet Herbs, Celery, Endive, Cauliflower, purple and cape Broccoli, Salsafie, Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, Red Top, Fowl Meadow, Herds Grass, Red and White Clover, Millet, &c. with a great variety of Ornamental Seeds, Garden Tools, and Flower Pots. 3t March 17.



WM. PRINCE, Proprietor of the Linnean Garden, near New York, offers to the public his very extensive collection of the choicest Fruits, which have been selected with the greatest care from the most celebrated establishments throughout the world, and to which very large additions have recently been made. The assortment of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, and Plants, is very extensive. Also, Hyacinths, Tulips and other bulbous flowers. Above 1900 species of Green House Plants, comprising the most rare and splendid kinds. In the collection are above 300 varieties of Roses, including 54 varieties of China Roses, and 9 of Moss Roses. Also, about 10,000 thirty Grape Vines, of the finest European kinds. The new catalogues for 1825 may be obtained of JOSEPH BRIDGE, No. 25 Court Street, Boston, and orders thro' him will meet prompt attention. 3t March 17.

FARM IN CHARLESTOWN to be let.—A man, who has a good character, and a small family, and who is a practical farmer, can take on shares a Farm, situated only three miles from Boston. Said farm contains the best of soil, and produces yearly a great variety of good fruit. If application is made soon, it may be had for a term of years, and on the most advantageous conditions. Inquire at the Centinel Counting Room. 6t March 17.

NEW GARDEN SEEDS.—Just opening, and for sale by GEORGE MURDOCK, No. 14 Market square, a complete assortment of imported and

AMERICAN GARDEN SEEDS of the last year's growth; consisting of all kinds of early Peas and Beans; Early and Late Cauliflower; Early Dutch, York and Battersea Cabbage; large winter and green Savoy do; Early Cabbage Lettuce; green curled do; large Cape do; Sweet Marjorum; Thyme; Summer Savory and Sage; a variety of melons; Early Salmon and Turnip Radish; red, white and silver skin Onion; Beet; Carrot; Parsley; green curled Endive, &c with every other SEEDS, suitable for a kitchen garden.

Likewise, 10 bushels of the celebrated 40 day Peas; 10 do superior Dwarf Marrowfat Peas; 50 lbs. Sugar Beet; 100 lbs Mangelwurtzel, English and American; Rutabaga and White Clover; **GROCERIES** as usual. 6t March 10.

IMPORTED GARDEN SEEDS.—Just received via New York, and for sale at No. 22 Long Wharf, a package of SEEDS, consisting of Mangel Wurtzel, Blood Beet, Early and Late Cauliflower, Purple and White Broccoli, Early York, Early Dutch, Sugar Loaf, and fine Red Cabbage. Sugar Peas, Flat, Yellow, and White Turnips, Radish, &c.—All in prime order. March 10.

THE AMERICAN ORCHARDIST, or a practical treatise on the culture & management of apple and other Fruit Trees, with observations on the diseases to which they are liable, and their remedies. To which is added, the most approved method of manufacturing and preserving Cider, and also wine from apple juice and Currants. Adapted to the use of American Farmers, and all lovers and cultivators of Fine Fruit. By JAMES THACHER, M. D. Second edition, much improved. For sale by CROCKER & BREWSTER, No. 50 Cornhill. March 10.

CRUDE ROCK SALT.—The Subscriber has for sale at No. 69 Broad Street, 50 Tons Crude Rock Salt,—in large lumps for cattle, or for sheep.

This article deserves the attention of Farmers, both for its economy and utility; being less than half the expense of the common salt, and less liable to waste. Feb. 24. 3m. F. WILBY.

FRESH SEEDS.—For sale at this Office, Sugar Beet seed, raised this season, by John Prince, Esq. Roxbury. And a few bushels of genuine Orchard Grass seed, likewise raised by Mr. Prince.—Also Mangel Wurtzel seed, by John Kenrick, Esq. Newton.

MISCELLANIES.

[SELECTED FOR THE N. E. FARMER.]

MONTH OF MARCH.

The bud is in the bough,
And the leaf is in the bud,
And earth's beginning now
In her veins to feel the blood,
Which warm'd by summer sun
In the alembic of the vine,
From her founts will over-run
In a ruddy gush of wine.

The perfume and the bloom
That shall decorate the flowers,
Are quickening in the gloom
Of their subterranean bowers;
And the juices meant to feed
Trees, vegetables, fruits,
Unerringly proceed
To their preappointed roots.

How awful is the thought
Of the wonders under ground,
Of the mystic changes wrought
In the silent dark profound!
How each thing upward tends
By necessity decreed,
And a world's support depends
On the shooting of a seed.

The summer's in her ark,
And this sunny pinion'd day,
Is commission'd to remark
Whether winter holds her sway,
Go back, thou dove of peace,
With the myrtle on thy wing,
Say that floods and tempests cease,
And the world is ripe for spring.

Thou hast fann'd the sleeping earth
Till her dreams are all of flowers,
And the waters look in mirth
For their over hanging bowers;
The forest seems to listen
For the rustle of its leaves,
And the very skies to glisten
In the hope of summer eves.

Thy vivifying spell
Has been felt beneath the wave,
By the dormouse in its cell
And the mole within its cave;
And the summer tribes that creep
Or in air expand their wing,
Have started from their sleep
At the summons of the spring.

The cattle lift their voices
From the valleys and the hills,
And the feather'd race rejoices
With a gush of tuneful bills;
And if this cloudless arch
Fills the poet's song with glee,
O vivifying March,
Be it dedicate to thee.

The act of the 31st Charles II., which firmly established the right of the accused to had before trial, as at present in force, was carried, according to Bishop Burnett, by an odd artifice. Lord Grey and Lord Norris were named in the House of Lords to be tellers during the division on the bill. Lord Norris being a man subject to vapours, was not at all times attentive to what was passing; so a very fat Lord coming in, Lord Grey counted him for ten, as a jest at first, but seeing that Lord Norris had not observed it, he went on with this mis-reckoning of ten, and by these means the bill passed, though the majority, if properly taken, would have been on the other side.

Vermont—The first discovery of Vermont was made in 1609, by Samuel Champlain, who after establishing a colony at Quebec, proceeding up the rivers St. Lawrence and Sorel, explored and gave his own name to the lake which washes the western part of the state. This early discovery of the interior of North America was attended with no European settlement until 1724, when the government of Massachusetts erected Fort Dummer, in the town of Brattleboro', on Connecticut river. The first settlement in the western part of the State was commenced by the French in 1731, in the town of Addison and at the same time they erected a Fort at Crownpoint. The government of New Hampshire began to make grants of townships within the present limits of Vermont in 1719, at which time the settlement of Bennington was commenced, and at the same time a violent controversy ensued between the N. Hampshire grants and the province of New-York, which continued until 1764, when the jurisdiction of the former was declared by the King and council to extend to the western boundaries of N. Hampshire. Owing to the war between Great Britain and France and their Indian allies, the progress of the State to a settlement and population was extremely slow, but by the surrender of Canada to the power of Great Britain in 1760, the settlement of the State progressed rapidly.—One hundred and thirty-eight towns which had been granted by the Governor of New Hampshire for thirteen years ending with 1764, were declared void by the government of New-York, and the settlers were called upon to surrender their charters and purchase new titles. Upon this instigation, the controversy between the New-Hampshire grants and New-York was renewed, which continued for twenty-six years. In 1776, several of the towns belonging to the State of New-Hampshire were desirous of uniting with Vermont, which occasioned a severe controversy and threatened a severance of these grants between New-Hampshire and New-York. This difficulty continued until 1781. Massachusetts at this period laid a claim also to the southern part of these grants, but without any success. The internal affairs of Vermont were still very fluctuating, without any regularly organized government: she was controlled by the arbitrary measures of the Council of Safety and that from the commencement of the revolutionary war until she declared herself a free and independent State. This was done by a general convention of Delegates from both sides of the mountain, holden at Westminster in 1777. The first convention of the State met at Dorset in 1776, and the first constitution was adopted by a convention assembled at Windsor in July, 1777, but the organization of the government did not take place until March, 1778.

The inhabitants of Vermont have always manifested an unshaken attachment for the cause of freedom and the rights of man. Their first warlike enterprise took place under the command of Col. Ethan Allen, who surprised and captured a Fort at Ticonderoga without the loss of a man. On the same day Crownpoint was captured by the troops under command of Col. Seth Warner. An attack was made upon Montreal, in which Col. Allen was taken prisoner, and sent to England. During the same year, 1775, Col. Warner, with 300 Vermont soldiers, attacked and defeated Gen. Carlton with 800 regulars

and Canadians. On the 13th of August, 1777, the New Hampshire and Vermont militia, under the command of Gen. Stark, defeated the British troops under the command of Col. Bowen.

The difficulties between Vermont and New-York were amicably settled in 1790, and the next year she was admitted into the confederacy of the States.—*Vir. Aurora.*

JUST published by Wells and Lilly, the QUARTERLY REVIEW, for December, 1825.

1. The Book of the Roman Catholic Church, &c.—By C. Butler, Esq.—Structures on the Poet Laureate's Book of the Church. By John Merlin.—Letter to C. Butler, Esq. By the Lord Bishop of Chester.—Answer to the Bishop of Chester. By C. Butler, Esq.—Lingard's History of England. Vols. 3, and 4.—Review of Fox's Book of Martyrs. By W. E. Anderson. Nos. 1 to 40.—Cobbett's History of the Reformation. Nos. 1 to 10.

2. An Account of the American Baptist Mission to the Burman Empire; in a Series of Letters addressed to a gentleman in London. By Ann H. Judson.

3. A vindication of 1 John v. 7, from the Observations of M. Griesbach. To which are added, a preface in reply to the Quarterly Review, and a Postscript, in answer to a recent publication entitled Palæoromaica. By Thomas Burgess, D. D. F. R. S. bishop of St David's.—A Letter to the Clergy of the Diocese of St David's, on a passage of the Second Symbolum Antiochenum of the fourth century, as an evidence of the authenticity of 1 John v. 7. By the Bishop of St David's.—Three Letters addressed to the Editor of the Quarterly Review in which is demonstrated the Genuineness of the Three Heavenly Witnesses, 1 John v. 7. By Ben David.

4. The Mission to Siam, and Hue, the capital of Cochinchina, in the years 1821, 2, from the Journal of the late George Finlayson, surgeon and naturalist to the Mission, with a memoir of the Author by sir T. Raffles.

5. Narrative of an Excursion to the Mountains of Piedmont in the year 1823, and Researches among the Vaudois or Waldenses, Protestant inhabitants of the Cottian Alps. With Maps, &c. By Rev. Wm. S. Gilly.—History of the Christian Church, including the very interesting account of the Waldenses and Albigenses. By William Jones.—Brief Sketch of the History and Present Situation of the Vaudois.

6. Derniers Momens de Napoleon. Par le Docteur F. Antonmarchi.

7. Reasons against the Repeal of the Usury Laws.

8. Don Esteban, or Memoirs of a Spaniard, written by himself.

9. The Progress of Opinion on the subject of contagion. By Wm. Macnichael, M. D.—Report from the select committee on the Doctrine of Contagion in the Plague.—Second Report from the select committee appointed to consider of the means of Improving and Maintaining the Foreign Trade of the country. Quarantine.

10. Letter to Mr Brougham on the subject of a London University, together with suggestions respecting the plan. By T. Cambell, Esq.

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The subscriber, agent of the above nursery, will receive orders for any quantity of trees, plants and shrub and transmit the same, and the bills may be paid to him on the delivery of the trees in this city, the freight &c. to be paid by the purchaser.

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Boston, Feb. 10, 1826. ep10t 44 State street

The FARMER is published every Friday, by JOHN E. RUSSELL, at \$2.50 per annum, in advance

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at the corner of Congress and Lindall Streets, Boston.—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. IV.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1826.

No. 35.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Roxbury, February 25, 1826.

DEAR SIR—I have hastily looked through your account of the DEVONS. One of the great beauties of my Bull is being uncommonly short in the legs; and I understand they are universally so (as are our country best cattle). The Herefords are said to be long-legged.

I enclose you a memorandum I have had several years by me; I do not recollect from what book I extracted it. By this you will see the DEVONS ARE NOT BAD MILKERS.

I have no doubt, after all that has been said about Long Horns and Short Horns, that there are good and bad of all sorts. What are best suited to our pastures and feed, are best for us. I have very strong doubts whether with the best keep any one breed is preeminent for the Dairy, the Stall, and Yoke.

In haste,—truly yours, J. PRINCE.

EXPERIMENTS AT EARL CHESTERFIELD'S FARM,—MAY AND JUNE 1807 & 1808.

TABLE I.

Showing the produce of three milkings, from one cow of each of the stated Breeds and Crosses.

Breeds and crosses.	Cows.	Milk.	Cream.	Butter.	Milk.	Cheese curd pressed.
Holderness,	Poll,	29 qts.	21 qts.	32½ oz.	29 qts.	3 lbs. 5 oz.
Long Horn,	Look,	19½	2	26	19½	7
Devonshire,	Marquess,	10½	1½	23	16½	5
Alderney,	Lily,	19½	1½	25	19½	3
Devon and Holderness cross,	Young Poll,	25	21	32	25	8
Devon and Long Horn cross,	Beauty,	23	21	29	23	9
Devon and Alderney cross,	Tidy,	12	1½	21½	12	5

TABLE II.

Showing the produce of five quarts of milk, from the milkings of five different cows of each of the stated breeds and crosses.

	5 qts. milk	7 oz. butter.	5 qts. milk	2 lbs. 4 oz. cheese curd
Holderness,	5	6½	5	2 6
Long Horn,	5	8½	5	2 9½
Devonshire,	5	9½	5	2 4
Alderney,	5	8½	5	2 10
Devon and Holderness cross,	5	8	5	2 9½
Devon and Long Horn cross,	5	9	5	2 4

The Breeds and Crosses placed in rotation, according to the quantity of food they eat.

- 1 Holderness,
- 2 Devon and Holderness cross,
- 3 Long Horn,
- 4 Devon and Long Horn,
- 5 Devonshire,
- 6 Devon and Alderney cross,
- 7 Alderney.

The Devon and Holderness cross produced a valuable stock, (very much resembling the Herefordshire cattle,) of a large size, hardy, kind feeders, and the meat of an excellent quality.

The Devon and Long Horn cross are not so large as the former, but very hardy, a kind feeders, and the meat of a good quality.

The Devon and Alderney, crossed, produced a very valuable stock. They are of a moderate size, much improved in symmetry, hardy, have a great propensity to fatten at an early age, even upon indifferent food, and the meat very rich.

Lord Somerville remarks on the above, "by this it appears the Devon and Alderney cross maintain the high reputation for butter and good feeding it has long had. The Devon itself stands next in rank."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

FRUITS.

In the New England Farmer of the 17th inst. I noticed an interesting account of various fruits—giving their true names. Some embarrass-

ment, it was stated, had arisen by reason of two names being given to the same kind of fruit, and particularly, the Baldwin apple. I beg leave to explain this difficulty. This name was given to this apple, in honor of the discoverer. The grandfather of the present Col. BALDWIN was surveying in the wilderness, late in autumn,

when he discovered an apple tree bearing this fruit; upon examination he found its qualities so superior, that he procured scions from it and introduced it into better company. This tree was defective on one side, and a wood-pecker had made a hole into it—Mr BALDWIN from this circumstance, named the apple the Pecker apple.

The Russeting was first found on the farm in Roxbury belonging to the WARREN family, and on which were born the late Dr WARREN, and his brother the General, so conspicuous in our revolutionary history—hence this valuable fruit is sometimes called the Warren Russeting.

Names are of little importance if the things intended to be made known by them are well understood. But when the reasons are at hand why things important in life are understood by different names, it may be well to give them; and though the intelligent will not be edified by the information, yet the ignorant, who have yet to learn the history of the most common things, may be essentially benefited.

Your obt' serv't,

JOS. HARRINGTON.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

ON WOOD.

NO. I.

Mr FESSENDEN—If you are of opinion that the following extracts and remarks upon the Pastel plant, and its manufacture for the dier, are worthy of it, you will please to insert them in your useful paper.

Mr Poteziani extracted 1 pound 3 oz. Troy, of indigo from a quintal of wood, or pastel leaves.

Mr Rouguet extracted 1 pound four ounces.

The leaves of pastel are cut when they are in their extreme vigour, before they wither or turn yellow.

When the seed has been sown in March the first crop is made in June, and the crops are continued every 20 or 25 days, according to the season.

It is advantageous to leave the roots in the ground 2 years, as the first crop the second year can be gathered in March, and in this manner from 12 to 15 crops can be gathered in 2 years.

A pound of indigo is said to be produced by labour from 200 pounds of the plant which contained it.

At the commencement of the 17th century indigo from India was introduced into Europe, which gave a fatal blow to the use of pastel, and has by degrees annihilated one of the most productive branches of our agricultural industry;—more than 40,000,000 pounds of pastel in pellets.

Pastel can be raised in many places, if it is raised with care and requisite observations as to the soil, the culture and management of the plant. Prejudices have existed, and still exist, which induce cultivators to believe that such or such productions cannot be raised to advantage but in particular places. The erroneous opinions which existed on Merinoes, and which were dissipated some years since, are striking

proofs of what we have advanced. It remains for agricultural science, supported on the principles of sound philosophy, to *destroy* ancient popular prejudices, which are always injurious to the progress and development of the most useful arts.

Pastel was most probably introduced from the East into Italy, passed from thence into the south of France, and was afterwards spread over the rest of Europe. It is now cultivated in England very extensively, and was introduced 250 years since.

It appears to have been used in France as early as 1324. It was at that time allowed to be exported upon paying a duty "for every 20 sous' worth of pastel of four deniers. It appears that in 1540 pastel was cultivated in the Roman States,—that the leaves were suffered to ferment like a dung heap, and were then used in dying blue, green, and black colors. As late as 1577, the diets of France and Germany were prohibited from using indigo. Five hundred thousand dollars' worth of pastel came annually to Bourdeaux, from Toulouse, by the river Garonne. In the *Art of Painting* it is said "*Indigo with white lead makes Turkish blue.*"

It is also asserted, that "pastel makes a blue colour for woollen cloths, and by a mixture with other drugs, black, dun, violet, brown, green, and in a word it is employed in all dark colors."

Henry IV. in 1609, "prohibited, on pain of death, the use of a false and pernicious drug, called Inde, (indigo)." In 1634 it was permitted. In 1757 there was a decree, "that for dying black or royal blue, the cloths shall be coloured with pastel or woad. In 1688 it is permitted to use 6 lbs. of indigo for each bale of pastel 200 lbs. Indigo costing at this time 2 or 3 livres per pound. It is stated that in 1612 there was cultivated "at Thuringia such a large quantity of pastel, that the benefits which result therefrom cannot be compared, but to a mountain of gold." Its cultivation at Erfurt was disturbed in 1509 by civil dissensions. Many of its richest inhabitants, flying to Gotha and Weimar, its culture spread there and at many other places. It is reckoned that Thuringia gained *three tons of gold* by its culture; and in several towns are to be seen mills and mill-stones which were used to grind the pastel. Erfurt, in 1793, sold pastel to the amount of 3000 rix dollars.

Hakluyt says the English received pastel from France in 1576; but that this plant being thus introduced into England, grew in perfection, to the great injury of France.

Queen Elizabeth one day having been struck by the disagreeable odour which was produced from pastel in a state of fermentation, published an edict, prohibiting to all persons the cultivation of pastel. This Queen would have made a pleasant code of laws, if from a sentiment of refined delicacy she had prohibited everything which was not agreeable to her senses. But this ridiculous prohibition is no longer enforced, and the English, now better informed, cultivate the pastel in sufficient quantity for their own consumption, and if the quality is not as good as that of Lauragais, it nevertheless appears to answer their purpose.

Pastel is now only used mixed with indigo to ferment the vats called pastel vats.

It is only necessary then to improve the preparation of pastel so as to equal and even to surpass the qualities of indigo, and the first means

consist in extracting the coloring flocculi. The knowledge of the process employed to extract the flocculi from the indigo plants, and the results which have been produced by men of merit who have treated pastel in the same manner induces us to found solid hopes upon the solution of this problem. Instead of cutting the plant 3 or 4 times in the year, as has been customary, it is only necessary, perhaps, to let it mature to produce a more perfect and abundant flocculi, and of less difficult extraction."

IMPERIAL DECREE.—July 4, 1810.

There will be awarded 100,000 francs to any person who shall discover the means of extracting from an indigenous plant, and easy of cultivation, a flocculi proper to supply the place of indigo, with regard to the price, the use, the brilliancy and solidity of its color.

Art. 2. An equal prize will be given to any person who shall furnish a process proper for fixing an indigenous vegetable color upon wool, cotton, linen and silk, in a manner, to supply the place of indigo, agreeably to the conditions of the first article.

Art. 3. A prize of 50,000 francs will be awarded to any person, who, by mixing indigo with an indigenous substance, or by using it in a new manner, shall diminish the quantity one half, and produce nevertheless the same effect, both as to the perfection of the color and its permanency.

A prize of 25,000 francs will be awarded, if the quantity of indigo is diminished one quarter, upon the same conditions as above.

Title Second.

Art. 4. There will be awarded a prize of 25,000 francs to any person who shall find out an easy and sure method of extracting from the pastel plant, (*isatis tinctoria*, Lin.) the coloring flocculi, and the means of using it in dying.

Art. 5. A prize of 100,000 francs will be awarded, if there can be obtained or given to this flocculi, without injuring its solidity, the fineness and brilliancy of indigo.

Title Third.

Art. 6. There will be awarded a prize of 25,000 francs to any person who shall make known a sure and easy process to color wool and silk with Prussian blue; the manner of obtaining an uniform, brilliant, equal, and unalterable color, which shall not change by wear or washing.

Art. 7. The competitors must address to our minister of the interior, a description of their processes, accompanied with a sample of the stuffs dyed, or the prepared materials, in sufficient quantities to verify the process.

Art. 8. Our ministers of the interior, and of the public treasury, are charged with the execution of the present decree.

Signed, NAPOLEON

I have extracted the foregoing from Gen. H. A. S. DRAWTON's translation from the French of a treatise on Pastel or Woad, with a desire to invite the attention of the southern planters to this article, (and to indigo in particular); and our agriculturists in general, who are inclined to love the merino, shear their own wool, and wear it. To the cultivation of this plant, the farmers of New England may turn some attention by way of experiment.

A soil of mean consistence is to be preferred, rather clayey than sandy, fat, rich land and not

very moist. If it is too light, it can be improved by compost or a mixture of earths. Alluvial land is very congenial to pastel when it is not too moist, particularly where it is taken from a saline bank of the ocean. In Languedoc, earth from the drains and about the houses is preferred as the most nutritive and substantial manure. Natural meadows, where wheat has grown too vigorously, are excellent for pastel, if they are well ploughed and harrowed. According to the adage of the Thuringians, *meadow land is the land for Pastel.*

The seed may be sown broad cast, or in rows 18 inches apart, or in ridges of 3 feet each.—about 2 bushels per acre. It may be the earliest sown in the earth. I think it would be best to roll the ground after harrowing, with a light harrow, or raking the beds or ridges.

I would not recommend farmers in general to attempt the fermentation or preparation of pastel, or the woad plant, for the use of our diers; as it is now received from England or France. Those cultivators who live in the vicinity of our blue dying establishments, should be encouraged by the concerned, to raise pastel and to sell it to them, green or dry, clean, free from weeds and dirt; it may then be washed and fermented and cured for use; or the farmer may crop it, and save it dry, as a second crop or rowen, taking care not to heat it. I should think it worth in the dry leaf 60 dollars per ton, perhaps the manufacturers and farmers should understand and enlighten each other upon this subject.

It is only a few years since we imported shears, diers, teazels, &c. We now send our Patent Shears to England—and produce a great many good Diers and other workmen—raise great quantities of Teazels—thousands of super-fine Sheep—and excel Europe in Cloths at the same regular importing price—and our colours are as good. A MANUFACTURER.

RHODE ISLAND.

A writer in the Providence Microcosm furnishes the following particulars respecting that celebrated spot.

On the Island of Rhode Island, which is eleven miles long, and five miles broad, there are seven hundred miles of double wall, from 1½ to 5 feet high, most of which is handsome and in excellent order. This wall has all been built within one hundred and ninety years, and the expense of building it is estimated to have cost more than the whole Island would sell for, land and buildings. The wall, if it were in one direct line, would reach from the town of Newport, in Rhode Island, to Michigan Territory. The lots on the Island are under a high state of cultivation, and it may be truly said to have an aspect like the garden of Eden. In this Island, there are fifty-five square miles; and perhaps in no part of the world are there more products of the earth raised for man and beast than are on this Island, annually, within the same compass of ground. Besides all this, it is as healthy a place as any in this country, and a more delightful summer residence cannot be found on the globe.

CONSERVED PEARS.

Put peeled pears in a stone pan with water; let them simmer till they are soft; skim them, and when cold simmer them for about ten min-

utes in a syrup made of three parts by measure of water, and one by weight of loaf sugar; let them remain in the syrup till the next day; then pour off the syrup from the pears, simmer them again for about ten minutes, and repeat the simmering in the syrup three or four times successively. They are usually coloured red by powdered cochineal, a small portion of which is added during the boiling process. Some persons add cinnamon, and other spices, and a portion of port wine. If the pears be not intended to keep, they may be simmered till done in a syrup, composed of one pound of sugar and three pints and a half of water.

Lord Hardwicke, at his first setting out in life was articled to an attorney, whose name is not mentioned. It happened one day that his mistress (to use the expression) in want of another servant, sent for him from his office, and desired him to go to the next market and buy her some cabbage. "Madam," said Mr H., "I never bought a cabbage in my life, I shall certainly misspend your money." "No matter," replied the Lady, "it is time you should begin; and I desire you to go, as there is nobody else in the way." Mr H. knew his mistress's temper too well to refuse any longer, but at the same time, not willing to be troubled on any like occasion, he hit upon an expedient which effectually answered the purpose. Accordingly, he received the money from his mistress, went out, and in about half an hour returned with his purchase. The next day he was to settle some accounts of disbursements with his master, and, among other usual articles, the following *item* appeared;—"Item, for buying a cabbage; one shilling and sixpence." Such an extraordinary charge necessarily induced an inquiry on the master's side, but he was presently satisfied, on being informed that, on such a day, his mistress called him from the office, and ordered him to buy her a cabbage; but as he was willing to do his best, and had heard that the best cabbages were sold in such a market (meaning a market to which the coach fare from his master's house amounted to the same charge,) he called a coach, and driving thither, made a most excellent purchase. The master smiled: "And from that day to this (his Lordship would frequently add) I never bought another cabbage."

A French Journal quotes letters from the Isle of France, stating that in the southern hemisphere there has been discovered amongst the constellations of the South Pole, one of the greatest comets which has been seen for a long time, and surpassing by far that of 1811. When it was first seen, which was about the latter end of September, it was nearly as bright as the Pleiades, elevated from 16 to 18 degrees, and with very short tail. Its brilliancy soon increased, however, and its tail becoming longer, these circumstances, together with its retrograde movement amongst the stars, give it the appearance of a near approach to the earth. About the middle of October, at night fall, and during the absence of the moon, it was the most brilliant object in the horizon. An astronomer attached to the English ship *Espiegle*, has made observations on this comet, which he has communicated to the Astronomer Royal at the Cape of Good Hope, who will shortly publish the results.

Posts.—The conveyance of letters by post, was invented by the English parliament of 1613. Post masters existed earlier than that period, but their business was probably confined to furnish horses and expresses on urgent occasions. The outline of the present plan seems to have been originally conceived by Edmund Frideaux, who was appointed deputy Attorney General to the Commonwealth, after the murder of King Charles.

He was chairman of a committee in 1642, to fix the rates on inland letters, and afterwards appointed Post master by an ordinance of both houses, in which office he first established a weekly conveyance of letters into all parts of the kingdom. His emoluments being considerable, the Common Council of London endeavored to erect an office in opposition to his, but were checked by a resolution of the Commons, declaring that the office of Post master was in the sole disposal of Parliament. In 1657, a regular Post Office was erected by Cromwell and his Parliament upon nearly the same model as the present system, with the same rates of postage, and was continued till the reign of Anne. After the restoration, (in 1660) a similar office was established by statute.

CURE FOR CANCERS.

Charles City Court House, Va. March 11, 1826.

In answer to an inquiry made in your paper in relation to the use of the narrow leaf dock in the cure of Cancers; I take pleasure in stating that a radical cure was effected by its application to a supposed cancer, with which Wm. A. Harrison, late of Mavcox, and the son of Carter B. Harrison, was afflicted. The root of the dock, (as well as I recollect) was boiled until it became quite soft, and was then used by way of poultice; a fresh application was made probably, three or four times during the day. This simple remedy produced an entire cure. I sincerely hope this information may be useful to the gentleman, to whose inquiry it is intended as an answer. Very respectfully, yours,

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

P. S. I will make further inquiries on this subject, and if any additional information is procured, it shall be communicated through your paper.—*Amer. Fur.*

Yesterday, we are informed by some of our 'old residents,' was the anniversary of the greatest storm ever known in Philadelphia, and to-day and to-morrow may be added to it, for it lasted for three days, commencing on the 17th March, 1796, and continuing to the 19th. The wind blew so powerfully, that there was little or no tide in the Delaware—the vessels in the docks were left high and dry—the underpinning of the wharves was laid bare—and persons walked from the Jersey shore to Windmill Island. The storm extended across the Atlantic Ocean, and few vessels exposed to its fury escaped without damage.—*Philad. Gaz.*

Law Presumption.—Baldus, a very eminent lawyer of the 14th century, and Menochius, who wrote on legal presumptions in the 16th century, both lay it down as clear law, that, "if it be proved that a certain man's head has been cut off, a violent presumption will follow from thence, that that man is dead!"

Anecdote of the Plough in Ireland.—The obstinacy of prejudice among farmers, and the blind infatuation with which the ignorant adhere to old customs, is strongly illustrated in the following anecdote, related in Weld's *Tour to Killybegny*, in Ireland. Some of our farmers have prejudices as inconsistent as those of Run, though few of them are sensible of the fact.

At a place called Run, (says the tourist, within Bantry Bay, the plough was absolutely unknown till the present clergyman introduced it, immense crowds immediately flocked down from the neighbouring mountains to see the novel instrument, and its operations were beheld with wonder. To those of his parishioners who were inclined to employ it in the cultivation of their grounds, the proprietor offered to lend it; and numerous applications were in consequence made. Shortly, however, the plough ceased to be in request; even the sight of it appeared to be cautiously shunned. That an instrument, productive of such an obvious and immediate saving of labour, should be thus discarded, seemed somewhat extraordinary; but to unravel the mystery was not difficult. The people had been reminded that their forefathers had dug the ground; that the plough was an innovation. An unanimous resolution was instantly made to follow the steps of their ancestors; every argument to the contrary proved ineffectual; and when we visited Run, the ground still continued to be cultivated with the spade!"

Congressional Proceedings.

MARCH 10.—A Committee was appointed by the HOUSE to take into consideration the subject of the termination of the session, and an earlier meeting of the next session.—The Committee of Commerce, was intrusted to take into consideration the expediency of providing by law, that all vessels navigating the waters of the United States shall carry lights on their masts or other conspicuous places, where they may be seen in the night.—The bill for the relief of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, in Kentucky was amended and ordered to be engrossed.—A Committee was then appointed to consider the memorials from New York and Pennsylvania respecting the Asylums in those States.

MARCH 13.—Mr Dwight of Mass. gave notice that on Friday he should ask the House to go into Committee on the subject of the Massachusetts Claim.—The President was requested to furnish a statement of all the expenditures for laying out, repairing, and making Canals, Roads, Surveys, Maps, &c. relative to internal improvements for the year 1824, 1825.—The bill to authorize the purchase of stock in the Dismal Swamp Canal was read a third time and passed. Yeas 102 Nays 72.

MARCH 14.—After long discussion it was decided by the SENATE, to send Representatives to the Congress at Panama, and Messrs Richard C. Anderson, and John Sargeant were appointed.

Intelligence has been received from France of the death of Col. Somerville, Charges des Affaires of the United States to Sweden, and of his burial at the residence of Gen. La Fayette, on the 19th of January.

Russia is said to have assumed a pacific aspect under the reign of the new Emperor Nicholas.

It is mentioned in the Montpelier (Vt.) Watchman, as an evidence of the increasing prosperity of that flourishing village, that a piece of land, in the central part of the place, measuring 30 by 25 feet, was sold for one thousand dollars.

An expedition of 3500 troops left Valparaiso the 25th November to attack the Spanish establishment on the island of Chiloe.

From the Hampshire Gazette.

SHEEP AND PASTURES.

A large portion of New England consists of rough, hilly, stony land, which can never be broken up with the plough, but must always remain in pasture, or be given up to desolation—to moss, brakes, briars and bushes. There is much land of this description on the granite hills in the Western part of Massachusetts; and there are also large tracts of mere level land, with a lean, silicious soil, which cannot be meliorated by the plough—the little treasure they contain is commonly dissipated by ploughing.—It is well known that when such lands as we have been describing have been grazed by cattle or horses for a number of years, they have almost universally deteriorated—some have already become nearly worthless, and their former possessors have emigrated to the more fertile regions of the west. Is there any remedy for this evil—any method of preventing these pastures from becoming deserts? Will substituting sheep for cattle do it? Some sheep-farmers inform us that the pastures, in which their sheep have been kept for several years in succession, have improved, and now yield more and better feed than they did some years ago; others state that their pastures are grown worse. From the limited information we possess upon this subject, we cannot assert that similar benefits have been, or will be, generally produced by the sheep husbandry. We deem the inquiry of some importance to the interests of the farmer, and should be glad to know the opinions of those who have kept large flocks of sheep for many years; for if the old course of management continues to be pursued, it is almost certain that thousands and tens of thousands of acres of land in New England will be abandoned at no very distant period, and will exhibit for ages nothing but dreary solitudes.

Sheep have very much increased within a few years in the grain towns. Farmers have found out that these animals can get a good living, not only from their rich loams, but from their sandy soils, and that pasturing their lands with sheep is an excellent preparation for a crop of grain. We have known sheep to thrive upon the weeds and trash that grow upon the pine plains, where but little grass was to be seen, and where a cow would have starved.—An English agriculturist says, "upon thin soils of every description sheep are a safer stock than black cattle."

It has lately been noticed in some of the papers as something remarkable, that Washington county in Pennsylvania has two and a half sheep to each inhabitant; and a Dutchess county, N. Y. paper boasts that that county has four sheep to each inhabitant. How is it with New England? Cannot some of our counties put down this boasting of the New Yorkers and Pennsylvanians? The number of sheep in this section of the country is not probably so great in proportion to the inhabitants, as in some other parts of New England, yet it would be interesting and useful to the public to know what the number is. Correct information on this subject, or in respect to other animals, grain, butter, cheese, manufactures, &c. from any or all of the towns in which our paper circulates, will be published with pleasure.

A friend in South Hadley, after carefully

reckoning up the sheep of each farmer, fixes the number in that town at 3600. About half of these are owned by six or eight individuals; Joseph Strong, Esq. has much the largest flock, and one that is exceeded by few in the county. The other half is distributed among the farmers, from 10, to 50 or 60 each. The increase has been rapid for some years past; we are told that there were not 1000 sheep in the town ten years ago. South Hadley contains only 12 or 13,000 acres, and is rather a grain than a grazing town.

To preserve Plum Trees.—Cut off all the limbs, twigs, and protuberances that have been caused by being stung, collect them carefully together and burn them; then give the wounded parts a good covering of flour of brimstone and linseed oil, mixed together. The writer of this pursued the above method last spring; his trees now appear to have received no injury since by the insect. *Railway, (N. J.) 3d mo. 7, 1826.*

To stop the bleeding of Vines, Mr Knight takes four parts of scraped cheese, and one of calcined oyster shells, or chalk burnt to lime [or quick-lime.] This is pressed into the pores of the wood. In this way the longest branches may be taken off at any season with safety.—*Cal. Hort. Mem. vol. 2, p. 261.* Lime, mixed with water to a thick consistence, and applied in summer to the amputated limb or stump of fruit trees, prevents the extravasation of sap.

Composition for Palings, Fences, &c.—Take 1 gallon tar from the pyroligneous manufacture, 1 oz. tallow, 2 oz. pulverised resin, melt together, and put on warm.—*Purkes' Chem. Ess. vol. ii. p. 277.*

Varnish for Palings, &c.—One gallon wood tar, 1-2 pint rectified spirits of wine; intimately mixed by a gentle heat.—*Ibid. 273.*

To promote the puberty of apple and pear trees, John Williams planted in pots, in Nov. 1809; transplanted after midsummer the following year into the open ground; transplanted again in the Autumn of 1811, six feet apart—pruned away every winter the trifling lateral shoots, leaving the large lateral at full length to the bottom of the plants, and gave a good exposure to the sun. At the height of six feet the branches ceased to produce thorns.

One yielded fruit at four years old, and several at five and six years.—*Rep. of Arts, 1819, p. 175.*

Cure for the Tooth-Ache.—This is one of the most vexatious of the ills that flesh (or rather nerves) is heir to. The following simple prescription can do no injury, and from actual experiment, we know it to be highly efficacious, more so than any specific the dread of cold iron ever induced the sufferer to resort to. Cut a quill at each end and partly fill it with lint; not however, too tight—place the quill upon the tube of a common pipe, so as the lint in the quill may come in contact with the end of the tube. Let the pipe be smoked by any person, drawing the smoke through the quill, for some time—then apply a piece of the lint nearest the tube of the pipe to the part of the teeth affect-

ed, and retain it for a considerable time, taking particular care not to swallow the saliva, which in all but confirmed tobacco consumers will be likely to produce sickness of the stomach. Immediate relief will be afforded to the most pungent tooth ache, which will not readily return, and should it do so, the same process will again afford relief.—*Prov. Jour.*

Chimneys that Smoke.—The following method, it is said in a late English Publication, affords an effectual remedy for the worst chimney that ever smoked. Contract the vent as soon as possible after getting above the mantle piece then gradually widen it four or five feet, then again contract it to the usual dimensions, carrying it up to the top. It is said that experience in Edinburgh has tested it satisfactorily.—*Ed. Post.*

Horse Radish.—One drachm of the fresh scraped root of this plant, infused with four ounces of water, in a close vessel, for two hours, and made into syrup with double its weight of vinegar, is an approved recipe for hoarseness. A tea-spoonful of this has often proved suddenly effectual.—*Salem Gazette.*

An Agricultural Country.—The exports from Ireland to London and Liverpool only, during the last year, in beef, pork, grain, &c. amounted to nearly \$18,000,000.

ADDRESS,

Delivered before the Worcester Agricultural Society, Oct. 12, 1825, by GEORGE A. TUFTS, Esq.

(Concluded from page 259.)

Upon a subject so various and extensive in its character, neither the occasion or time will permit me to express any particular views, or to give, even a brief sketch, of any favourite system of my own. I may be permitted to remark, however, that in New-England, whose stubborn and iron-bound soil yields with reluctance to the dear-bought labor of the plough, a veneration for tillage may be carried too far.—The yellow harvest, which waves so richly over our plough-fields, may be the fruit of too much labor and expense. Although there are portions of New-England, where the culture of grain and almost every kind of vegetable may be rendered profitable; yet, its most distinguishing features mark it for a country better adapted, in general, to grazing than tillage. We can never expect to rival the more western and southern States in the production of grain. But we have no reason to repine at our lot; with judicious management our profits may equal theirs. "To feed well, (it was said by old Cato the Roman,) is the first and most profitable thing in the management of a private estate; to feed tolerably well the second; to feed ill, the third." To plough, he ranked only in the fourth place of profit and advantage.—The cultivation of grass is truly one of the most essential parts of almost every system of good husbandry; and, when the soil is favorable, no branch of the art yields a greater bounty to the industry of the farmer, or so well repays the labor bestowed. Inattention, however, to those moist or humid soils, which need not the continued application of the plough, is no uncommon error among New-England farmers. It is no unusual specta-

cle to see these portions of the farm, qualified for its support and ornament, abandoned to neglect. Too frequently, the willow and alder are to be seen sweeping their luxuriant branches over the rich mead of our vallies, whose fertilizing powers, with a little labor, might be made to yield an exhaustless treasure. Even those meadows or natural mowing lands, as they are sometimes called, which have been submitted to the scythe, are frequently cropped year after year, and their products expended to supply the imperious demand of the plough-field; till, at length, they become carpeted over with moss and mouse-ear, and nothing like grass is to be seen, except, here and there, a few bristly stalks of the crow-foot, which rear their heads only to conceal the deformity beneath them.

The herds and the flocks of the farmer are not among the objects least deserving of his attention in any situation. They are the source from which a large proportion of the food of man is derived; and they administer no less to his pleasure than his accomodation. If our ideas of the character of the soil of New-England are correct, it is in the skilful management of this department, that our farmers in particular must rest much of their hopes. They are, in the emphatic language of Mr. Bakewell, the "machines," which convert the herbage of our fields into articles, that may contribute to our necessities or convenience. They are the channels through which the wealth of our farms is conveyed into our coffers. The neat stock of New-England already rank deservedly high in the estimation of the public; and, it may be said without arrogance, that no section of equal extent can be found, whose cattle do more credit to the stall, the yoke, and the dairy, than those of the County of Worcester. But improvement, perhaps, may still be made even in our neat stock; and it is to be hoped, that its progress may not be retarded by our conceits or our prejudices. The efforts which have been used to improve it, by importing the excellent breeds of foreign growth, discover a laudable and patriotic spirit; and a tribute of gratitude is due from the farming community, to those gentlemen who have made them. Although we may possess, in the native race, the elements of a fine stock, yet, we have no distinct breeds or race of cattle, whose superiority over every other, is known or at least acknowledged; and, even if we had, the improved breeds from abroad may have some qualities, which might be made to augment the value of our own.

Our flocks have certainly received a great acquisition from abroad, in that valuable animal the Merino Sheep. Their introduction into this county was the commencement of a new era in the history of our agriculture. It laid the foundation of sheep husbandry in this country; a department in rural economy, to which Great-Britain is greatly indebted for her agricultural and commercial power. It was an event, that has already exerted a powerful influence upon the prosperity of the farmer, not only advanced his personal interest, but made a great accession to the political power and importance of New-England.—Wool will soon become as great a staple of these northern States, as cotton is of the south, and its production, next to her manufactures, will be the greatest source of New-England's wealth; and will

do much in enabling her to preserve her just weight in the scale of the Union.

We cannot dismiss the subject of sheep husbandry, without recurring to another department of industry, which it is the design of this Society to foster & encourage. The connexion, which sheep husbandry has with the rising hopes and promising growth of one branch of our infant manufactures, is a most convincing example of the truth, that our Manufactures and Agriculture for the mutual benefit of each, are equally entitled to support, and that the interest of the one is not averse to the prosperity of the other.—The time was, when our favorite merino had few to advocate their cause. Strong prejudices were entertained against them; and the unfortunate speculations of some, and the improper management of others, had nigh proved fatal to their success. Not eight years since, so low were they in the public estimation, that the then Corresponding Secretary of the Massachusetts Society for promoting Agriculture, a gentleman no less distinguished for his intelligence, than for his zeal in the cause of Agriculture, thought it necessary to publish an article upon the subject; and (not without a little self-congratulation, that he had escaped the desperate contagion for merino sheep,) endeavored to encourage the farmer not to abandon them in despair. But what finally redeemed their reputation? What, but the success of the American Woolen Manufacture? This, and this alone, has proved triumphant to their cause; and has unfolded to the farmer the intimate relation in which he stands to this branch of domestic industry.

But the enlightened cultivators of our soil need no longer the aid of argument upon this subject, to teach them their interest or to instruct them where it is to be found. It is a happy reflection, and fortunate for our country, that our manufacturing system is no longer viewed as "the baseless fabric of a vision;" that the period is past, when he shall be arraigned for political heresy, who dares to offer up an humble orison for its success. It is believed, that the prejudices, which so long held the senses of a portion of our citizens, in almost an invincible thralldom are fast fading away. Nothing but embarrassment has been realized from the practical operation of those sweeping maxims of political economy, that would "leave things to regulate themselves;" and the monitory voice of experience has quite overpowered the eloquence of those who advocated them. It is, however, to be regretted, that it should have been forgotten, even for a time, that we lived in a world divided into separate communities, which, like individuals, were each seeking their own particular welfare;—that, amid the jealous policy and rival interests of foreign States, it might sometimes be necessary to resort to measures for our own protection more or less exclusive in their operation. But it is unnecessary to recur to past times or past doctrines.—The cloud, that had gathered, and which hung with portentous gloom, over the fortunes of the manufacturer, has passed away. A mistaken jealousy, like an evil genius, no longer presides over the councils of the nation. Legislative aid has at length been afforded to our manufactures for their encouragement and protection: and this great branch of natural industry is now in the full tide of success, furnishing employment

to thousands of our citizens, and increasing the wealth and prosperity of the country.

On an occasion like the present, we ought not to pass over in silence the free institutions of our civil Government, under which every class in our wide spread community find protection and happiness. There is no country throughout the world, where the incitements to industry are greater, or the prospect of reward more certain, than in that of our own. No partial laws are here, to chill the animated hopes of aspiring merit. Here, the property, which every man has in his own labour, is held sacred and inviolable. No *corporation privileges* are here to damp the ardor of unrestrained enterprise, but man is left to choose or change his employment, without fear of incurring the penalties of law. No *feudal rights*, like an impassable gulf, come between the day laborer and his hopes of one day becoming the lord of the soil he cultivates, and transmitting it as an heritage to his children. No *favorite class* is here, interposed between him and sovereignty, to trample upon his rights or dictate laws that may paralyze his efforts, or shed a blight over his industry. No; "Independent man here knows no laws, save those which choice and common good ordain; no master, save preserving Heaven." Let us not, fellow-citizens, undervalue privileges like these, or imagine them the common blessings of the world. Few are the spots of earth that joys like these have visited. There are regions, wide and extended regions, of this habitable globe, where tyranny, cruel and oppressive, bereaves industry of all its hard earned fruits.—There are countries, fanned by the most salubrious air, and warmed by the most genial sun, where vegetation rich and luxuriant scarce needs the cultivating art of man;—Countries, whose extensive vallies, like Eden, smile with verdure and plenty, and whose hills swarm with lowing herds; yet *there*, cheerless is the abode of the laborer. His miserable cottage never welcomed its guests with competence or comfort. Surrounded with plenty, the peasant is *there* seen pining from hunger. The herds, that cover the fruitful fields, afford no food for *him*. Autumn, that sheds her bounteous store, and brings "a common feast to all that lives beside," yields *him* no harvest. But, deprived of every comfort, by the rapacity of an unfeeling master, he sinks down to despair, a victim of poverty, famine, and disease.

Although our political condition is thus happy, nothing but the virtue and intelligence of the people can sustain it for a moment. May it not be our fate, in the midst of blessings enjoyed, to forget that their value, as well as continuance, depend upon ourselves. May the sunshine of prosperity, that cheers the scene and animates our hopes, never warm into action any moral plague to corrupt the fountains from which our felicities flow. May the palladium of our liberties remain undefiled from the touch of ambition, and our land undisturbed from the hoarse trump of war; and, while every citizen is reaping a rich reward from his industry and skill, may he uninterruptedly enjoy, what, (with Heaven's blessing,) frugality and temperance cannot fail to bestow, peace, health and happiness.

Remarkable Spinning.—A Mrs. Spinning, of Cato, presented her husband lately with four daughters at a birth, 3 of whom are doing well.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1826.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

CULTIVATION OF ASPARAGUS.

Althuen, March 10, 1823.

MR FESSENDEN,—A communication is requested through your valuable paper, from some person who possesses the knowledge of the best mode of managing an asparagus bed, the soil and manure best adapted to the same, roots one year from the seed.

Likewise some information from any gentleman whose practical knowledge will warrant him in saying whether a person can, or cannot, realize a profit, by cutting food for his cattle and horses.

Any information about these enquiries will much oblige
A SUBSCRIBER.

BY THE EDITOR.—“*Deane's New England Farmer*” directs to open a trench three feet wide, and twelve inches deep. If it be close to the south side of a garden wall, it will be up the earlier in the spring. Fill the trench half full of good dung; make it level and sprinkle a little rich earth over it, and lay on the roots, in their natural position, eight or nine inches apart. Or if you cannot get roots, place the seeds at half the distance from each other. Cover them by filling up the trench with the blackest of the earth which was taken out. If you plant roots the shoots may be cut the second year after; if seeds, they will not be fit to cut till the third year. All the shoots which come up before the middle of June, may be cut off without injuring the roots; after which time the late shoots should be left to run up and seed; otherwise the roots will be weakened. The seeds may be well preserved on the branches through the winter, hung up in a dry situation.

“This plant grows well in ground that is shaded. It is not amiss to have one bed in a shady place, to supply the table after the season is over for cutting the first. In autumn, after the tops are turned white by the frost, they should be cleared off, and a layer of dung, or rich soil, an inch thick laid over the bed. This should be done yearly, and the bed kept clear of weeds. If the bed should get too high by this management, the surface may be taken off with a spade early in the spring, to the depth of two inches, before the young shoots are in the way. But when this is done a thin dressing of rotten dung or compost should be laid on.

“The soil for asparagus should be the best which the garden affords, not wet nor too strong, and stubborn, but such as is moderately light and pliable, and will readily fall to pieces in digging or raking.”

The Edinburgh Encyclopedia, Art. Horticulture says “This vegetable is cultivated extensively for the London market; and it is estimated that in the parish of Morlake alone, there are generally about eighty acres under this crop;—a thing, Neil observes, which most appear almost incredible to those who have not witnessed the loads of this article daily heaped on the green stalls of the metropolis for the space of nearly three months. Asparagus, this author adds, was a favorite of the Romans, and they seem to have possessed a very strong-grow-

ing variety, as Pliny mentions that, about Ravenna three shoots would weigh a pound; with us six of the largest would be required. It is much praised by Cato; and as he enlarges on the mode of culture, it seems probable that the plant had but newly come into use.”

Loudon says, “It is best to raise this plant from seed; and it is of considerable consequence to gather it from the strongest and most compact shoots; such seed as might naturally be expected, yielding by far the best plants. If sown to transplant, for a bed four feet and a half wide by six feet in length, one quart of seed will be requisite. If sown to remain, for a bed four feet and a half wide by six feet in length, one pint is necessary. If plants a year old are wanted for a plantation, then form a bed seven feet and a half wide by thirty feet in length, to contain four rows of plants, nine inches distant in the row, one hundred and sixty plants will be requisite.

Abercrombie says, “for planting asparagus, allot a plot of sound brownish loam, mixed with sand in an open compartment full to the sun. Having trenched it thirty inches deep, or as near that depth as the soil will allow, manure the bed with well reduced dung, six inches thick or more, digging in the dung regularly one spade deep. Then lay out the ground in regular beds four feet and a half wide with intervening alleys three feet wide. If the soil is naturally too light or poor, improve it with a little vegetable mould or pulverised alluvial compost after the bottom has been dugged.

“Judd (who laid before the Horticultural Society in 1816 a specimen of asparagus, pronounced by those who saw it, to be the finest they had ever seen) says, “Prepare a piece of good land unencumbered with trees, and that lies well to the sun; give it a good dressing of well reduced horse-dung from 6 to 10 inches thick all regularly spread over the surface; and then proceed with the trenching (if the soil will admit) two feet deep; after this first trenching, it should lie about a fortnight or three weeks, and then be turned back again, and then again in the same space of time; by this process the dung and mould become well incorporated; it may then be laid in small ridges till the time of planting. This work should all be performed in the best weather the winter will afford, that is, not while it rains, or snow is lying on the ground, as it would tend to make the land heavy and sour; [in this country perhaps the fall of the year would be the best time] all this is to be particularly attended to, as the preparation of the soil is of more consequence than all the management afterwards. At the time of planting, I always spread over the ground another thin coat of very rotten dung, and point it to half a spade deep, making my beds three feet wide only, with two feet of alleys; so that three rows of asparagus, one foot apart, are all I plant on each bed; I find this to be the best method, as by this plan there is not the least trouble in gathering, whereas you are obliged to set a foot on one of the wide beds before you can get at all the asparagus, to the great injury of the bed and the buds under the surface.”

Dr Macculloch gives the following mode of preparing an asparagus bed, as practised in France; and which it is said, has been adopted by a gentleman in Pembrokeshire with success.—

“A pit, the size of the intended plantation,

is dug five feet in depth, and the mould which is taken from it must be sifted, taking care to reject all stones, even as small in size as a filbert out; the best parts of the mould must then be laid aside for making up the beds. The materials of the bed are then to be laid in the following proportions and order; six inches of common dunghill manure, eight inches of turf, six inches of dung as before, six inches of sifted earth, eight inches of turf, six inches of very rotten dung, eight inches of the best earth.—The last layer of earth, must then be well mixed with the last dung. The compartment must now be divided into beds five feet wide, by paths constructed of turf, two feet in breadth, and one foot in thickness.—*Caledonia Hort. Mem. vol. ii.*

Dr Forbes describes the Vienna mode of making an asparagus bed to last 25 years. It is deeply trenched and in the bottom is placed a layer of bone, horn, chips of wood or branches of trees a foot thick. Over this is placed mould, cow dung and river mud.—*Hort. Trans. v. 335.*

Nicol says, “it is of very great importance for the ensuring of success in planting of asparagus, to lift the roots carefully, and expose them to the air as short a time as possible. No plant feels a hurt in the root more keenly than asparagus; the fibrils are very brittle, and if broken do not readily shoot again.”

“Smith has proved experimentally, that tho’ the common season of planting is March and April, yet it may also be performed in June, without any extraordinary care. Judd, already mentioned, transplants them when he observes the plants beginning to grow, which he says “is the best time for the plants to succeed. If moved earlier, they perhaps have to lie torpid for two or three weeks, which causes many of them to die, or if not they shoot up very weak.” In France, (according to Dr Macculloch) they plant even as late as July, cutting off such young shoots as the plants have made before the operation.

Method of planting—“Stretch a line lengthwise the bed, nine inches from the edge, and with a spade, cut out a small trench about six inches deep, perpendicular next to the line, turning the earth displaced along by the other side of the trench; and having the plants ready, set a row along the trench nine inches apart, with the crown of the roots two inches below the surface, drawing some earth just to fix them as placed. Having planted one row, directly cover them carefully with the earth of the trench, raking it back regularly an equal depth over the crown of the plants. Proceed then to open another trench a foot from the first; plant it as above; and in the same manner plant four rows in each bed. Then lightly raking the bed lengthwise, draw off any stones and hard clods, and dress the surface neat and even. Then let the edge be lined out in exact order, allowing three feet for each alley. But sometimes in planting large compartments of asparagus, a first trench having been made, and the roots planted as above, then a second trench is opened, of which the earth is turned into the first over the plants. So proceed in planting the whole; making allowance between every four rows for an alley of three feet. In a dry spring or summer, water the roots from time to time till the plants are established.”—*Abercrombie.*

“An asparagus plantation should not contain less than a pole [square rod] of ground, as it

often needs this quantity to furnish a good dish at one time. For a large family, about sixteen rods are kept in a productive state, which are calculated to furnish on an average, between two hundred and three hundred shoots every day in the height of the season, (Neil in Edinburgh Encyclopedia.)

"In new plantations be careful not to begin cutting till the stools are advanced to mature age, having been planted three or four years, and become of competent strength for producing full sized shoots. Likewise observe both in old and new beds to gather all the produce in a regular successive order within the proper limits of the season. As the rising shoots project two, three, four or five inches at most above the ground, while the top bud remains close and plump, they are in the best condition for gathering. Cut them off within the ground, with a narrow sharp pointed knife, or small saw nine inches long; thrusting the knife or saw down straight, close to each shoot separately, cut it off slantingly, about three inches below the surface, with care not to wound the younger buds advancing below. Observe in a new plantation in the first year's gathering, if the shoots come up of irregular sizes, to cut only some of the larger for a fortnight, or three or four weeks, and then permit the whole to run; but otherwise, when in strong production, gather all as they come, two or three times a week, or as required during the season, till the 21st of June; then at farthest terminate the cutting, and permit the after shoots to run up till October. If from a particular inducement you cut later than the 21st of June, be careful to leave two or three shoots to each stool, in order to draw nourishment to it; for the stools left without growing shoots will perish, and by negligence in this respect many vacancies or unproductive spots are left in beds."—*Ibercrombie*.

"To save asparagus seed.—Select some of the finest and earliest heads as they make their appearance in the spring; tie them to stakes during summer, taking care not to drive the stake through the crown of the plant. In autumn, when the berries are ripe, wash out the seeds, if for the market or to be sent a distance; but for home use, keep them in the berry till the time of sowing, the pulp being a great nourishment to the seed, which ought to be kept in a dry place during the winter."—*Judd in Hort. Trans. vol. ii. p. 231.*

The mode of culture pointed out by Dr Deane is much less expensive than the deep digging, &c. recommended by the European writers we have quoted, and probably will be best where but a small quantity of this valuable vegetable is wanted for family use. Those who raise it for market may find their account in adopting the more thorough and laborious modes, which we have detailed above. Salt is said to be a good manure for asparagus, and as the plant in its natural state grows near the sea shore, we think it probable. It may be well to make experiments to ascertain the quantity, mode of applying, &c.

Asparagus is said to possess medical qualities, and to be what physicians call a diuretic. London says, "In Paris it is much resorted to by the sedentary operative classes, when they are troubled with symptoms of gravel or stone."—The quicker its growth, the more it is forced,

the more tender and nutritious the plant becomes.

With regard to cutting hay or straw for cattle or horses we have nothing new to observe, but would refer our correspondent to the New England Farmer, vol. iv. p. 217.

We are obliged this week to defer a communication from a respected friend on a new method of engraving fruit trees.—Several other favors will receive an early insertion.

The reader is requested to make the following corrections in p. 267 of last week's paper;—of the Early summer Pears "*Muscat Robert*," is one and not two fruits.—of fall Pears "*Swiss Breches*," and not *Swiss Bruches*.—" *Culottes Suisse*," is its French name. For Treson read "*Tresor*,"—for Colville read "*Calville*."—" *Grosse Reine Claude*," is but one fruit.

A Hallowell paper of March 13th, states, that that village was visited on Wednesday night by another destructive fire, which originated in a store occupied by Joseph O. Dummer, and is supposed to have caught from ignited soot, which fell from the funnel of the stove against the fire board. All the goods, books and papers of Mr D. were burnt. Four contiguous buildings were also consumed. Loss \$6000.



MEARS' improved SPRING STAPLES, for fastening horses, which are sure to prevent their being cast.

100 dozen of Goodyear's improved steel spring tempered 3, 4, and 6 tine MANURE FORKS.

100 of 2 and 3 tine HAY do.

50 doz. of SOCKET do.

6 doz. very superior cast steel PRUNING KNIVES, made from a pattern given by S. W. POMEROY, Esq. and is considered a great improvement.

BUDDING KNIVES do. some with superior ivory handles.

PRUNING BOW SAW, recommended by LEWIS HUNT, Esq.

Common do.

PRUNING CHISELS and AXES.

PRUNING SHEARS.

Leavitt's hand SEED SOWER—well calculated for all kind of small seed.

Mear's improved YOKE.

Likewise, one of EASTMAN'S Cylindrical STRAW CUTTERS, with a general assortment of improved Horizontal and Vertical machines.

SAFFORD'S Improved ditto,—DUTCH HAND do. with best cast steel knives. The very little labour required in working these several machines to advantage and the great saving made in preparing fodder in this way, render them among the most useful with the practical and experimental farmer.

GAULT'S Improved patent CHURNS,—the best thing of the kind we have ever seen.

A very extensive assortment of all kinds of Garden Tools.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse,

March 24

No. 103 State-street.

WOAD.—Joseph Bridge, No. 25 Court Street has for sale, a quantity of ISATIS TINCTORIA, or WOAD Seed raised by Richard Crowninshield Esq. of Danvers, which is worthy the attention of Agriculturists, Manufacturers, Diers, &c. In order to introduce this article into notice, it will be sold at the low price of \$1. per bushel. March 24



FRUIT TREES.—Gentlemen who wish to be furnished with FRUIT TREES, &c. the present season, by sending their list of varieties to the subscriber, can be supplied from his own Nursery, or from Mr. PRINCE, *Flushing, Long Island*, for whom he is appointed Agent.

O. FISKE.

Worcester, March 17, 1826.

GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS.—Just in Britain, No. 25 Court Street, has for sale, a general assortment of GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS;

among which are—early and late Peas, early and late Beans, Cucumber, Lettuce, pot and sweet Herbs, Celery, Endive, Cauliflower, purple and cape Broccoli, *Salsafie*, Ruta baga, *Mangel Wurzel*, Red Top, Fowl Meadow, Herds Grass, Red and White Clover, *Millet*, &c. with a great variety of Ornamental Seeds, Garden Tools, and Flower Pots.

A great variety of *Green House* plants constantly for sale. 3^d March 17.

TREES.—For sale by the subscriber, at his residence in Roxbury,

100 AMERICAN ELMS.

200 AMERICAN PLANTS, or FUITONWOODS.

140 APRICOTS

They were raised from the seed, and the former are from three to four, and the others three years old. Price 37½ cents each. H. A. S. DEARBORN.

4th

March 17.

NEW GARDEN SEEDS.—Just opening, and for sale by GEORGE MERDOCK, No. 14 Market square, a complete assortment of imported and

AMERICAN GARDEN SEEDS

of the last year's growth; consisting of all kinds of early Peas and Beans; Early and Late Cauliflower; Early Dutch, York and Battersea Cabbage; large winter and green Savoy do; Early Cabbage Lettuce; green curled do; large Cape do; Sweet Marjorum; Thyme; Summer Savory and Sage; a variety of melons; Early Salmon and Turnip Radish; red, white and silver skin Onion; Beet; Carrot; Parsley; green curled Endive, &c. with every other SEEDS, suitable for a kitchen garden.

Likewise, 10 bushels of the celebrated 40 day Peas; 10 do superior Dwarf Marrowfat Peas; 50 lbs. Sugar Beet; 100 lbs Mangelwurzel, English and American; Rutabaga and White Clover; GROCERIES as usual.

6th

March 19.

THE AMERICAN ORCHARDIST, or a practical treatise on the culture & management of apple and other Fruit Trees, with observations on the diseases to which they are liable, and their remedies. To which is added, the most approved method of manufacturing and preserving Cider, and also wine from apple juice and Currants. Adapted to the use of American Farmers, and all lovers and cultivators of Fine Fruit. By JAMES THACHER, M. D. Second edition, much improved. For sale by CROCKER & BREWSTER, No. 50 Cornhill. March 19.

IMPORTED GARDEN SEEDS.—Just received via New York, and for sale at No. 22 Long Wharf, a package of SEEDS, consisting of Mangel Wurzel, Blood Beet, Early and Late Cauliflower, Purple and White Brocoli, Early York, Early Dutch, Sugar Leaf, and fine Red Cabbage, Sugar Peas, Flat, Yellow, and White Turnips, Radish, &c.—All in prime order. March 19.

FARM IN CHARLESTOWN to be Let.—A man, who has a good character, and a small family, and who is a practical farmer, can take on shares a Farm, situated only three miles from Boston. Said farm contains the best of soil, and produces yearly a great variety of good fruit. If application is made soon, it may be had for a term of years, and on the most advantageous conditions. Inquire at the Centinel Counting Room. 4th March 17.

CRUDE ROCK SALT.—The Subscriber has for sale at No. 69 Broad Street,

50 Tons Crude Rock Salt,—in large lumps for cattle, or for sheep.

This article deserves the attention of Farmers, both for its economy and utility; being less than half the expense of the common salt, and less liable to waste. Feb. 24. 3m. F. WILBY.

FRESH SEEDS.—For sale at this Office, Sugar Beet seed, raised this season, by John Prince, Esq. Roxbury. And a few bushels of genuine Orchard Grass seed, likewise raised by Mr. Prince.—Also Mangel Wurzel seed, by John Kenrick, Esq. Newton.

MISCELLANIES.

THE LAWYER'S PRAYER.

Ordained to tread the thorny ground,
Where few, I fear, are faithful found,
Mine be the conscience void of blame,
The upright heart, the spotless name;
The tribute of the widow's prayer,
The righted orphan's grateful tear.
To virtue and her friends, a friend,
Still may my voice the weak defend!
Ne'er may my prostituted tongue
Protect the oppressor in his wrong,
Nor wrest the spirit of the laws,
To sanctify a villain's cause!
Let others, with unsparing hand,
Scatter their poison through the land;
Inflame dissension, kindle strife,
And strew with ills the path of life.
On such her gifts let fortune shower,
Add wealth to wealth, and power to power.
On me may favouring heaven bestow,
That peace which good men only know;
The joy of joys, by few possessed,
The eternal sunshine of the breast.
Power, fame, and riches, I resign,
The praise of honesty be mine,
That friends may weep, the worthy sigh,
And poor men bless me when I die!

[SELECTED FOR THE N. E. FARMER.]

Cheerfulness is the best hymn to the Divinity, and in fact it is impious to suppose that the Great Father of mankind, whose benignity and love so strikingly pervade universal nature, could delight in the misery of his children, or have created them for other purposes than those of virtuous enjoyment.

Egotism.—There is hardly a crime, folly, or misery of which some men will not accuse themselves, even wrongfully, rather than not be the subject of conversation. Not a few love to detail all their bodily ailments, and recapitulate a whole Buchan of remedies with a most nauseating minuteness. Others again will boast of a bad leg or cadaverous complexion with a vanity as deformed as their figures, holding every defect to be redeemed if it happens to appertain to that impeccable object of their idolatry—self.

Happiness is the chief good, and virtue the only happiness. No mind is so constituted, as to be capable of unalloyed happiness while it can reproach itself with any crime towards man, however secret and undiscovered, since it must be always conscious of having offended a superior power, from whom nothing is hidden.

Gravity.—While the shallow pedant endeavours to impose upon the world by a serious and pompous deportment, minds of a superior order will be often found abandoning themselves to playfulness and puerility. Plato, after discussing philosophy with his friends on the promontory of Sunium, frequently indulged the gaiety of his heart by relaxing into a vein of the most trivial jocoseness; but once seeing a grave formalist approach in the midst of their tridling, he exclaimed "Silence, my friends! let us be wise now; here is a fool coming."

Snuff-Taking.—Every professed, inveterate and incurable snuff-taker, at a moderate computation, takes one pinch in ten minutes. Every pinch, with the agreeable ceremony of blowing and wiping the nose, and other incidental cir-

cumstances, consumes a minute and a half. One minute and a half out of every ten, allowing sixteen hours to a snuff-taking day, amounts to two hours and twenty-four minutes, out of every natural day, or one day out of every ten. One day out of every ten amounts to thirty-six days and a half in a year. Hence if we suppose the practice to be persisted in forty years, two entire years of the snuff-taker's life will be dedicated to tickling his nose, and two more to blowing it.

Method, as Mrs More says, is the very hinge of business; and there is no method without punctuality. Punctuality is important, because it subserves the peace and good temper of a family: the want of it not only infringes on necessary duty, but sometimes excludes this duty. Punctuality is important as it gains time; it is like packing things in a box, a good packer will get in half as much more as a bad one. The calmness of mind which it produces, is another advantage of punctuality: a disorderly man is always in a hurry: he has no time to speak with you, because he is going elsewhere; and when he gets there, he is too late for his business, or he must hurry away to another before he can finish it—It was a wise maxim of the Duke of Newcastle—"I do one thing at a time." Punctuality gives weight to character. "Such a man has made an appointment: then I know he will keep it" And this generates punctuality in you: for like other virtues it propagates itself: servants and children must be punctual where their leader is so. Appointments indeed, become debts; I owe you punctuality, if I have made an appointment with you, and have no right to throw away your time if I do my own.

Forgetfulness—doing errands gratis—excuses—&c.—We heard the other day of a man in Groton who had a doubtful \$10 bill on one of the banks in New York, and who committed it to the care of the captain of a sloop that passed as regularly, as wind, tide, freight and passengers would permit, forward and back, from Peck-slip to Barber's Wharf; with charge to call on the bank and ascertain whether it was a good bill or a bad one. The first time the captain returned from New York, he honestly stated to the owner of the bill with which he had been intrusted, that he had forgotten to do his errand, but promised to attend to it next time. He returned the next time with the bill in his pocket book, met with the same question and returned the same answer, with a promise, by way of rider, that he would attend to the business the next time, and would make a memorandum to insure his memory. The third time, as he was fastening his sloop to one of the piles of the wharf, he saw his old customer, and his conscience smote him. "Did you enquire this time at the bank, whether that bill was good or bad?"—"Why, yes, sir, I enquired, and they told me it was not a very good bill nor a very bad bill—it was about middling."—Con. Mir.

Eternity.—The following beautiful answer by a pupil of the Deaf and Dumb school at Paris contains a sublimity of conception scarcely to be equalled; "What is eternity?" was the question to which he immediately answered, "The life-time of the Almighty."

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, &c.



FOR SALE, at the Kenrick Place, near the Brighton Post Office. The Nurseries have been much extended, & besides a variety of English Cherries, Peaches, Apricots, &c. contain many thousands of grafted Apple trees of superior kinds, thrifty, handsome and of good size. Also, some thousands of budded Peach Trees, remarkably thrifty, and comprising a choice collection of about 40 of the most approved sorts discovered in our best gardens, or brought to the markets; the Peach trees are from 5 to 8 feet high and sold at the moderate price of 30 cents each. Of good sized ornamental trees, the flowering Horse Chestnut; flowering Catalpas; European Mountain Ash; Weeping Willow; Evergreen Silver Fir; and the Larch; Butternuts, and English Walnuts. Currant bushes of the prolific red kind, of all sizes, by the dozen, hundred, or thousand, on moderate terms. Also, the black, white, and Champagne do.; red, and white Roses; Lilacs, Senna, Gum Acacia, English Grapes, &c.

Orders addressed to JOHN or WM. KENRICK, and sent to the Brighton Post Office, or to the office of DANA & FENNO, Brokers, in State-street, will be duly attended to.

N. B. Trees will be packed in clay and mats for shipping, and conveyed to Boston, when ordered; and on Saturdays without charge for conveyance; but Gentlemen remote should employ some person to receive and pay for them.

In removing trees, one year's growth is frequently lost, if the trees happen to survive, by unreasonably diminishing their roots; therefore special care will be taken for their preservation. March 10.



JAMES BLOODGOOD & CO. have for sale at their nursery, at Flushing, on Long Island, near New York,

FRUIT and FOREST TREES,
FLOWERING SHRUBS and PLANTS,
of the most approved sorts.

The proprietors of this Nursery attend personally to the inoculation and engrafting of all their Fruit Trees, and purchasers may rely with confidence, that the Trees they order will prove genuine.

The subscriber, agent of the above nursery, will receive orders for any quantity of trees, plants and shrubs and transmit the same, and the bills may be paid to him on the delivery of the trees in this city, the freight &c. to be paid by the purchaser.

Catalogues will be delivered gratis, and any information respecting the condition of the trees, &c. imparted on application to him. Z. COOK, jr.

Boston, Feb. 10, 1826. cp10t 44 State street.



WM. PRINCE, Proprietor of the Linnean Garden, near New York, offers to the public a very extensive collection of the choicest Fruits, which have been selected with the greatest care from the most celebrated establishments throughout the world, and to which very large additions have recently been made. The assortment of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, and Plants, is very extensive. Above 1900 species of Green House Plants, comprising the most rare and splendid kinds. In the collection are above 500 varieties of Roses, including 54 varieties of China Roses, and 9 of Moss Roses. Also, about 10,000 thrifty Grape Vines, of the finest European kinds. The new catalogues for 1825 may be obtained of JOSEPH BRIDGE, No. 25 Court Street, Boston, and orders thro' him will meet prompt attention. 31 March 17.

Published every Friday, at THREE DOLLARS, per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing will be entitled to a deduction of FIFTY CENTS.

Gentlemen who procure five responsible subscribers, are entitled to a sixth volume gratis.

New subscribers can be furnished with the preceding numbers of the current volume.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at the corner of Congress and Lindall Streets, Boston.—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. IV.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1826.

No. 36.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

NEW METHOD OF ENGRAFTING.

Roxbury, March 21, 1826.

DEAR SIR.—Last autumn, Col. J. T. WINGATE of Bath informed me he had practised a new mode of engrafting, with perfect success: and having recently received from him a communication containing a particular account of the manner in which the operation is performed, its advantages, and the results of his experiments, I enclose it, with a request that you would insert it in the *New England Farmer*.

Please to accept the specimen named in the communication. Very respectfully,

Your most obt' serv't,

H. A. S. DEARBORN.

Gen. H. A. S. DEARBORN:

Bath, (Me.) March 16, 1826.

MY DEAR SIR—in compliance with your request for a more full account than I have yet given you of the mode of engrafting, which I have lately practised with some success, I now furnish you with rather a hasty, and imperfect one; together with my reasons for supposing it preferable to other modes of engrafting, and to budding. If my opinions are erroneous, your skill and experience in horticulture, will enable you to detect their fallacy without the trouble of experiment.

My first trial of the mode which I am about to describe, was, I think in 1825, and may be considered rather accidental. Having some spare scions of a favorite apple, I amused myself by engrafting them in a way different from what I had before been accustomed, it is true, with little expectation that they would succeed, or if they did, that they would adhere with sufficient firmness to resist an ordinary gale of wind. In both respects I was agreeably disappointed—they readily took and became firmly attached to the stock in which they were inserted. This induced me to repeat the experiment the following year, and the result has impressed me with the belief that it is the most convenient, expeditious and successful mode of engrafting. Whether it has heretofore been practised I am unable to say, but it is not at the present time, so far as my observation extends, in any of the gardens or nurseries from Maine to Virginia; nor am I acquainted with any writers upon horticulture who have described it.—Yet it is so simple I can scarcely suppose it original with me, but probably has been abandoned for some reason, of which from my limited experience and reading, I am yet ignorant. I have however made enquiries respecting it of several of our old and most intelligent farmers, gardeners and others, to whom it appeared to have been equally novel. This I trust will afford a sufficient apology for my former suggestions, and present communication to you relating to it, and with my knowledge of your science and experience in pursuits of this kind, I shall indeed be surprised and gratified should I furnish you with any new or useful information

on the subject. But without detaining you farther, I will now describe the manner of performing it, and very briefly state what I conceive to be its advantages over the ordinary mode of engrafting. The instrument best adapted to the purpose, and which I have generally made use of in the operation is a common budding knife, the handle of which being smooth and thin is well designed for separating the bark from the wood of the stock; and this is performed and the scion inserted in the following manner, namely, in the first place make a horizontal or transverse cut upon the stock or limb to be engrafted, according to its size, from one half to one and an half inch in length. Then at the left end (this being the most convenient) make a perpendicular cut downward (through to the wood in both cases) about the same length—take a small chip from the bark just above the horizontal line or cut at the place where the scion is to be fixed, deep enough to allow the lower or wedge part of it to meet and lay close to the inner bark or sap-wood of the stock. Raise the bark as in budding and separate it sufficiently from the wood to receive the scion, which should be gently pressed into the proper position, and there secured by slips of bass mats or some other soft material wound around the limb or stock so as to cover the lower part of the scion and press upon the bark of the tree the whole length of the perpendicular cut—after which I have generally rubbed on a thin coat of engrafting composition for the purpose of excluding the dew and rain. That which I have found most durable and effectual for this purpose is made of equal parts of resin, lard and beeswax. When cold it may be cut in thin slices as required for use, warmed in the hand sufficiently to apply and adhere to the wood,—will yield to its growth and remain until the wound is entirely healed. The scion should be of the usual length, exposing from three to five buds, the part inserted is cut in the wedge form, very much as in the ordinary cleft grafting, except that the inner side must be bevelled to a proud edge to prevent it injuriously opening the bark of the stock beyond the scion and opposite to the perpendicular cut. In some of my early experiments I made a shoulder to the scion to rest upon the outside bark of the stock, but this proved entirely useless as the scion invariably first took on the inner part, from the ascending sap, except in one instance in which I reversed the scion and inserted the top downwards, when after some delay it appeared, so far as I could discover the adhesion, to take from the returning sap in the outer bark; but as I made only a single experiment of this kind and the scion was accidentally removed soon after it had taken, I am unable to give you any additional facts respecting it which might be either useful or interesting.

I will now state what I conceive to be the advantages of the present over the ordinary mode of engrafting and of budding. Among the most important I may perhaps say that it can be performed with more ease and with greater facility—that the scion takes more readily and grows more rapidly,—that it may be inserted in

any part of the trunk or limb of the tree without amputation or otherwise injuring it, and where the other mode cannot be easily performed. If it take, the necessary pruning may be made at any subsequent period, and if it fail, the wound in the bark is soon closed, the tree is not disfigured, neither is it retarded in its growth, nor is the quantity of its fruit, if it be in bearing, diminished. Thus it may be said to have all the advantages of budding with the additional one of producing the new fruit certainly once, and probably two or three years sooner; and further, it may be successfully performed at any season of the year while the sap is in motion, and the scions taken from the growth of the same or of the preceding year. It will be found too, that the stock is less injured, heals more readily and effectually than when split as in the ordinary mode of cleft grafting. All the branches of a tree may be removed clean to the trunk, and new ones produced, and any shape or form given to the tree by the insertion of scions at such places as you please. And I am certain that they adhere more firmly and are less liable to injury from rain or violent winds than those inserted in a different manner—and if properly inserted probably not one in fifty will fail.

On one tree to which I gave an entire new top last year and which had never before blossomed, several fine apples were produced and ripened in perfection, although the scions blossomed about one month later than the parent tree; I ought perhaps to add that one cause of the success and extraordinary growth of some of the scions I have inserted in this way is doubtless the severe pruning I have given the trees about the time they were engrafted. And it may be proper to state that I have experimented only upon apple trees. Although I am aware of no reason why this mode should not answer equally well on most other kinds of fruit trees, where budding and engrafting could be successfully performed. I have sent you by the packet a specimen of the new mode of engrafting, which is indeed of very extraordinary growth; the scion was inserted the 5th of September, 1824, being the growth of the same year, the leaves of that season died and dropped off, new ones were disclosed, and new buds formed the same autumn, and the two branches are the entire growth of last year, and of the following dimensions, namely—main branch, five and an half feet in length; secondary, four feet and an half—circumference of main branch at the base 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the other somewhat less. I have taken off some of the wood of the tree in the bark, of which the scion was inserted in order that you may perceive how firmly and perfectly it has united with the main stock, which was a scrub apple tree and in which two or three scions were likewise inserted in the ordinary mode, whose growth I think is less than one half of the one sent you, engrafted in the new way.

Your obed't serv't,

JOSEPH F. WINGATE.

☞ The scion mentioned above, which is 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length, at one year's growth, may be seen at the office of the *New England Farmer*

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

CIDER APPLES.

I have read with much interest the several communications that have appeared in the New England Farmer on the subject of *table fruit*; and have been surprised that so little has been said in relation to *cider fruit*; a subject of deep interest to the farmer, not only as it is his principal reliance for a healthy table beverage, but because it may contribute essentially to the profits of his business. As this branch of orcharding has for some time engaged my attention, I beg leave to call the attention of your horticultural correspondents to it, and of inviting their cooperation in illustrating its importance, and in suggesting rules for its successful prosecution.

The quality of cider depends upon the apples from which it is manufactured—the soil and location where they grow—and the process of manufacturing. When the two first are favourable, and the last well conducted, the product will be a fine racy liquor, superior for the table to the common wines of France, Spain and Italy, and will keep as well as them. Where these requisites are disregarded, the liquor is often harsh, turbid and unpalatable, and generally runs into the acetous fermentation in the warm weather in April and May.

The first requisite is good apples. And here it is proper to premise, that a good table apple is seldom a good cider apple. The esteemed qualities in the first are, a good size, handsome appearance, rich flavour, and juicy pulp. The best cider apples, on the contrary, are often small, knotty, dry and austere. Knight thinks he has combined the qualities of the two, in his Downton pippin, a seedling produced in 1804, by crossing the Golden and Orange pippins.—He says of it, “it is probably the most valuable apple for the table and press that has ever existed.” The Golden pippin has been considered preeminent in England; and Loudon remarks of the Downton, that it ranks next to the Golden, both for dessert and cider. The Hagloe crab, extolled by Marshall as producing a cider which exceeds for richness, flavour and price, any liquor which nature and art have produced, and which has sold for sixty guineas (more than \$270) the hogshead of 110 galls, has beauty, size, flavour, keeps well, and is pronounced by Coxe a valuable market fruit. I have both these apples, and expect fruit from them next summer. The old Styre, Ruckman’s pearmain, Bullock’s pippin, Newark pippin, Newtown pippin, and some others, are also exceptions to the rule. In general the best cider apples are comparatively dry—their juices are more elaborated or concentrated—contain less water and more saccharine matter, than dessert fruit.—The best test we have is the specific gravity of the must of fresh expressed juice. This is heavier than water in proportion to the quantity of sugar it contains. The sugar is converted into spirit, during the process of fermentation. And it is the strength of the cider which mainly prevents the acetous or vinegar fermentation, and preserves its rich vinous flavour. The particular flavour of the fruit is dissipated in the fermenting process. The Styre, which has been preeminent in England and America, as a cider apple, gave the heaviest must, Knight tells us,

of any of the old English varieties. It is worthy of remark, that Loudon has omitted the Styre in his late table of British apples, probably from its age rendering it unfit for further propagation. Coxe speaks of many fine dessert apples, the juices of which are not strong enough for good cider; and his good cider apples are uniformly stated to afford *strong juice*. The must of the Vandevere is eleven penny weights heavier in the pint than water; Cooper’s russeting 21 dwts. heavier than water, and its cider is in high estimation. The practice of testing the quality of cider apples by the specific gravity of their juice, is of recent origin, and as yet has been principally confined to Europe. I am not therefore able to class our native cider apples by this test. The varieties most highly recommended by Coxe, are the Harrison and Campfield of Newark, the Winesap of West Jersey, Hughes’ and Roan’s crabs, of Virginia, Greyhouse, Carthouse and Cooper’s russeting.

The progress of horticultural science in Europe has been much greater than with us.—There not only the specific gravity of apple juice, and the consequent adaptation of particular varieties for good cider, has been ascertained, but successful experiments have been made to produce new and better varieties, by crossing old ones. Mr Knight has extended this process to the pea, strawberry, peach, cherry, pear and apple. The following statement exhibiting the specific gravity of different varieties, will show that his efforts have been successful in regard at least to cider apples.

Old Varieties.

Loan’s pearmain	1072
Orange pippin	1071
Foxwhelp	1076
Old pearmain	1079
Red-streak	1079

New Varieties of Knight.

Grange	1073	of 1802
Downton pippin	1080	“ 1804
Foxley	1080	“ 1807
Yellow Siberian	1085	“ 1805
Siberian Harvey	1091	“ 1807

In selecting for my cider fruit, some years ago, I limited myself to four well known kinds, viz. the Harrison, Winesap, Hagloe and Hughes’ crab. I have since added to my cider nursery the preceding new varieties of Knight, and some indigenous varieties.

Another object in planting an orchard for cider should be, to plant not only none but the best fruit, but to plant each variety by itself, and in sufficient numbers, that the fruit may be manufactured separately. Who would ever expect to make good wine from twenty different varieties of the grape, commingled in a common mass?—or a palatable lish from a mixture of all sorts of meat? yet we attempt what is equally inconsistent, when we expect to make good cider from a mixture of apples, sweet and sour, ripe and unripe, acid and bitter. A certain maturity and mellowness in fruit is necessary to develop its good qualities in vinous liquor. This seldom happens to several varieties at the same time, and never to many. But if the fruit of each is used by itself, or even judiciously mixed, the period of ripeness may be taken advantage of, and the liquor greatly improved. We have cider already manufactured from the Crab and the Harrison, separately,

which ordinarily sells for six to ten dollars the barrel; and yet it is believed that neither of those are our best cider apples. Let us profit by these truths, ascertain which are our strongest cider apples, confine our culture exclusively to them, and we shall soon have ciders, bearing the names of the respective apples from which they are made, which will drink well, keep well, and sell well. I will send you some further suggestions on this subject, as soon as I find leisure.

J. BUEL.

Albany, March 21, 1826,

P. S. I obtained seed of the white mulberry last autumn in the east part of Coventry, Con. This shrub, (for it can hardly be called a tree) is extensively cultivated there, and in Maustield. Seed could be obtained, I think, through Mr Pomeroy, the stage proprietor in Coventry, 16 miles east of Hartford, on the south road to Boston. I design to try the maternity for hedges.

PREMIUMS

Offered by the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture, in 1825 and at the Annual Meeting, Jan. 17, 1826.

1. A Gold Medal, of the value of fifty dollars, to the person who shall have carried on Farming in Pennsylvania on the largest scale, without using, or suffering to be used on his property, any *arbitrariis* (except when prescribed by a physician) for the period of two years.

2. The Silver Medal of the Society to the Farmer who, previously to the 1st Jan. 1827, shall have made the most extensive and the most useful experiment in this State on the use of Fish as a manure.

3. The Silver Medal of the Society for the best experiment of applying a stream or other source of water to a field, in a way the least expensive, and so as to secure the supply. The Society reserving to itself the right of rejecting any claim which they shall not consider worthy of the premium.

4. Fifty dollars, or a gold medal of that value, for the greatest quantity of Sewing Silk made from cocoons of silk worms, which have been bred in Pennsylvania, and fed on the white or Italian mulberry tree.

5. Twenty-five dollars for the best Treatise on the culture of the white or Italian Mulberry Tree, and on the Breeding and Management of Silk Worms, the result of practice in the United States.

6. A Silver Cup, value fifty dollars, for the best specimen of Wool adapted to the Manufacture of Superfine Broad Cloth; reference being had to the form, properties and characteristics of the Sheep, fitting it for the production of high flavoured mutton with light oil.

7. A Silver Cup, value fifty dollars, for the best specimen of Long or Combing Wool, reference being had to the form, properties, and characteristics, affording most flesh and tallow, with least oil.

8. A Silver Cup, value twenty-five dollars, for the best Potatoes produced from the Seed of the Apples, reference to be had to the product and quantity of the root.

Extracts from the minutes of the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture.

W. S. WARDER, Secretary.

2d mo. (Feb.) 1, 1826.

JEW'S SYSTEM OF FATTENING GESE.

A gentleman who has recently travelled in Poland, intimates that the Jews in that country, who are celebrated for their skill in goose-fattening, fatten their geese in the following curious manner. They, he asserts, wrap their geese, if the weather be mild, in coarse linen—if cold, in flannel, first cutting off a small bunch of feathers that stand erect on their rump, on which, it is well known to English goose-feeders, the goose, in the night time, rests its bill, and sucks away a considerable part of its fat. They then hang them up in dark places, and in separate cages, and stopping their ears with small peas, to prevent them from being disturbed by noise, and placing by them plenty of water and gravel, feed them three times a-day, with pellets of malt, or barley-meal, by which treatment their geese become wonderfully fat in an incredible short space of time.

[The difficulty of fattening poultry in town, which has been brought to it either by land or water, is much complained of, and its cause not well understood. A lady at Annapolis, Mrs. Carroll, whose hospitable table is remarkable for the fatness and delicacy of the poultry to be found upon it, finds no difficulty on this point.—This department is managed by her venerable superintendant, Mrs. Johnson, and as we have understood more after the usual fashion of feeding pigs than poultry; that is, they are fed indiscriminately from the offal of the kitchen, on greens, pot liquor, parings of bacon, and other meats, potatoes, &c. &c. This treatment, so convenient and simple, we are told will never fail to give us, what is so much to be esteemed, good fat plump poultry.—ED. AM. FARM.]

CHINESE METHOD OF REARING DUCKS.

In China the rearing of ducks is an object of great moment. The major part of them are hatched by artificial heat; the eggs, being laid in boxes of sand, are placed on a brick hearth, to which is given a proper heat during the time required for hatching. The ducklings are fed with craw-fish and crabs, boiled and cut small, and afterwards mixed with boiled rice; and in about a fortnight they are able to shift for themselves. The Chinese then provide them with an old step mother, who leads them where they are to find provender, being first put on board a sampane, or boat, which is destined for their habitation, and from which the whole flock, often, it is said, to the amount of three or four hundred, go out to feed and return at command. This method is used nine months out of the twelve, for in the colder months it does not succeed.

HUMANITY TO BEES.

A shoemaker, who resides in the East of Sussex, has, for three following seasons, it is credibly asserted, taken the honey from his bees, without destroying them, by the following simple means. The hive that contains both bees and honey he places bottom upwards, on a form, with a round hole cut in it of sufficient dimensions to receive the crown of the hive, and to keep it in an erect position in its inverted state. Over this hive he places another, well smeared with strong beer and honey mixed together, and filled about half full with sweet flowers, sweet and aromatic shrubs, herbs, &c.—then placing it, rim to rim, over the inverted hive, the bees

ascend into it and become so tipsy by feasting on the honey and beer, that they sleep the whole of the next day in their new habitation, consequently, may be removed to any place that might be thought proper, leaving their property behind them, but saving their lives.

GETTING WET.

This accident is at all times less frequent in towns than in the country, especially since the use of the umbrella has been introduced.

When a person is wet he ought never to stand, but to continue in motion till he arrives at a place where he may be suitably accommodated. He should strip off his wet clothes, to be changed for such as are dry, and have those parts of his body which have been wetted well rubbed with a dry cloth. The legs, shoulders, and arms, are generally the parts most exposed to wet; they should, therefore, be particularly attended to. It is almost incredible how many diseases may be prevented by adopting this course. Catarrhs, inflammations, rheumatism, diarrhoeas, fever, and consumptions, are the foremost among the train which frequently follow an accident of this kind.

Med. Int.

MUSCLES.

Two barrels of muscle shells, picked up in the Ohio river, have been brought to Philadelphia, to be made into *ornamental buttons*. We have seen some of them, and they are very beautiful. These shells, we believe, are also used at Pittsburg, for the handles of some of the elegant penknives made at that place.—*Gaz.*

TRIANGULAR BELLS.

Mr Curtis, the patentee of the invention, is now in this village, and will remain some days to receive orders for his bells. The one exhibited by him as a specimen of the great improvement, weighs about 9 lbs. and will give a sound as loud as a common academy bell. The advantages of these bells are obvious, they are very cheap, easily hung, and a slight frame will support them. \$100 would procure one large enough for a common Meeting-House.

Oneida Observer.

Distance to which Sand and minutely divided Matter may be carried by Wind.—On the morning of the 19th of January last, Mr Forbes, on board of the Clyde, East Indiaman, bound to London, in lat. 10 deg. 40 min. W. and about 600 miles from the coast of Africa, was surprised to find the sails covered with a brownish sand, the particles of which, being examined by a microscope, appeared extremely minute. At 2 P. M. the same day, some of the sails being unbent, clouds of dust escaped from them on their flapping against the masts. During the night, the wind had blown fresh N. E. by E. and the nearest land to windward was that part of the African coast lying between Cape de Verd and the river Gamalia. May not the seeds of many plants, found in remote and newly formed islands have been thus conveyed?

Jail to be let.—Ours has been tenantless this winter, and is now only occupied by rats who take the liberty of the yard and pay the sheriff no fees. They care nothing for the Bankrupt Law, or 50 Rod square limits —“Oh that we were all rats.”—*Barnstable Gaz.*

BUNKER HILL MONUMENT.

We understand that the Bunker Hill Monument is to be built of beautiful granite, from a quarry in Quincy. It is to be conveyed to the shore, a distance of three miles, on the railway, about to be erected there, and to be transported thence to Charlestown, by water.—*Public.*

The Legislature of Pennsylvania have made another grant of 150,000 dollars, towards Internal Improvements in opening Canals, and improving the Public Roads.—What has Massachusetts, or Maine done, for these purposes? Why—the former has done nothing; and the latter, very little else, for improving either the navigation of our rivers, or mending the ways of the people.
Irish Reporter.

Congressional Proceedings.

SENATE. MARCH 17—A bill providing for the gradual repeal of the duty on imported salt was reported and read twice.

MARCH 20—Mr Holmes submitted a resolution which was agreed to, calling for information on the amount of compensation allowed to members of the Legislative Council of Florida.

MARCH 21—The Committee on the Judiciary was instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing a Law Library for the use of the Supreme Court.—Mr Finlley from the Committee on Agriculture reported that said Committee be discharged from further attention to the subject of prohibiting the importation of spirits.

MARCH 22—The Bankrupt bill was read a second time, and made the order of the day for Friday next.

MARCH 23—A bill to abolish imprisonment for debt was reported and passed to a second reading.

HOUSE. MARCH 17—A bill was reported to provide for the employment of an additional force for the protection of commerce with Brazil and Buenos Ayres.—A bill to appropriate \$25,000 for purchasing furniture for the President's house, \$8165 for the improvement of the square of the above house, and 100,000 for continuing the work on the Capitol, was reported. The House resolved itself into a committee on the subject of the Massachusetts Claims, and postponed the consideration of the subject to the Friday succeeding.—Three messages were received from the President, communicating documents from Georgia relative to the boundary line between that State and Florida and the other two messages relative to the Panama mission.

MARCH 18—Mr Everett reported resolutions to authorize the clerk of the House to subscribe for 25 copies of Strickland's Report to the Pennsylvania Society for Internal Improvement, and for a like number of the Congressional Register of Gales & Seaton, for the use of the Members and the Library. A bill for the establishment of an Observatory in the District of Columbia was read twice.—The Secretary of War was instructed to report to the House the number and present organization of the corps of Topographical Engineers.

MARCH 20—On motion of Mr Allen, the Committee on Militia was instructed to consider the expediency of making provision by law for the instruction of the Officers of the Militia in field tactics and camp and garrison duty.

MARCH 23—A bill for the relief of James Monroe was read twice and committed. It authorizes and requires the Treasury Department to pay to James Monroe the sum of \$15,533.35, with interest from December 3, 1816.



FRUIT TREES.—Gentlemen who wish to be furnished with FRUIT TREES, &c. the present season, by sending their list of varieties to the subscriber, can be supplied from his own Nursery, or from Mr. PRINCE, *Flushing, Long Island*, for whom he is appointed Agent.
Worcester, March 17, 1826. O. FISKE.

Dr. HULL'S Patent Trusses, (of which an account may be found in the N. E. Farmer of Feb. 4.) constantly for sale by E. WIGHT, Druggist and Apothecary—Milk-street.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Attleboro', March 21, 1826.

MULBERRY TREES.

Sir.—I observed in your paper of the 17th inst. an inquiry by a gentleman of Amherst, N.H. where the *White Mulberry Trees*, fit for transplanting, and the seeds for planting, could be obtained.

In answer I can state that Mr ENOCH PIERCE, of Mansfield, (not Marshfield) Windham county, Connecticut, called on me late last fall, with a quantity of said trees for sale, having previously disposed of part of his land to Mr ASA SAYLES of Attleboro'. He informed me he could supply any reasonable number of said trees, or the seed for planting. His trees were from 1 to 7 feet in height, and appeared thrifty; the price was \$5.00 per hundred. He observed that orders, sent by mail, for seeds or trees, would meet prompt attention.—I presume the eggs also can be obtained of him.

Messrs Grant Thorburn & Son of New York inform me that they have the sweet or Carolina potatoe slips for sale, which I presume is what one of your correspondents wishes for, if it is for the purpose of planting.

Yours respectfully, N.

(The name of the above writer is left with the Editor, for the satisfaction of any person who may wish further information on the subject.)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

MACHINE FOR RAISING STUMPS.

Piermont (N.H.) March 7, 1826.

Sir.—Observing in your paper of February 24, some inquiries by Mr J. R. NEWELL, concerning the best method of raising Stumps, by which, I suppose, is meant extracting them from the earth in our fields, I am induced to offer you my experience on the subject, hoping it may be of some use in this necessary part of farming.

The plan of a machine or Stump Lifter which I have adopted and had in use for the last three years, is simply a windlass or wheel and axle, placed in a frame so as to be easily moved about the field, and adapted to the situation of the ground where the stumps are to be drawn.

It is made by placing two sills or runners of strong timber, 7 inches square and 14 feet long, parallel with each other, and 16 feet apart. To the middle of each of these, is framed, by a strong tenon, a post 10 feet high and 10 or 12 inches thick at the top, to serve as a hub or nave to prevent the frame from swaying too much to the right or left. The posts are braced "fore and aft" in the sills. Near the top of the posts, is inserted the beam or axle by a gudgeon 10 inches in diameter, secured by a strong pin and washer, on the outside of the posts. The beam is of tough oak or maple, about 18 inches in diameter. Into the beam, and near one end, is framed the wheel (of spokes and felloes) 16 feet in diameter. The rim of the wheel is 7 inches thick, with a groove in the outside or edge, to which is attached a chain about 50 feet long, of the size of a draft chain, or a large rope may answer. To the middle of the beam is affixed, by a staple, a large chain about 22 feet long, and weighing something more than 200 lbs. In using the machine, the large chain is let down

and made fast to one of the strong roots of the stump while the team is attached to the draft chain at the wheel. Thus by turning the wheel the stump is immediately drawn from the earth, and suspended under the axle. The method of moving, is, by attaching a yoke of oxen to the end of each runner, and driving both at the same time. The expense of the wood work was about 25 dollars, and the bands around the beam and posts, 4 or 5 dollars. The chains may be easily computed.

With this preparation, I have cleared from one to two hundred acres, of large growth of pine stumps, and during the same time my neighbors have done much in clearing their lands with it. From 30 to 30 stumps may be drawn in a day, according to the size of them, and the extent of their roots. The whole expense of raising them may be computed at from 10 to 15 cents each; and when placed in rows they make a durable fence.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JOS. SAWYER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PRESERVATION OF SEED CORN.

Gloucester, March 13, 1826.

DEAR SIR—From an article which I observed in your paper (I think the 3d vol.) I was induced to try the experiment there recommended, to soak my seed corn in copperas water before planting, it immediately struck me that it would have a beneficial effect. I tried it and the result was fully equal to my most sanguine expectations. I have been a subscriber to your excellent paper from its commencement, and have derived much information from it, both pleasing and useful; but this one article I consider a sufficient compensation, had I benefitted by no other. The field which I planted the last year was more than half destroyed by worms and birds, the last time it was planted about 3 years before, principally by the cut worm; and as many of them were discovered when ploughing, I expected nothing but I should be served the same; but much to my astonishment, I had scarcely a hill or even a spire destroyed, which I impute principally to the copperas.

I am confident that it is a full and entire remedy against the wire worm, and also against birds, who will not eat it after they have pulled it up if it be well impregnated with the copperas, if they do, it must prove their destruction (if this be an honorable way of disposing of them.) I am even sanguine in my belief that it is a preventive against the ravages of the cut worm, for I could not otherwise account for their not injuring my field, when many of my neighbors actually lost most of their fields, and some of them were under the necessity of replanting.

The plan which I pursued was as follows. I used about one and an half pounds of copperas in three pecks of corn. I made the water warm, and soaked the corn full 48 hours before planting, putting in corn and copperas as we used it out. It is not easy to use too much copperas, I believe the more the better.

I have been in the habit of soaking my corn before planting for many years, sometimes in salt petre pickle from which I could never see that I derived any benefit. I then tried common salt, which I thought about the same. I then tried

my bacon pickle, this I thought injurious in consequence of the greasiness of the liquor; the corn did not come up well. And lastly the copperas with which I was perfectly satisfied for the reasons before stated.

I would recommend to every man who plants meadowy ground which is generally infested with wire worms to try the copperas, and those who plant higher ground in which the cut worm commits its ravages, may also derive a like benefit. I am determined to continue the practice until I am more fully convinced by experience. I wish you to republish that piece to which I allude; and recommend it strongly to the farmers generally to try the experiment; the season is now approaching for planting, and it is the proper time to publish it.

Yours respectfully,

A SUBSCRIBER.

Remarks by the Editor.—The article to which we presume our correspondent alludes, may be found in the *New England Farmer*, vol. iii. pages 318, 319. It was written by the Editor, who was induced to believe that copperas might be of use, from the following recipe recommended by Dr Deane and other agricultural writers, as a steep for barley:

"Dissolve three pounds of copperas in a peck of boiling water. Add to this as much boiling water as will cover three or four bushels of barley. Stir it and let it steep twenty-four hours; when the seed must be drained and spread soft on fine lime which fits it for sowing."

A great number of other substances have been recommended for the purposes of preserving seed from insects. But we want the best and cheapest. The object is of great importance to the agricultural interest; and we have hopes, that our correspondent has recommended an article which combines cheapness with utility. The only danger to be apprehended is, that of destroying the vegetative principle by steeping the seed too long in an acid or pungent liquid. But our correspondent has given the results of actual experiments, and without experiments there is no certainty in the most plausible theories.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

ORCHARDS.

Worcester County, March, 1826.

MR FESSENDEN—I have noticed several articles of late, in your paper, relative to fruit, and fruit trees. The subject is important and interesting not only to the farmer possessing a large territory, but to every one who is the owner of no more and even a less quantity than half an acre of land. We know that with proper exertion and care, good fruit of various kinds may be cultivated in greater or less abundance, around and near our buildings, without producing any inconvenience or injurious effects. In many instances not only the palace, but the more humble cottage is rendered far more pleasant and agreeable than it otherwise would be, by the cooling shade of valuable and useful trees loaded with rich and delicious fruit, presenting a delightful prospect to every beholder.

During the last twenty years, I have devoted some little time and attention to the cultivation of fruit trees. I have tried different methods and experiments which in some instances have succeeded to my satisfaction. In respect to raising fruit trees, I should prefer producing them from the seed, rather than by grafting or inoc-

ulation, if the same kind could in this way be obtained. There are some kinds when raised from the seed which are almost or quite sure to produce the like or the same sort, while others are certain to fail of producing fruit like that from which the seed was taken. I have a particular kind of peaches which I have cultivated several years from the seed without the least apparent change, either in looks or taste.

The apple and pear seem to be somewhat different in their nature, from some other species of fruit, as it respects their production from the seed, the same kind seldom if ever being produced as that from which the seed is taken. It is said by some that trees raised from seed taken from the best kind of apples, are much more likely to produce those of a good quality than such as are raised from seed taken from apples of an ordinary or bad quality. One case of the kind has fallen within the sphere of my observation which goes to corroborate the assertion.

Near where I live is an orchard which was set out 100 years ago, by one of the first settlers in this region. A son has frequently told me that his father took the trees from a nursery planted from the best kind of apples that could then be obtained, and the consequence was the greater portion of them produced good apples, and several of them were of an extraordinary quality.

If the theory advanced by Mr Knight, and others respecting the duration and decline of fruit trees is correct, it appears highly necessary and expedient to propagate new varieties of apples and pears from the seed as the most valuable kinds now cultivated will ere long become extinct.

As it respects the idea of raising apple or pear trees by planting the cuttings I believe it to be altogether impracticable. There may be solitary instances where the attempt has succeeded; but specimens of the kind are so rare as not to afford the least encouragement to make the trial with any hopes, or probability of success.

W. L.

From the Hampshire Gazette.

LAUREL.

The American Farmer says that raw eggs, given to sheep and cattle poisoned by eating laurel, will effect a speedy cure—dose, one egg for a sheep or four for a cow.

The Mountain Laurel, erroneously called Ivy, destroys thousands of sheep and lambs every year, and is in other respects one of the most troublesome plants we have in the country.—It is we believe, peculiar to America, and in the United States it seldom occurs, except in those regions which geologists denominate *primitive*. It is abundant in some parts of New England, and is frequent on the whole range of the Alleghany mountains as far south as Georgia, but does not extend very far to the east or west of these mountains. In some towns in this part of the country it grows on the hills and in the vallies—on dry sandy soils and in low swamps; in the latter it sometimes attains the altitude of a small tree. In the woods it forms an underbrush, almost impenetrable by man or beast, and makes the work of clearing land very laborious and expensive. The roots are extremely tena-

acious of life, as much so perhaps as those of the shrub oak of the pine plains, and after the land has been burnt over, dragged and ploughed, they shoot up again with renewed vigor.—There are thousands of acres of what is called pasturing, that are half covered with these vexatious shrubs, and to eradicate them would cost more than the land would be worth, especially where it is rough and stony. The roots are proof against steel and fire—cut down the bushes and burn them on the spot—they start up again from the roots like hydras, and “gather fresh strength from fresh opposition.” The flowers are beautiful, and much admired by the ladies, but to the farmer the whole plant is detestable.

It is said that the leaves of the laurel which are so destructive to sheep, are eaten by deer with impunity; partridges also feed on the buds, and their crops are sometimes filled with them. Dr. Bigelow, in his Medical Botany, expresses the opinion that the leaves are not deleterious to the human system. He says “I have repeatedly chewed and swallowed a green leaf of the largest size without perceiving the least effect in consequence.”—There are many substances that are poisonous to some species of animals and birds and not to others. Hedgehogs devour Spanish flies (cantharides) the most noted of the animal poisons, by hundreds, without inconvenience, and Dr. Bigelow relates the account of an eagle’s swallowing a quantity of arsenic without injury.

VEGETATION IN THE EAST.

Finlayson, in his Journal of the British mission to Siam, notices a species of yam, whose creeping stem, scarcely larger than a quill, throws out such enormous masses, that one of them was found to weigh 474 pounds, and to measure nine feet and a half in circumference. He mentions a plant that has a flowering spike six feet high, covered with upwards of 100 flowers, each two inches across; and another plant that has a flower three feet in diameter.

Württemberg.—In this kingdom there are several establishments for improving the breeds of domestic animals. The king has procured horses from Arabia, Persia, Poland, England, &c. and is endeavoring to perfect one race for the saddle, and another for drawing. In January, 1825, his stud was composed of 157 horses of the eastern races—Arabian, Persian, Nubian, and Egyptian; and 60 of the Yorkshire, Prussian, Hungarian, and other European breeds.—Most of the mares are kept at grass 4 or 5 months, and are fed with hay, oats, and straw, the rest of the year. The stallions are kept in the vast park of Monrepos until they are 5 years of age. Individuals are allowed to purchase them at fair prices.

Clergy and Nobility in Catholic countries.—In Spain there is one clergyman to 38 inhabitants; in Naples one to 50; in Sicily one to 23; in Portugal one to 15. In the Greek church of Russia there is one minister to 262 inhabitants.

In Bohemia there is one noble to 662 inhabitants; in Moravia one to 909; in Lower Austria one to 93; in Galicia one to 66; in Transylvania one to 32; in Hungary one to 21; in Spain one to 10! The proportion of nobility in Russia is large, being one to 96 inhabitants.

CULTURE OF HOPS.

A gentleman of a neighboring town, informs us, that a plot of ground of five acres, which he has cultivated with Hops for some time past, produced crops, that were sold at the following rates:—in 1823, for \$1350—in 1824, for \$700—in 1825, for \$2200—total produce in three years, \$4250! The field from which he has derived such enormous profits, is composed of an alluvial soil, and though not of the richest quality, it is what is generally termed good and *loamy* and such as is considered suitable for corn. His general practice is to plant them as soon as possible after the frost is out of the ground, in hills eight feet apart, nearly 800 to the acre.—On some parts of this field, three pounds per hill have been produced, making the net income of one acre, at the price of hops the last year, \$600!—The price of this article is very fluctuating, and no certain calculation can be made as to the profits of their cultivation. We are inclined to believe, from the observations of practical men on this subject, that hops may be raised for seven cents per pound as easy as corn at one dollar per bushel. If this be the fact, farmers may profitably devote more attention to their cultivation than they now do.—Concord pa.

SALE OF SHEEP.

The sale of Mr. Candler’s Saxony sheep, which have been advertised for some days past, took place yesterday. The highest sale was that of a buck, which was purchased by Mr. Hurd, of Dutchess county, for \$350. The lowest price brought by the bucks was \$160. The ewes generally brought from 30 to 80 or 85 dollars. Mr. Hurlburt, of Winchester (Conn.) purchased a very fine ewe for \$60, for which he was offered \$160 before night. Mr. H. has already some fine Saxonies at home, and such is the rage for possessing this description of sheep, that he has, within a few weeks, sold a pair of twin lambs, before they were a fortnight old, for \$120, and has been offered \$200 for another.

New York paper.

A number of associations, having for their basis a community of property, are about to be established in the city and vicinity of N. York. In one instance several farmers have united their farms and commenced a society for the purpose of promoting their mutual welfare.—It is said that the disciples of Mr. Owen, at New-Harmony, have risen from poverty to wealth, on the principle of cooperative labour.

Boileau, being frequently called upon by an idle, ignorant person, who complained to him that he did not return his visits. “Sir” said the French satirist, “we are not upon equal terms, you call upon me merely to get rid of your time—when I call upon you I lose mine!”

IMPEDIMENTS OF SPEECH.

The N. Y. Com. Advertiser states that there are two institutions in that city where the most obdurate cases of stuttering and stammering are cured in a few days or weeks at farthest. The editor has examined some pupils who could hardly make themselves understood a few days since; now they speak with the utmost distinctness, ease and fluency.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1826.

BREEDS OF CATTLE.

(Continued from page 271.)

In our last observations on this subject we cited some British authorities intended to show the estimation in which the Improved Durham Short-horn race of cattle is held by the best judges in Great Britain. We shall make further extracts from English writers, and then proceed to American testimonials relative to this variety of the most useful of domestic animals.

The Short-horned cattle, which are remarkable for their large size and abundant supply of milk, prevail universally throughout the East Riding [of Yorkshire]. This breed appears to be similar to that of the United Provinces, and the north-western parts of Germany, and has probably been introduced thence at some distant period into Holderness, whence it has extended itself to distant parts of the kingdom.

About seventy or eighty years ago, one of the St. Quintin family introduced a bull and some cows from Holstein, which were similar in appearance to those already in Holderness, but possessed some qualities superior to them: of these the descendants could be traced for many years afterwards in the neighbourhood of Lowthorpe where they were kept.

The cows of the *unimproved*, or *original Holderness* breed are of a very large size and strong bone, have wide hips, a thick hide and flat sides, with but little disposition to become fat, but give a great quantity of milk, the generality affording from two to three gallons twice a day. Many indeed may be found, which give eight gallons per day, and there are instances of a still greater quantity.

The late Sir George Strickland, Bart. was the first improver of the breed of Short-horned cattle in the East Riding, having been arduously engaged in this pursuit for the last forty years of his life; and the prices which the breeding stock on his farm sold for, subsequently to his death, in 1803, (the highest which had ever been given for cattle of this breed at that period,) evinced that his endeavours had been attended with success.

Of later years several others have adopted the same pursuit, and it is now become very fashionable, and likely to effect a great and permanent improvement in the cattle of the Riding. One very excellent stock of Short-horns was introduced into the Riding a few years since by Mr. George Coates of Driffield, who exhibited to the public a beautiful heifer as a specimen of it, and who has since sold a bull of the same breed for 500 guineas.

Many bulls have latterly been purchased and hired into the East Riding at high prices from the neighbourhood of Darlington in the County of Durham, where a much superior breed of Short-horns are found, possessing all the perfections and qualities which are wanting in the Holderness breed. They are small in size, lighter in the bone and hide, and have a much greater propensity to become fat.

The above extracts are from "Culley on Live Stock," a work of high reputation in England, though we have never seen, nor been able to procure it. We quote them from an article in "Memoirs of the Pennsylvania Agricultural

Society," headed "Culley on Live Stock," page 71.

The Supplement to the Encyclopedia Britannica says "The Short-horned, called the Dutch, is known by a variety of names from the districts where they form the principal stock, or where much attention has been paid to their improvement. Different families of this race are thus distinguished by the names of the Holderness, the Teeswater, the Yorkshire, the Durham, Northumberland and other breeds. The Teeswater breed, a variety of the Short-Horns, established on the banks of the Tees at the head of the vale of York, is at present in the highest estimation, and is alleged to be the true Yorkshire Short-horned breed. Bulls and cows from this stock, purchased at the most extraordinary prices, are spread over the north of England and the border counties of Scotland. The bone, head, and necks of these cattle are fine—the hide is very thin—the chine full—the loin broad, and the carcass throughout large and well fashioned, and the flesh and fattening quality equal or perhaps superior to any other large breed.—The Short Horns give a greater quantity of milk than any other cattle—a cow usually yielding 24 quarts per day and 3 firkins [168 lbs.] of butter in a season. Their beef is used for the East India ships, being thicker, it retains its juices better in long voyages."

In Bailey's Survey of Durham, this breed is spoken of in terms of high approbation. We have heretofore published extracts from that work [see New England Farmer vol. ii. p. 211] in which are given the dimensions and weights of the famous Durham Ox, and some other cattle of that race. We shall here give farther extracts from the same work.

Mr. Walton has great merit in improving the stock of this district, which was uncommonly bad before he began to hire bulls of Mr. Mason, and to purchase cows of the improved breed.

He sometimes buys in calves of the unimproved, or old breed of the country, and finds that his own, at two years old get fatter and fitter for the butcher than the others do at three, though kept and fed exactly alike.

It is a common practice among the breeders of the improved short horns, and which I first observed at Mr. Weatherill's at Field House, near Darlington, to put the year old heifers to the bull the beginning of July, so as to calve not later than the middle of May; the calves run with and suck their dams until August; the cows are then put upon fog [aftergrass] fed through the winter with turnips, and sold to the butchers in May and June following for £25. [\$111,11] on an average, which with the value of the calf, cannot be reckoned at less than 30l. [\$133,33] for a three years old heifer."

It has been suggested that the cause of the quick growth and facility of fattening of the improved short horns may be found in the superior keeping with which they have usually been indulged. But Mr. Walton's method above recited, of buying in calves of the unimproved breed, and *keeping them exactly like* the improved short horned calves of his own stock would seem to bring the question to something like a decision, as regards the superiority of the latter *for beef*. But, it may be said that we do not know what sort of calves Mr. Walton was in the habit of "buying in;" nor how the unimproved cattle of Yorkshire in 1808 would compare

with the New England cattle of the present period; nor how much food the improved consumed, when compared with the unimproved, (for one breed might feed faster than the other in the same pasture) nor which was the best quality. Mr. Walton's two years' old, or his three years' old beef. But every farmer will allow that the *saving of one year's growth in his beef cattle* is worth thinking of and looking to. And if in all cases, we were to refuse to choose or to act, till we were *certain of the result* of our choice or actions, we should make very slow progress in the path of improvement.

It should seem that Mr. Walton's improved, (and unimproved breed, for he kept them alike) were not very highly fed. This will appear from the following extracts from "Bailey's Survey."

Mr. Walton has, for the last six years, sold his oxen about midsummer, 2½ years old, for 20 to £21 each. [\$83,38 to \$93,33] their weight from 50 to 54 stone [700 to 756 lbs.]

Their keeping is as follows; the cows seldom calve sooner than April, the calves get new milk for the first three weeks, after that a moderate quantity of scalded skimmed milk, mixed with oil cake boiled in water, about two quarts of each along with good hay, for about six weeks; after which they do very well in the pastures without any kind of hand feeding until the latter end of November, when they are tied up and fed with straw and turnips until the beginning of April, from which time they get hay till the pastures are ready. The mode of proceeding is exactly the same through the next year, to the time of selling; they never got oil cake or corn."

We will now advert to the qualities of the short horns as milkers. The Supplement to the Encyclopedia Britannica states that a cow of this breed, usually, yields 24 quarts of milk per day, and 168 pounds of butter a season.—Marshall, [as quoted by Col. Pickering, N. E. Farmer, vol. iii. p. 297] in his Rural Economy of Yorkshire, says that a *good* cow was calculated to yield 3 firkins of butter [168 lbs.] and 50 pounds of skim milk cheese; but he adds, that taking a whole dairy of cows, in which heifers were intermixed 2½ firkins [140 lbs.] per cow were estimated a good produce, taking the dairy round. Yorkshire is the district of short horns, but it is a matter of doubt whether the *improved breed* had been introduced at the time Marshall wrote. According to Lawrence "this improvement commenced sometime in the eighteenth century with the precise date of which we are unacquainted." Bailey's Survey says, "It has been already stated that the short horned cattle were great milkers; *this cannot be said of the variety which has such an aptitude to fatten*, for though they give a great quantity for some time after calving, they decline considerably afterwards; but the variety of great milkers is yet to be found, wherever the dairy is the chief object, and this variety is as carefully preserved and pursued, as the graziers do that of the fattening tribe. It is very common for cows of this breed to give in the beginning of summer, thirty quarts a day, and there are particular instances of more. Where the object is selling milk, they are probably superior to any breed in the kingdom; but in respect to butter and cheese there are some doubts whether they are entitled to claim a superiority or not, as the

quantity of these articles does not depend on the quantity of milk."

It must be very difficult to form an estimate of the qualities of a breed of cattle by experiments made with one, two or even a half dozen individuals. We might almost as well attempt to ascertain the mean temperature of the climate of any country by 5 or 6 detached observations of the state of the thermometer in any part of such country. Still, we have no other mode of determining the comparative merits of breeds of cattle but by experiments, or by the aggregate of trials, which constitutes what we call *experience*. "One swallow makes no summer," and one cow that is a great milker cannot establish the reputation as milch cows of the breed to which she belongs. The swallow, or the cow, is a constituent part of the evidence, which amounts to proof. Great milkers, a propensity to acquire flesh, and other good properties, as relate to the dairy, the stall, or the yoke, may be occasionally met with in most, if not all the varieties of the *Bos*, or Neat cattle *genus*. But the question is, in which variety have they most frequently been found, and therefore most likely to be met with? This question, for the reasons we have mentioned, and others which might be stated, is not of easy decision. It has not been settled even in Great Britain. In that country, the Herefords and Short horns are still rivals for public favour, although the latter are generally allowed preeminence, and it appears to us, after a diligent perusal of their claims, are justly entitled to the superiority, as relates to the dairy or the shambles. For laborers we have no evidence that any race surpasses the Devons, and their derivatives the Hereford and Sussex breeds of cattle.

Since writing the above, we have observed in the Farmer's Journal, a London paper of the 9th of January, 1826, under a price current of Smithfield meat market of the same date, the following sentence.

"Beef goes off slowly; and we can quote no higher for the best things, than 5 shillings. Prime Short horns, which at this time are in estimation with the butchers, under or not exceeding 120 stone, have made 4s. 10d." A stone as explained in another part of the same article is "3 lb. sinking off." This will show that the price of the best beef in Smithfield, London market, at that period was about 13 cts. a pound, and that short horned beef was held in estimation with the butchers. Accounts of sales of cattle in other parts of the kingdom will prove that the Short horns are highly esteemed as beef cattle, by dealers in that commodity.

(To be continued.)

Swine.—A gentleman in Worcester informs us that a litter of eight hogs was lately killed in that town, which averaged at 10 months old, 336 pounds each.—The person who owned the above, had one last year which weighed upwards of 400 at 12 months old.—Another person killed a pig at 6 months and 3 days old which weighed 233 pounds. They were all of the Bedford breed or English Broad Backs. This breed is in high repute in Worcester county.—has small bone and little offal,—hard, rich pork,—and with it obtained at a much cheaper rate than most other breeds. Their early maturity is of immense importance to the farmer.

A friend in Westborough, Ms. states that a hog 20 months old, raised by CHARLES PARKMAN Esq. of that town was killed last week, which weighed 600 pounds,

and measured from the tail to his nose 6 feet 4 inch,—around the body over the fore shoulders 5 feet 7 inches.

It is stated in the Newburyport paper that Mr James Ferguson, superintendent of the Fatherland Farm in that vicinity, (owned by that eminent Agriculturist GORHAM PARSONS, Esq. of Brighton) lately sold 13 hogs, the weight of which was as follows: 494—424 550—406—556—454—496—336—578,—370,—500.—400—526; and two pigs weighing 211 and 255,—aggregate 6536. at 7 cents per lb. amounting to \$457.52. They were of the Bedford and Byfield breeds.

Grenville's Chemical Ink Powder.—A small parcel of this powder was handed to us a few weeks past, with a request that, after trial, we should give an opinion of its quality. We may now remark that it appears to us to possess the following properties:—It is a beautiful black—flows freely—and seems not liable to fade or be decomposed by exposure to the air. Its durability, however, can only be tested by a longer time than has intervened since our first use of it. It carries a fine hair line, has very little sediment, and we think it one of the many useful inventions of American genius.

The Cleveland Bay Horse, SIR ISAAC.

THE fine young Seed Horse, of the Cleveland Bay Breed, which was last year sent as a present, by SIR ISAAC COFFIN, from England, to the Massachusetts Society for promoting Agriculture, for the benefit of his native state, was selected under his orders, as superior of his breed. He is three years old this spring, a beautiful dark bay, with black mane, tail, and legs, is 15 hands high, and powerfully built. They are highly esteemed for Gentlemen's carriages, and all draught and farming purposes. Was sired by the noted Horse Molineux.

He is placed by the Society, under the care of Mr. Thomas Harrison, the groom who came with the Horse from England, and will stand for the season, at his stable, at Brighton, nearly opposite the house of S. W. Pomroy, Esq. The charge for each mare will be TEN DOLLARS, the season, to be paid in advance, and one dollar to the Groom. The money to be returned, if the mare should not prove with foal. The price is fixed thus low, as it is wished that the breed may be much extended, and the object of the Society is not to make a profit of it. March 31.

BELLFOUNDER,

The Norfolk trotter, imported July 1822 from England, to stand this season, 1826, at twenty dollars, and one dollar the groom—the money to be paid to the groom.

THIS celebrated horse is a bright Bay, with black legs, standing 15 hands high; his superior blood, symmetry, and action excel every other trotting Stallion. He is allowed by the best Judges in Norfolk to be the fastest and best bred Horse ever sent out of that County. He has proved himself a sure foal getter, and his Stock for size and substance are not to be surpassed; they are selling at the highest prices of any Horses in Norfolk.

Bellfounder was got by that well known fast and high formed Trotter, Old Bellfounder, out of Velocity, which trotted on the Norwich road in 1806 *Sixteen* miles in one hour, and tho' she broke 15 times into a gallop, and as often turned round, won her match. In 1808 she trotted *twenty-eight* miles in one hour and 47 minutes, and has also done many other great performances against time.

Bellfounder at five years old trotted *Two miles* in *Six minutes* and in the following year was matched for 200 guineas to trot *Nine miles* in *Thirty minutes* which he won *easily* by *Twenty-two seconds*. His Owner shortly after *challenged* to perform with him *Sixteen miles* and a *half* in one hour, but it was not accepted. He has since never been saddled or matched.

Old Bellfounder was a true descendant from the original blood of the *Fireways*, which breed of Horses stands unrivalled, either in this or any other Nation.

Bellfounder is strongly recommended to the public, by the subscriber as containing many useful properties than any other Horse in America; and will stand during the season, at his stable in Charlestown, where all inquiries, post paid, will be attended to.

SAMUEL JAQUET, jr.

N. B. His stock in the neighbourhood is of great promise showing excellent action.

Charlestown, March 1826.

FOR sale at this office, an Essay on Sheep, by H. F. Grove, containing reasons on Crutching Blood—On the introduction of a Pure Breed—On the selection of sheep for breeding—Pasturage—On the disorders of sheep—the Rot—the Mouth and Foot Rot—the Itch—the Scab—the Sheep-Flux—the Racking Sickness—Swelled Paunch. Price 1 1/2 cents. March 17.

CRUDE ROCK SALT.—The subscriber has for sale at No. 69 Broad Street,

50 Tons Crude Rock Salt,—in large lumps for cattle, or for sheep.

This article deserves the attention of Farmers, both for its economy and utility; being less than half the expense of the common salt, and less liable to waste. Feb. 24. Sm. P. WILBY.

FARM IN CHARLESTOWN to be Let.—A man, who has a good character, and a small family, and who is a practical farmer, can take on shares a Farm, situated only three miles from Boston. Said farm contains the best soil, and produces yearly a great variety of good fruit. If application is made soon, it may be had for a term of years, and on the most advantageous conditions. Inquire at the Centinel Counting Room. (U. March 17.

NEW GARDEN SEEDS.—Just opening, and for sale by GEORGE MURDOCK, No. 14 Market square, a complete assortment of imported and

AMERICAN GARDEN SEEDS of the last year's growth; consisting of all kinds of early Peas and Beans; Early and Late Cauliflowers; Early Dutch, York and Battersea Cabbage; large winter and green Savoy do; Early Cabbage, Lettuce; green curled do; large Cape do; sweet Marjoram; Thyme; Summer Savory and Sage; a variety of melons; Early Salmon and Turnip Radish; red, white and silver skin Onion; Beet; Carrot; Parsley; green curled Endive, &c with every other SEEDS, suitable for a kitchen garden.

Likewise, 40 bushels of the celebrated 40 day Peas; 10 do. superior Dwarf Marrowfat Peas; 50 lbs. Sugar Beet; 100 lbs Mangelwurtzel, English and American; Rutabaga and White Clover; GROCERIES as usual. 60 March 10.

WOAD.—Joseph Bridge, No. 25 Court Street has for sale, a quantity of SATISFING WOAD, or WOAD seed raised by Richard Crowninshield Esq. of Danvers, which is worthy the attention of Agriculturists, Manufacturers, Dyers, &c. In order to introduce this into notice, it will be sold at the low price of 10 cts. a bushel.

GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS.—Joseph Bridge, No. 25 Court Street, has for sale, a general assortment of GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS;

among which are—early and late Peas, early and late Beans, Cucumber, Lettuce, pot and sweet Herbs, Celery, Endive, Cauliflower, purple and cape Broccoli, *Salsafie*, Ruta Baga, *Mangel Wurtzel*, Red Top, Foot Meadow, Herd's Grass, Red and White Clover, *Anth*, &c. with a great variety of Ornamental Seeds, Garden Tools, and Flower Pots.

A great variety of *Green House* plants constantly for sale. 31 March 17.

TREES.—For sale by the subscriber, at his residence in Roxbury,

100 AMERICAN ELMS,
200 AMERICAN PLANES, or BUTTONWOODS,
140 APRICOTS.

They were raised from the seed, and the former are from three to four, and the others three years old. Price 37 1/2 cents each. H. A. S. DEARBORN.

11 March 17.

MISCELLANIES.

From the Rockingham Gazette.

HYMN OF NATURE.

God of the earth's extended plains!
The dark green fields contented lie:
The mountains rise like holy towers
Where man might commune with the sky:
The tall cliff challenges the storm
That lovers upon the vale below,
Where shaded fountains send their streams
With joyous music in their flow.

God of the dark and heaving deep!
Whose waves lie sleeping on the sands,
Till the fierce trumpet of the storm
Hath summoned up their thundering bands:
Then the white sails are dashed like foam,
Or hurry trembling o'er the seas,
Till calmed by thee, the sinking gale
Serenely breathes—depart in peace.

God of the forest's solemn shade!
The grandeur of the lonely tree
That wrestles singly with the gale,
Lifts up admiring eyes to thee:
But more majestic far they stand
When, side by side, their ranks they form,
To wave on high their plumes of green,
And fight their battles with the storm.

God of the light and viewless air!
Where summer breezes sweetly flow,
Or gathering in their angry might,
The fierce and wintry tempests blow:
All—from the evening's plaintive sigh
That hardly lifts the drooping flower,
To the wild whirlwind's midnight cry—
Breathe forth the language of thy power.

God of the fair and open sky!
How gloriously above us springs
The tented robe of heavenly blue
Suspended on the rainbow's rings:
Each brilliant star that sparkles through,
Each gilded cloud that wanders free
In evening's purple radiance—gives
The beauty of its praise to thee.

God of the rolling orbs above!
Thy name is written clearly bright
In the warm day's unvarying blaze,
Or evening's golden shower of light,
For every fire that fronts the sun,
And every spark that walks alone
Around the utmost verge of heaven,
Were kindled at thy burning throne.

God of the world's true hour must come:
And nature's self to dust return;
Her crumbling altars must decay,
Her incense fires shall cease to burn:
But still her grand and lovely scene
Have noble man's warmest praise—flow,
For hearts grow holier as they trace
The beauty of the world below.

A.

Con. pro.—The Quarterly Review says that vaccine matter fresh from the cow produces a more painful disorder than after it has passed for some time through the human subject by inoculation; and if vaccination be now less effectual than formerly as a preventive of the small pox, it may be because we have neglected too long to vaccinate with matter taken immediately from the animal.—*Hampshire Gaz.*

Norway—The fir tree forms an important branch of the commerce of this country. The trees belong to the peasants, who cut them down and range them. The merchant accompanied by a measurer, proceeds into the interior 100 or 200 miles, where the bargain is concluded and the trees measured and marked—The peasant then rolls them into the river, and

gives himself no further trouble about them. It is sometimes 3 or 4 years before they arrive at the place of shipping. Here barriers of timber are made in the river to stop the floating firs, but they sometimes break through, and are lost to the merchants.

Only one eightieth part of Norway is susceptible of cultivation; one fourth of the inhabitants live by fishing. In 1821 the fisheries occupied 15,000 men at the Lofoden Islands; and the produce was 800,000 codfish, 10,000 tons of whale oil and 20,000 tons of spermaceti.—*Id.*

Agriculture of the South—While our agriculturists are making laudable enquiries, and suggesting beneficial improvements as to the modes of culture of the prevailing articles of produce among us, is it not important to ascertain, whether a partial change or a diminished culture of some of those articles might not very advantageously take place? Whether, for instance, the cultivation of Cotton should be pursued with the same, and with increasing ardour, notwithstanding the great and growing increase of competition at home and abroad, and the consequent diminution of demand for the Cotton of the Southern States. Do we not rely too much on the golden harvests of long past years? Does not the illusive meteor of the last year still exercise a bewildering influence over the imagination? Our Cotton crops too, are becoming more and more precarious, and if, as has recently been asserted, the ruinous caterpillar has learnt the art of surviving our winters, the culture of Cotton must cease among us as it did in New-Providence and Bermuda.—*Charl. Cour.*

Olden time.—“The court in September of this year [1634] made a law, that tobacco should not be taken in company, or before strangers, and condemned to disuse a great variety of articles of dress. Gold or silver laces, girdles, or hat-bands, embroidered caps, immoderate great veils and immoderate great sleeves incurred special disapprobation. Such things were all subject to forfeiture, with an exception that some of the articles already in use might be worn out. But a sermon of Mr. Cotton's at Salem had as powerful an effect as the tear of the law. He taught the women there, that they had no occasion to wear the veil, in compliance with any scriptural direction, and they were so enlightened and convinced by his discourse, that every woman in the afternoon appeared without her veil, and ever after considered it a shame to wear one. Mr Cotton had before urged the same doctrine at Boston; we may safely add, with like success.

“The appetite, as well as the fondness for dress was put under restraint. Colony records, Nov. 1637: No person shall sell any cakes or buns either in the market or victualling houses, or elsewhere, upon pain of ten shillings fine, *provided*, that this order shall not extend to such cakes as shall be made for any burial, or marriage, or such like special occasion.

“*March 1*—A man that had often been punished for drunkenness, is now ordered to wear a red D about his neck for a year.”

Upwards of Eight Thousand hogs have been lately slaughtered at Cleveland, Ohio. The pork is destined for the New-York market, and for the supply of the U. States troops on the upper lakes.



JAMES BLOODGOOD & CO. have for sale at their nursery, at Flushing, on Long Island, near New York, FRUIT and FOREST TREES, FLOWERING SHRUBS and PLANTS, of the most approved sorts.

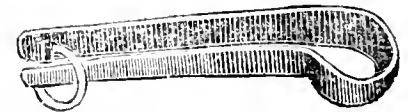
The proprietors of this Nursery attend personally to the inoculation and engrafting of all their Fruit Trees, and purchasers may rely with confidence, that the Trees they order will prove genuine.

The subscriber, agent of the above nursery, will receive orders for any quantity of trees, plants and shrubs and transmit the same, and the bill may be paid to him on the delivery of the trees in the city, the freight &c. to be paid by the purchaser.

Catalogues will be delivered gratis, and any information respecting the condition of the trees, &c. imparted on application to him. Z. COOK, jr. Boston, Feb. 10, 1836. epist 44 State street.



WM. PRINCE, Proprietor of the Lianean Garden, near New York, offers to the public his very extensive collection of the choicest Fruits, which have been selected with the greatest care from the most celebrated establishments throughout the world, and to which very large additions have recently been made. The assortment of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, and Plants, is very extensive. Above 1900 species of Green House Plants, comprising the most rare and splendid kinds. In the collection are above 500 varieties of Roses, including 54 varieties of China Roses, and 9 of Moss Roses. Also, about 10,000 thrifty Grape Vines, of the finest European kinds. The new catalogues for 1836 may be obtained of JOSEPH BRINER, No. 25 Court Street, Boston, and orders thro' him will meet prompt attention. 2t March 17.



MEARS' improved SPRING STAPLES, for fastening horses, which are sure to prevent their being cast. 100 dozen of Goodyear's improved steel spring tempered 3, 4, and 6 tine MANURE FORKS. 100 of 2 and 3 tine HAY do. 50 doz. of SOCKET do.

6 doz. very superior cast steel PRUNING KNIVES, made from a pattern given by S. W. POMERAY, Esq. and is considered a great improvement.

BUILDING KNIVES do. some with superior ivory handles.

PRUNING BOW SAW, recommended by LEWIS HENT, Esq.

Common do. PRUNING CHISELS and AXES. PRUNING SHEARS.

Leavitt's hand SEED SOWER—well calculated for all kind of small seed.

Mear's improved YOKE.

A very extensive assortment of all kinds of Garden Tools.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, March 24 No. 103 State-street.

FRESH SEEDS.—For sale at this Office, Sugar Beet seed, raised this season, by John Prince, Esq. Roxbury. And a few bushels of genuine Orchard Grass seed, likewise raised by Mr. Prince.—Also Mangel Wurtzel seed, by John Kenrick, Esq. Newton.

Published every Friday, at THREE DOLLARS, per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within *ten days* from the time of subscribing will be entitled to a deduction of FIFTY CENTS.

Gentlemen who procure first responsible subscribers, are entitled to a *seventh* volume gratis.

New subscribers can be furnished with the preceding numbers of the current volume.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at the corner of Congress and Lindall Streets, Boston.—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Printer.

VOL. IV.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1826.

No. 37.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

DURABILITY OF FRUITS, &c.

County of Worcester, March 27, 1826.

MR FESSENDEN,—Unfortunately for me, your valuable paper don't often reach me until it has passed the rounds through our neighborhood; and not being able to subscribe for it, unless I can get it in course, I must, I fear, depend on the goodness of some of my friends to supply me with the loan of theirs for the future.—The last number that I have seen is that of the 17th instant, which I have looked over with interest; particularly the articles signed "Rusticus"—the one taken from the Mass. Agricul. Repos'y.;—and the one relative to the "Borer" signed "A Subscriber."

The quotations of Rusticus, as well as some others that I have seen from the same author, in relation to the durability of fruits, are intended to show, if I understand them, that all fruits contain, or carry within themselves, the limitation of their own existence. Or in other words that the duration of each variety of fruit is limited by the order of nature. To prove this, Mr Knight has shown that several varieties of apples, that formerly grew well, and were in high estimation in England, have now run out, or arrived at the period prescribed as the limitation referred to. Among these fruits the Golden Pippin was mentioned as a striking example by Mr Knight, some twenty or more years past, (for I think his book was written in 1801)—of course it is to be presumed that this apple no longer exists in England or any where else; for if it be true that the term of its existence was near at hand in 1801, it must now be extinct—but is this the fact, Mr Editor?—If it be true that the Golden pippin, or any other variety of fruit, carries within itself the certainty of its own destruction or decay within a limited state, it can be of no consequence whether it be planted or grafted in England or America; for that particular variety of fruit must perish at the period fixed by nature, wherever it may be. I don't mean to say that they will all cease to exist on the same day, or month or year;—but if 200 years be considered a fair average of their durability by Mr Knight, I presume he would allow that twenty years' grace, after they had run out in England, was sufficient to test the truth of this doctrine throughout the world.—If this be not time enough, how many years will be sufficient to test the fact? Probably not in my life time, or yours, sir, but the subject will be left for the next generation to discuss with the same chance of success that has heretofore existed in regard to the termination of the old century, and the commencement of the new one.

But, perhaps, the question is already settled, and the Golden pippin has disappeared everywhere? If that be a fact, then Mr Knight's theory is established; but if on the other hand the Golden pippin is now to be found in this country in full vigour and health, both as regards the trees and the fruit, twenty-four years

after Mr Knight considered it as run out, or extinct, then I, for one, must be permitted to doubt the correctness of the doctrine. I should be much obliged to you therefore to ascertain this fact, and make it public if you can get at it; and that you may do this with the best advantage you may invite all those who are cultivators of fruit to give you some account of their success with this variety. I have understood that Mr Gorham Parsons of Brighton, and Dr Dexter, the former President of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, are cultivators of this fruit, and that they are usually successful in getting good crops, and good fruit from their trees. If this be true, then we must look for another cause for the decay of this apple in England.

The article relating to the borer has induced me to submit a few observations on this subject now, although I had intended to defer them till I had passed over one more season, with a view to confirm some experiments which have succeeded with me the two last years, and which I do not wish to trouble the public with until a further trial could have been made with success. Others, I know, have tried the same thing with advantage; but whether it can be done on a large scale, that is in extensive orchards, is beyond my means of knowing.

By the recommendation of some of my neighbors I applied tar to my trees; surrounding the body of the tree with it at the insertion of the great roots, and keeping the earth at least a foot from the tree. This I found to be the best thing I could have done; all the trees which had tar about them were found to have a double portion of these destructive insects immediately in their neighborhood, on the bark, when examined in June. The moisture which was retained by the tar appeared to be congenial to their habits, for all my peach, apple, and quince trees that stood in rich moist land, were more or less infested with the borer. But on examining the trees that stood in dry gravelly soil, I found them free from worms of all sorts, and none of them touched with the borer.—This led me to try ashes. I removed the tar from the body of a number of trees that had been surrounded with it, and took out all the borers that I could find, on or in the tree, and applied a quantity of wood ashes in its stead, allowing no earth to touch the body of the tree. I then removed the tar from other trees, and cleansed them also of the borer in like manner. To this last I applied a fresh quantity of tar, keeping the earth away from the tree. The same thing was done with the trees that stood in rich soil, ashes being applied to a portion of these also. On examining my trees in the Fall, and afterwards in the succeeding summer, I found that the trees that had the ashes kept round them free from a mixture of earth or tar, were clear and without the appearance of borers; while those that had tar or rich earth near them, were as full as ever. I then removed all the tar, took out the borers, and applied ashes, as far as I had the means of doing it, with success. It was my intention to have tried it another season to make the facts sure before I

made any report, as I have found it lost labor, in many instances, to adopt new plans, recommended from hasty and imperfect experiments. I should advise those who may consider this as worth their attention to try it first on a limited scale, and satisfy themselves of its efficacy before they expend much labour or time in its adoption. On farms where there are large orchards, a cheaper, and I believe a highly beneficial course, may be pursued to produce the same result.

The last of May, or early in June, remove the earth from about your trees that are attacked by the borer, and rid the tree of the insect as far as you can do it without lacerating the bark too much. As soon as the body of the tree is dry where the earth had covered it apply two good coats of white wash (white lime and water) from the insertion of the great roots, to about a foot or eighteen inches above the level of the earth when it is removed. Let this be done every summer at the same time, and I think great advantage will be derived from it. I do not mean to say that you must not go higher than 18 inches, if you have time and money to spare; for I believe to be very useful if applied in the form of white wash, to the whole body of the tree, the 1st of June or earlier if the weather be warm, as it destroys the insects, of which great numbers always lodge in the cracks and openings of the bark, and make their way under it, if not removed in season. It is, however, best, if it can be done, to scrape the rough bark off before the wash is applied, by which means you remove the shelter, as well as the insect itself, and prevent others burrowing in your trees.

It is a common idea that the borer enters the tree, always about the level of the earth, just under its surface. This is in fact commonly the case, particularly in apple trees, and their presence may be always ascertained in these trees, as well as in the mountain ash, (of which they are sworn enemies) by the appearance of a little powdered wood like saw dust. A small dark spot will show the entrance, and by cutting off a small piece or slice of the bark about this spot, you will fall on the trail of the animal.—But in peach, and even cherry trees, they are found frequently in the body and branches of the trees, ten feet from the ground. I have taken them out of both repeatedly, and whenever you see in these trees an issue of gum without the appearance of a wound, you may probably find a borer snugly lodged under the bark. They enter these trees also, particularly the peach, at the surface of the ground, and may be detected by the appearance of gum. It must be observed that gum proceeds also from bruises, cuts, and diseases of various kinds, so that its appearance does not always indicate the presence of the borer, although it is always seen in quantities where this enemy to good fruit is harboured.—Having extended my observations in this article to an unreasonable length, I must defer noticing your catalogue of the best sorts of "fruits" until your patience is restored, and you can again indulge a subscriber of Worcester county, who is
NO FARMER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

NEW METHOD OF ENGRAFTING.

MR EDITOR—In your paper of the 31st ult. I observe an article which has been sent you by Gen. Dearborn, written by Col. Wingate of Bath, respecting a mode of engrafting which Gen. D. calls "New" and lately brought forward by Col. Wingate.

The object of this paper is not to discuss the point of its having originated with this latter gentleman, but to examine some other facts in relation to this mode of grafting, which Col. W. has spoken of in his communication. But it may be proper in the outset to state that, inserting scions into the sides of branches or stocks of trees, is of long standing, and was in practice long before my day, or that of the gentleman who has been so fortunate as to revive it.

I agree with Col. Wingate that this mode is preferable to the common one in practice at the present day, because, by it you avoid making a bad wound in your tree, that will seldom heal without canker, if the branch is much larger than the scion; and of course the graft is always liable to be dislodged by violent winds.—Col. Wingate states what he conceives to be the advantages of this over the ordinary mode of grafting and budding; and among the most important he mentions that it can be performed with more ease; that the scion takes more readily and *grows more rapidly*; that it may be inserted into any part of the trunk or limbs of the tree where the other mode cannot be easily performed; that if the graft fail the tree is neither disfigured, nor in any wise injured, but is left still in a bearing state. He then adds—"thus it may be said to have all the advantages of budding, with the additional one of producing the new fruit, *certainly one, and probably two or three years sooner.*"

I agree with Col. Wingate in most of his facts, but I doubt exceedingly if the extraordinary growth of this shoot was owing to the mode of grafting. With him I should attribute its strength to the "secret pruning" which he gave the tree about the time it was grafted. There is no reason, that I can see, why a scion of four or five buds applied to the alburnum of the stock or branch, should grow stronger than a scion of one bud applied in the same manner; for this mode of grafting is nothing more or less than inoculation. In one case a scion with one bud is inserted, (which is frequently done with the wood attached to it) while in the other it is a scion of three or four buds. But admitting that this is the fact, and that the growth is very much increased, as in the case mentioned by Col. W.—is there any advantage in this? is it true that the fecundity of a tree, or the branch of a tree, is in proportion to the rapidity of its growth? I have thought otherwise. Neither can I understand how it produces fruit one, two or three years sooner by this mode than by budding. With but little science, and less art in the pursuit of horticulture, I have always understood that the *germ* of the fruit must be in the scion, or the bud of the scion which produces it. Now if a *scion* be taken from a luxuriant shoot, and inserted into the branch of a tree by this new mode; and a *bud* be taken from a fruit bearing branch of the same tree, and inserted into another limb of the tree that has re-

ceived the luxuriant scion, in the common mode the first will outgrow the last four to one; but I will bet the value of the tree that the latter will produce fruit many years before the former will. The *virility* of the bud, and not its luxuriance, is necessary to its fecundity, aided by a due degree of nourishment.

The real advantages of Col. Wingate's mode of budding or grafting, whichever you may please to call it, are

First—That you need not, and ought not to cut off the old limb until the new scion is firmly set and well grown; and when it is cut, as the scion is placed on the top of the lateral branch the part to be removed may be taken off by an *under cut*, and of course the wound is not exposed to imbibe moisture, and may be healed readily the first summer it is taken off, without any injury to the tree.

Secondly—A scion may be inserted into an old branch where the bark is too thick to receive a bud.

Thirdly—A scion thus inserted is less liable to be torn out by high winds than one inserted in the common mode, owing to the latter's being liable to canker, and is, in branches larger than itself, held by the connexion formed with its outer bark only.

Fourthly—It may be inserted into any part of the tree, and in several places of the same branch if you wish it; and is more sure to succeed if properly set, because it has a larger surface of the scion placed in contact with the sap wood.

Col. Wingate's mode of grafting may be adopted for all the *seed* fruits in the *spring* or *fall*. But I apprehend that for *stone* fruits, or those trees that are subject to gum, late in the summer, or early in the fall, will be found most advantageous.

I could add some further observations in reply to other parts of Col. Wingate's statement, but perhaps I have said too much already, and will only add that I feel much obliged to that gentleman for restoring an old, and I think a most excellent mode of propagating fruits by spring grafting, on large trees, without injury to the parent stock; and if I understand his mode of operation rightly, I think it a better one than was formerly adopted for the same object. I have no hesitation in saying that I think the community owe much to Col. Wingate for having persevered in, and brought to perfection a mode of grafting which may, if properly attended to, regenerate our orchards, and be the means of removing the present race of unsightly and lacerated apple trees that disfigure our country; and in their place establish a healthy progeny without

A DECAYED BRANCH.

April 1, 1826.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

METHOD OF PROTECTING BEES FROM THE BEE MOTH.

South Hadley, March 30, 1826.

Having made several experiments to secure bees from the ravages of this destructive insect, I am fully satisfied that the following mode is far preferable to any that I have adopted.—Take the hive from the bee house about the first of May, set it in some place on the ground

prepared by scraping it smooth, so that the spot may be level and hard where the hive is placed. Cover the top of the hive with a board sufficient to secure it from rain, and lay on some kind of weight to keep the covering from blowing off. The hive thus situated, bugs and ants, &c. will not disturb the bees; and the bees will increase, multiply and swarm, as often as those kept in the bee house. When the bees swarm place the new hive on the ground as above stated. I have frequently set the hive under the same tree where I lived the bees.

Late in the fall of the year, take the hives reserved to be kept through the winter, put them in the bee-house, and secure them in the usual manner. I have managed my bees in this way 5 or 6 years, and have not lost a hive that I set on the ground. It is possible that an old hive, already occupied by some of those millers or grubs, may still be molested by them, and the swarm destroyed. Last year I made a new trial, as I had not seen any of the bee-moths for a year or two, and for this purpose, I let one hive of bees remain in the beehouse, and I discovered the millers very plenty on the hive, through the summer; and in the fall I examined the hive, and there were but very few bees in it, and no honey; but the millers and grubs very numerous. And in those hives which were set on the ground promiscuously in my garden, there was not a miller or grub to be seen.

DAVID CHANDLER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

ON FRUIT TREES.

MR FESSENDEN.—In your N. E. Farmer of the third ult. you published a Communication from the Essex Register on GRAFTED FRUIT, page 252 in which the writer expressed his sorrow at the prevalence of an erroneous opinion as to the *duration of all kinds of grafted fruit*. This erroneous opinion seems to be, that, "every kind of apple and pear must become extinct," that, "each sort has its infancy, maturity and old age," that, "the scion cannot long survive its parent stock, &c."

Observing and practical nurserymen must be pleased to see this error exposed. "To err is human." And we look not for infallibility from our species. Yet, what respect, awe and silence are imposed on us little folks, when scientific gentlemen bring forward their staled theories, which look very plausibly on paper, but are untenable in practice. It appears to the writer that the above opinion cannot be literally true, as he has thrifty and fruitful Pearmain, Blue Pearmain, Black Russet, Ribstone Pippin, Golden Pippin, &c. Apple trees, and St Germain, St. Michael, Bergamot, Sugar, Pound, &c. Pear trees and other ancient kinds, as vigorous and likely to live a century as his other trees of the same age are, the tops of which grew from scions of modern origin. Notwithstanding such unvarying success may be realized with *some* ancient kinds, yet it is evident there are *other* sorts, which, cannot be successfully cultivated. Some fatal disorder preys upon them; and let them be grafted into the most vigorous stocks, still they cannot be made to thrive. And, if there are no younger and more thrifty trees of these favorite kinds, from which to take scions they must be forever lost.

As there are usually two extremes to one

medium, so in this case. And may not families of trees be compared to families of mankind?—Some families tend to extinction, and are soon lost. Others increase and spread continually.

We have the authority of Forsyth and others, that justify us in stating, that, 'old, cankered, decaying fruit trees may be restored to perfect health, by removing the rotten, dead and cankered wood, and defending the wound from the sun and air. And yet the same writers will caution nursery men against ever taking scions from such trees, on any occasion. This at first appears paradoxical, as we might be led to draw this inference—that health might be more readily restored on a dying or disordered, than a healthy stock, which is repugnant to common sense. The fact, however appears to be, that, some such decaying trees of healthy sorts of fruits, furnish scions that will grow perfectly well, and live to a good old age, if inserted on healthy stocks; while unhealthy sorts cannot be propagated or restored by any known process. In selecting scions, however, healthy bearing trees are ever to be preferred by a

NURSERY MAN.

We are assured by a gentleman with whom we are personally acquainted, and for whom we entertain a high respect, that the writer of the above is a practical Orchardist, and owns a valuable Nursery of excellent fruit.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

RINGBONE IN HORSES.

Bridgewater, March 18, 1826.

MR FESSENDEN—If you, or any of your subscribers, can prescribe a cure for a disorder in horses' feet, known by the name of *Ringbone*, it would be of much utility to the public to have it published. A very valuable horse of mine has recently been attacked with this disorder in one of his fore feet, which has rendered him nearly useless, in consequence of lameness. Any remarks on this disorder, will be gratefully received by

A SUBSCRIBER.

REMARKS BY THE EDITOR.—White's Treatise on Veterinary Medicine, vol. iii. page 246. gives the following description of Ringbone and its remedies:

"The bony excrescences on the pastern, which constitute ringbone, are not always productive of lameness; this happens only when they are so situated as to interfere with the motion of the small pastern or coffin joint. In the latter situation they occasion more considerable lameness than in the former. I have in several instances known horses have ringbones on the hind pastern without suffering the slightest inconvenience from them; and the last I met with went through the hunting season without any appearance of lameness. I have found that the only chance we have of curing ringbone or the lameness arising from it, is a free application of the actual cautery, [searing with a hot iron] and blistering immediately afterwards; and even this will not succeed if the ossification [becoming like bone] has gone so far as to fix the ends of the bones or glue them as it were together, so that the motion of the joint is completely lost. It is necessary, therefore, when a horse is observed to be lame from this disease, to have recourse at once to firing; I would by no means advise trusting to a blister alone; for though it may, sometimes, at a very early period, succeed, there is ever then a chance of the lameness returning. When blis-

tering is employed, it should always be repeated two or three times, washing off each blister about the third day after its application, and keeping the part cool in the interval, with Goulard's lotion." [Vinegar saturated with white lead composes what is called Goulard's Extract. Goulard's lotion is made by mixing one ounce of said extract with one quart of water.]

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1826.

"No Farmer."—The article on the first page of this day's paper with this signature, will well reward the careful perusal of practical farmers. If the author of that communication has discovered a method of vanquishing the BORER, which we see no reason to doubt instead of being "No Farmer," he is in fact a CAPITAL CULTIVATOR.

Mr Davenport's Catalogue of Fruits.—In the New England Farmer of the 10th ult. we published a "Catalogue of Fruits," furnished by "Nath. Davenport," of Milton, which has been stated to be incorrect, as respects the time when some of the fruits are fit for use. The "Chaumontelle" pear, according to Mr Davenport is fit for use in "July," but others say this pear is fit for eating in November, December and January; in other words is a winter and not a summer fruit. Mr D's defence is that there are two sorts of pears, which are called *Chaumontelle*; the one ripe in July, and the other in November and December, and that in his catalogue he had reference to the former kind. The catalogue of James Bloodgood & Co. Flushing Long Island, contains two sorts of Chaumontelle pears, and states that they are ripe as mentioned above. The kind which is ripe in Nov. and Dec. is likewise called "Winter Beurre," in Mr Bloodgood's list. Here is one among the multitude of instances of confusion arising from the want of a more correct, definite and descriptive nomenclature of fruits.

Cleveland Bay Horse.—Among the advertisements in this day's paper will be found one of the horse Sir Isaac, sent as a present by Sir Isaac Collin to the Mass. Agr. Society. An account of the lineage and qualities of this breed of horses was published in the American Farmer vol. ii. page 239 in a letter to R. Patterson, Esq. of Baltimore, written by Geo. Tollet, Esq. an eminent breeder and farmer of Staffordshire, England; of which the following is a copy.

"The breed of Cleveland Bays, of which your colt is of the pure blood, was the native sort of improved English horses before the introduction of the Arabians and Barbs. Yorkshire has always been celebrated for its horses, and Cleveland is the northern district of that country. By crossing these mares with Race Horses, the Yorkshire breeders have supplied for many years the metropolis with high priced Coach Horses, and the Sportsmen with Hunters, to carry high weights. The cross with the blood Horse is admirable, as it combines strength and power with fleetness. But by crossing too much with the racing-blood, we have lost so much in size and strength that it is difficult to get a horse to carry weight, that has sufficient activity. To bring back these qualities, the Cleveland Stallion is particularly adapted. They are, of themselves, good carriage Horses. I have a pair of my own breeding for which I would not take 300 guineas. For Cavalry they are capital, combining the weight of the heavy with the force and impetus of the light. For the Plough, their quick step is of great advantage. Their colour ranges through the various shades of Bay; but I have never bred them of any other colour. When I purchased them seven years ago the breed was becoming very scarce, but I hope it will be restored."

If we may judge from the accounts from all quarters, the state of the manufacturing districts in England must be very distressing. The greatest part of the labouring classes are in a state of starvation, and unless there is a speedy change it is apprehended there will be considerable riot and confusion in many places. In Lancashire and Yorkshire it appears to be the worst. One family of thirteen persons, were said to have lived for three days upon the *peelings of potatoes*. Consultation had been held by the ministers, in reference to affording some relief, and the result was not known. The Globe says, "In whatever way the assistance is to be afforded, the letters we have this morning received, will show that there is no time to be lost."

Canada.—The Governor of Lower Canada has informed the Legislature he cannot accept the annual appropriation law, unless made in conformity to instructions from England. A call of the House has been agreed to, and the probability is it will keep its old ground, and that there will be no appropriations. Affairs in Canada appear to be approaching a crisis.

The Glasgow Free Press says—"New-York, which contains 166,000 inhabitants sends ten members to the American Parliament!"

By a return presented to the House of Commons, it appears that the total number of acres under hop cultivation in G. Britain last year was 46,716.

Great distress exists in many of the manufacturing districts, in some of which the laboring classes were absolutely in a state of starvation. Boards, on which was inscribed "blood or bread," were pasted up in several towns.

Serious disturbances have taken place at Macclesfield, occasioned by the distress to which a large portion of the manufacturing classes in that town had been reduced. A mob of 5 or 6000 operatives paraded the streets, and committed many acts of violence. They were finally dispersed by military aid.

The Public Ledger says—"It is an undeniable fact, that the severe embarrassments with which we are struggling at this moment, are unknown in France."

Sir Walter Scott has become embarrassed, by the failure of an extensive book-selling establishment at Edinburgh.

A whale, worth \$500, has been caught on the coast of N. Carolina.

Quinebang Canal.—Notice is given in the Norwich Courier, that a petition will be presented to the Legislature of Connecticut at the next session for an act of incorporation for a canal from the tide waters at Norwich, along the banks or near the Quinebang River, to some part of the County of Worcester, in the State of Massachusetts, with a view if the Legislature of Massachusetts should favour the project, to continue the same to Boston.

The same paper mentions that the commissioners have engaged Col. Baldwin to take a review of the report, and make the estimates so as to be able to complete his report by the 1st of May.—*Bost. Dai. Adv.*

NEW GARDEN SEEDS.—Just opening, and for sale by GEORGE MURDOCK, No. 14 Market square, a complete assortment of imported and

AMERICAN GARDEN SEEDS of the last year's growth; consisting of all kinds of early Peas and Beans; Early and Late Cauliflower; Early Dutch, York and Battersea Cabbage; large winter and green Savoy do; Early Cabbage Lettuce; green curled do; large Cape do; Sweet Marjoram; Thyme; Summer Savory and Sage; a variety of melons; Early Salmon and Turnip Radish; red, white and silver skin Onion; Beet; Carrot; Parsley; green curled Endive, &c with every other SEEDS, suitable for a kitchen garden.

Likewise, 10 bushels of the celebrated 40 day Peas; 10 do superior Dwarf Marrowfat Peas; 50 lbs. Sugar Beet; 100 lbs Mangelwurtzel, English and American; Rutabaga and White Clover; GROCERIES as usual.

61 March 10.

The subscriber has for sale at his nursery in Salem—the English Mountain Ash and the Common Ash, both of them of good size and very fine trees—also a great many seedling English Oaks.

Salem, April 7.

E. HERSEY DERBY.

From the Essex Register.

HORTICULTURE.

Believing that Mr Knight's hypothesis to account for the diseased state of several species of the apple tree in England, is not well founded in fact, we stated a few months ago, some of our reasons, for dissenting from Mr Knight. Since that time, the subject has been taken up by a gentleman, to whose opinions the public are accustomed to pay great deference; and as he has thought proper to avow his belief in Mr Knight's hypothesis, and to declare that we have misunderstood that hypothesis, it becomes us to show more fully the facts and reasonings which have led us to believe, that Mr Knight is entirely mistaken in assigning as a cause for the apparent decay of the Golden Pippin and Styre Apple trees, his hypothesis of the limited duration of particular species of plants, propagated by cuttings and grafts. It is a subject in itself interesting, not to the farmer only, but to those who by their writings and publications are led to treat on this subject. If erroneous notions are propagated by books of science, and by gentlemen whose influence upon opinion is great, it cannot fail, sooner or later, to produce many evil consequences upon the practical part of our agricultural brethren. Knight's hypothesis has already caused much unnecessary anxiety among nurserymen, and planters of orchards; and when we find a practical man, like Mr Cox, believing in the hypothesis, and suffering himself to be influenced in his planting, and feeling an indifference to the old and favorite varieties of the apple, we see at once what effects it is likely to produce upon the great multitude of orchardists throughout the country. And when we see such men as Mr Cox and Mr Thacher, in their writings, asserting and illustrating the hypothesis of Mr Knight, without adducing any proof whatever for its support, we cannot but think it is high time to call Mr Knight's notions in question, and put the advocates of them upon their proof. As it stands now it is a mere gratuitous assumption on the part of Mr Knight, as we intend to show in this communication; and we intend further to show, that it is a mere freak of the imagination, utterly destitute of any foundation whatever. It is not denied that new varieties of the apple and pear may be obtained equally as good as the old, or even better; but we beg leave to speak a little on behalf of the preservation of the old varieties of approved excellence. We should be sorry to see the Ribstone Pippin, the Styre, the Roxbury Russet, the Royal Russet, the St. Michael's Pear, &c. abandoned under an impression that they had "run out," or come to the termination of their existence, by the decay or end of the duration of the original parent stock. We should be sorry to see what we deem an erroneous notion, influencing the mind of the American orchardist, so as to cause the neglect of these varieties of fruits because they happened, from an unfavorable succession of seasons, an improper soil, or bad culture, to discover symptoms of an unhealthy state. At any rate, we will give our reasons for disbelieving Knight's hypothesis, and if they should fail to convince others, or prove to be fallacious, we shall upon being made sensible of it, acknowledge our error, and will take the first opportunity of retracting it.

But before we proceed to overthrow Mr

Knight's hypothesis we must first shew, what the hypothesis is. We do this the more readily, because the writer in the *New England Farmer*, (the Hon. Timothy Pickering) has said we have not fairly stated the hypothesis, in making use of the word "sympathy," to express the dependence of the life of the grafts upon the parent stock.

We will not take pains to enquire, who first started the idea of the decay of the varieties of the apple and pear; it is sufficient for our purpose, that Thomas Andrew Knight, Esq. the President of the Horticultural Society of London, has been the most influential in propagating it, and from his character for science and practical experience in the art of gardening, he has had more efficiency in spreading the notion than any other man. Mr Knight may be considered as the father of the hypothesis, and to him we shall apply for its development and for its proof.

Mr Knight, in his *Pomona Herefordiensis*, says, that "those apples which have been long cultivated are on the decay. The red streak and the *Golden pippin* can no longer be propagated with advantage. The fruit like the *parcut tree*, is affected by the debilitated old age of the variety." Again, in his treatise on the culture of the apple and pear, page 6, "the moil, and its successful rival the red streak, with the must and *golden pippin*, are in the last stages of decay, and the *Styre* and *Foxwhelp* are hastening rapidly after them." In Mr Knight's "introductory remarks," relative to the objects which the Horticultural Society of London have in view, read April 23, 1805, we observe in a note, the following, in support of his favorite hypothesis: "The diseased state of young grafted trees of the golden pippin, and the debasement of fruit, afford one among a *thousand instances* which might be adduced, of the decay of those varieties of fruit which have been long propagated by grafting."

We shall now adduce several of the commentators on Mr Knight's hypothesis, to show precisely what they understood by it. We quote the following from Mr Thacher, on the culture and management of the apple tree.—"Some years ago, from due investigation and thorough conviction, Mr. *Bucknal* propagated the principle, that all the grafts, taken from the first tree or parent stock, or any of the descendants, will for some generations thrive; but when this first stock shall, by mere dint of old age, fall into actual decay, or *inability of vegetation*, the descendants, however young, or in whatever situation they may be, will gradually decline; and from that time, it would be imprudent, in point of profit, to attempt propagating from that variety, or any of them." Further—"although these trees may amount to millions, yet on the death of the promogeneous or parent stock, merely from old age, or inability of growth, each individual shall decline, in *whatever country* they may be, or however endowed with *youth and health*." "To exemplify this point, let it be supposed that the Baldwin apple is a new variety, produced from the seed. This as the original stock may continue to live one hundred years. A scion taken from it when ten years old may live ninety years; another taken ten years after, may enjoy a duration of eighty years; and so successively, at the expiration of

one hundred years, the original stock, and all the derivatives from it, will become extinct."

This development is enough, one would think, to cast some doubt upon the hypothesis of Mr Knight. It is precisely the same as to say, of a family consisting of a grandmother, children, grand children, and great grand children, that all their lives depend upon that of the grandmother; and that, when her term of life was completed, all her progeny would die at the same time. If the grandmother died at one hundred years of age, and her great grand child was a fine healthy boy of ten years of age, yet his youth, and strength and vigor would avail him nothing, for his existence was no new system of being, but only a continuance of the system of being of the grandmother, and that the duration of the lease of the life of the child depended upon the termination of the lease of the life of the grandmother.

The other commentator upon the theory of Mr Knight, which we shall notice, is the celebrated Robert Southey, poet Laureate. In his "Espriella's Letters," he remarks upon the Teignton squash pear—"All the trees have been grafted from the same original stock at Teignton; these stocks are now in the last stage of decay, and all their grafts are decaying at the same time. They who have made the physiology of plants their study, and in no other country has this science ever been so successfully pursued as here, assert that with grafted trees this is always the case; that the graft being part of an old tree, is not renovated by the new stock into which it is inoculated (grafted); but brings with it the diseases and the age of that from which it has been taken, and *dies at the same time of natural decay*. Its life, like that of the fabled Hamadryad, ends with that of the trunk from which it sprung." Mr Southey adds in a note, "Hudibras might have added this illustration to his well known simile of the new noses." That simile we all recollect, and we shall introduce it here with a slight alteration of a word—

"When life of parent" stock "was out,
"Off dropt the sympathetic" sprout.

We have quoted this distich of the poet, because we alluded to it in our first piece calling the theory of Knight in question. We said the grafts died by "sympathy." This is not perfectly correct—we used that word for want of a more convenient one. There is no passion or affection in plants, the whole system is merely physical. We ought not, therefore, to say that the newly grafted trees decay and die by "sympathy." Neither can we call it by an *idiosyncrasy*, peculiar to an individual of the species, though there would be some propriety in saying it was an idiosyncrasy peculiar to the family. In short, there is no word in the language which will express Mr Knight's idea—and the reason is, there never was, before Mr Knight's notion, any thing of the kind in existence which required a word to express it. We are justified therefore in using the quotation from Hudibras—and we shall be well understood when we say that the grafts die by sympathy.

But we have not yet done with the hypothesis of Mr Knight. The truth is, it goes much farther than has yet been developed, and much farther than any of his commentators seem willing to acknowledge. Mr Knight not only main-

tains that grafts decay with the parent tree, but that the seedlings from the fruit of old trees also partake of the diseases and age of the parent tree. In his treatise on the culture of apple and pear trees, he distinctly advances this part of his hypothesis. In speaking of new trees from the seed of old apple trees, he says "some were much diseased, and others apparently healthy." Thus it seems, that whether we propagate from grafts, or the seed of old and decaying varieties, a new life is produced, but only the continuation of the life of the old parent stock. If this be true, all our varieties of the apple and pear trees should long since have become extinct.—The derivatives from the original tree planted in the garden of Eden, whether propagated by grafting or seed, should all have died when the original tree died. This must have been the case, for it must be remembered that Mr Knight had not then invented his grand restorative, the crossing the breed of plants, and thence deriving new leases of existence.

We have not yet given quite all of Mr Knight's hypothesis. In the introductory remarks relative to the objects which the Horticultural Society have in view, he says, "no new life is here generated, and the graft, the layer, and cutting appear to possess the youth and vigour, or age and debility of the plant of which they have formed a part." It is only necessary to state this proposition for its own refutation, for malberries, currants and gooseberries have been propagated in France, England and the United States, by this method; and yet, whoever was able to show, that such has been the result, as the hypothesis requires. Nay, these plants, as well as the apple and pear, have been propagated by cuttings and graftings ever since the time of the Romans; yet whoever observed that they suddenly every where decayed? Currants and gooseberries are not long lived plants, and yet we go on propagating them from cuttings to all appearance *ad infinitum*.

It is certain that Mr Knight produces no examples from these latter sources. He contents himself with building his hypothesis solely upon the foundation of two or three varieties of the apple, principally upon the *golden pippin* and *styre*. To make his hypothesis satisfactory, he should have produced instances from the gooseberry, currant, and mulberry, as a part of his "thousand instances," and then there would have been some plausibility in his notions.—But, if his observation fails to conform to his hypothesis, in *one instance*, it cannot be true.—What then are we to think of a hypothesis founded upon two or three instances, the golden pippin, the styre, and the foxwhelp, all three of which we have found to be untrue generally, and one of which, the golden pippin, is contradicted by Henry Phillips, F. H. S. author of the *Pomarium Britannicum*, in his elegant work; and even Mr Knight himself, in his very book where he advances his hypothesis has shown that the same fruit tree, the golden pippin, when placed in a good soil and southern aspect, protected by a wall, flourished in perfect vigor.

Thus far respecting the hypothesis of Mr. Knight. In our next we will bring forward such proofs as shall to an unprejudiced mind, totally destroy all credit in so strange a notion as Mr. Knight has advanced.

From the New York Statesman.

SHEEP—OHIO AGAINST THE UNION.

We are happy to insert the following interesting challenge from one of the most extensive wool growers in Ohio. It will, we hope, be the means of exciting a noble and useful competition. Such an exhibition as Mr Dickinson proposes, could not fail of benefitting the agricultural interest and advancing among us the manufacture of fine woollen cloths:

STUBENVILLE, (Ohio,) March 20, 1826.

To the Editors of the Statesman.

Gentlemen—I observe in your paper of the 21st ult. the following:

"Fine Wool.—We are informed that some of the principal manufacturers and wool growers assembled at Washington during the present session, exhibited specimens of wool from various parts of the United States, and that a sample sent by Judge Pendleton, of Dutchess county, was pronounced to be the finest exhibited. It was of the Saxon breed."

I was the only wool manufacturer and wool grower, who attended at the late exhibition at the city of Washington, and I state with entire confidence that there were no samples of fine merino wool then presented for exhibition.

Some time in January a member of Congress from New York, a gentleman of the first standing in the country,* wrote to several of his friends, at my particular desire, and produced from them specimens of their finest wool. They were given to me, without permitting me to know from whence or from whom they came, with a request that I would examine them carefully, and give an opinion of each. I did so, and I take great pleasure in stating that they were indeed, all beautiful samples of fine merino wool, and the one which I preferred to the others, came, as I was afterwards told, from the flock of Judge Pendleton. Those samples were however, exclusively from the state of New York; and this statement is not made with a view to disparage the flock of any gentleman, but simply to state the facts which occurred.

I entertain the belief that there are pure merino sheep in Jefferson county, in the state of Ohio, as fine woolled, as can be found in the state of New York, or indeed any other state in the Union; and in order to test the soundness of this opinion, I will exhibit in June or July next, at Philadelphia, or Baltimore, fifty or one hundred fleeces, (washed or unwashed) from my own flock, to be compared with a corresponding number of fleeces from the flock of any other gentleman in the United States, under the direction of an impartial committee, (from the Franklin Institute if in Philadelphia) whose duty it shall be to call in wool sorters, master workmen, to determine on the relative value and fine quality of the wool. The details however, can readily be settled hereafter. *I invite the owners of Saxony sheep particularly to this notice.*

I have often thought that an exhibition of Merino Bucks, periodically, at some central point, in the United States, (near Baltimore for instance,) would be attended with good conse-

* Reference we presume is made to Gen. Van Rensselaer.

quences, and I mentioned the subject to J. Skinner, Esq. editor of the American Farmer, who takes the deepest interest in all such matters, and to whom the country owes much for the active practical zeal which he has manifested. He seemed to think well of it, and appeared disposed to encourage it. It would certainly excite a very laudable emulation.

We presume that a fund might be made up by the parties, and that a Silver Cup might be awarded to the owner of the finest woolled ram,—and one to the owner of the finest formed.

There is an opinion inculcated, that the Merino Sheep have not good forms. The prejudice, (and such it is) would soon be done away, for I certainly have in my flock, ewes and rams as perfectly formed, in all points, as can be found in any other description of sheep.

I am respectfully; your obt^d serv^t,
A. R. DICKINSON.

From the Farmer's Journal.

ANECDOTE OF TOM SHERIDAN.

Tom Sheridan (who to kindness of heart and sweetness of disposition added social talents, which, if not of the high and commanding order of his father's, were infinitely more agreeable to those who knew him) used to tell the following story for and against himself.

He was staying at Lord Craven's at Hampstead, and one day proceeded on a shooting excursion, with "only his dog and gun," on foot, and unattended by companion or keeper; the sport was bad—the birds few and shy—and he walked and walked in search of game until unconsciously he entered the domain of some neighbouring Squire.

A very short time after, he perceived advancing towards him, with great speed, a jolly, comfortable-looking gentleman, followed by his servant, armed as it appeared for conflict.—Tom took up a position, and waited the approach of the enemy.

"Halloo! you sir," said the Squire, when within half-bar shot, "what are you doing here Sir, eh?"

"I'm shooting, Sir," said Tom.

"Do you know where you are, Sir?" said the Squire.

"I'm here, Sir," said Tom.

"Here! Sir," said the Squire, growing angry; "and do you know where here is, Sir?—these, Sir, are my manors; what d'ye think of that, Sir, eh?"

"Why, Sir, as to your manners," said Tom, "I can't say they seem over agreeable."

"I don't want any jokes, Sir," said the Squire, "I hate jokes. Who are you, Sir—what are you?"

"Why, Sir," said Tom, "my name is Sheridan—I am staying at Lord Craven's—I have come out for some sport—I have not had any, and I am not aware that I am trespassing."

"Sheridan!" said the Squire, cooling a little, "O, from Lord Craven's, eh? well, Sir, I could not know that, Sir—I—"

"No, Sir," said Tom, "but you need not have been in a passion."

"Not in a passion! Mr Sheridan," said the Squire, "you don't know, Sir, what these preserves have cost me, and the pains and trouble I have been at with them; it's all very well for you to talk, but if you were in my place I should

like to know what *you* would say upon such an occasion."

"Why, Sir," said Tom, "if I were in *your* place, under all the circumstances, I should say, I am convinced, Mr Sheridan, you do not mean to annoy me, and as you look a good deal tired, perhaps you'll come up to my house and take some refreshment?"

The Squire was bit hard by this nonchalance, and felt himself compelled to take Tom's suggestion.

"So far," said Tom, "the story tells for me. You shall hear the sequel."

After having regaled himself at the Squire's house, and having said five hundred more good things than he swallowed; having delighted his host, and more than half won the hearts of his wife and daughters, the sportsman proceeded on his return homewards.

In the course of his walk, he passed through a farm-yard; in the front of the farm-house was a green, in the centre of which was a pond—in the pond were ducks innumerable, swimming and diving; on its verdant banks, a motley group of gallant cocks and pert partridges, picking and feeding—the farmer was leaning over the hatch of the barn, which stood near two cottages on the side of the green.

Tom hated to go back with an empty bag; and having failed in his attempts at higher game, it struck him as a good joke to ridicule the exploits of the day himself, in order to prevent any one else from doing it for him, and he thought that to carry home a certain number of the domestic inhabitants of the pond, and its vicinity, would serve the purpose admirably.—Accordingly, up he goes to the farmer, and accosts him very civilly—

"My good friend" says Tom, "I'll make you an offer—"

"Of what, Zur?" says the farmer.

"Why," replies Tom, "I have been out all day tagging after birds, and haven't had a shot—now, both my barrels are loaded—I should like to take home something; what shall I give you to let me have a shot with each barrel at those ducks and fowls—I stand here—and to have whatever I kill?"

"What sort of shot are you?" said the farmer.

"Fairish!" said Tom, "Fairish!"

"And to *have* all you kill?" said the farmer—

"Exactly so," said Tom.

"Half a guinea," said the farmer.

"That's too much," said Tom—"I'll tell you what I'll do—I'll give you a seven shilling piece, which happens to be all the money I have in my pocket."

"Well," said the man, "hand it over."

The payment was made:—Tom true to his bargain, took his post by the barn door, and let fly with one barrel and then with the other, and such quacking and splashing, and screaming, and spluttering, had never been seen in that place before.

Away ran Tom, and, delighted at his success, picked up first a hen, and then a chicken, then fished out a dying duck or two, and so on, until he had numbered eight head of domestic game, with which his bag was nobly distended.

"Those were right good shots, Zur," said the farmer.

"Yes," said Tom, "eight ducks and fowls are more than you bargained for, old fellow—worth rather more I suspect than seven shillings—eh?"

"Why, yes," said the man, scratching his head—"I think they be, but what do I care for that—they are none of them mine!"

"Here," said Tom, "I was for once in my life *beaten*, and made off as fast as I could, from fear the right owner of my game might make his appearance—not but that I could have given the fellow that took me in seven times as much as I did for his cunning and coolness."

BY THE EDITOR.

ONIONS.

We have already in the 3d volume of the N. E. Farmer, pages 89, 138, 249, published valuable articles, on the culture of this vegetable. In one of the papers alluded to (page 138 of said volume) with the signature "Cultivator;" it is stated, in substance, that a person was able by persevering to sow onions for 8 or 9 years in the same spot, to raise fine roots, where at first they could not be produced of a tolerable size, quantity, or quality. Dr Deane likewise observed "I have for many years cultivated onions on the same spot; and have never found the land at all impoverished by them. But on the contrary, my crops are better than formerly. But the manuring is yearly repeated; and must not be laid far below the surface."

In Anderson's Essays is the following passage. "At Dunstaffnage, in Argyleshire, Scotland, which is a mountainous country, and naturally a barren soil, a small garden was pointed out to me, on which was growing at the time one of the finest crops of onions I had ever seen. I took notice of it with some degree of surprise, because I had seen no other crop of onions in that district that was tolerable; but my surprise was a good deal augmented on being told that the present crop was by no means remarkable; that it had been cropped with onions from time immemorial; that the present owner of it who was a man above eighty years of age, had never seen any other crop than onions upon that ground; and that the oldest person alive, when he was a boy, had told him the same thing, and that the crop was always an excellent one.—Dunstaffnage was a royal palace belonging to the kings of Scotland at an early period of their history, almost beyond record, and there can be little room to doubt that this garden was brought under cultivation at that time, so that it cannot be less than five hundred years old, and probably several hundred years more. I question much if this soil could have been rendered capable of producing successive crops of such fine onions for a great many years after it was first turned up from the waste by any device that the ingenuity of man could have suggested."

Deane's New England Farmer says, "The common sort of onions have purple bulbs. The white or silver skinned, which are supposed to have come from Egypt, are by some preferred to the other. They have not so strong a taste.

"The ground should be dug or ploughed in autumn, not very deep; and then made very fine in the spring, and all the grass roots, and roots of weeds, taken out; then laid in beds four feet wide. Four rows of holes are made in a bed the rows ten inches apart, and the holes in the rows ten. About half a dozen seeds are put

in a hole, or more if there be any danger of their not coming up well, and buried an inch under the surface. This is allowed by the experienced cultivators in Connecticut, to be the best way of setting the seeds. For they will grow very well in bunches. I have lately found that they grow full as well in drill rows a foot asunder. They crowd each other up out of the soil, and lie in heaps as they grow upon the surface. Though the largest onions are those that grow singly, some inches apart, those that are more crowded produce larger crops. And the middle sized onions are better for eating than the largest."

"The last week in April is the right season for sowing the seeds, if the ground be capable of being got into proper order so early. In wet ground it is often necessary to sow them later."

"Last year I sowed my onions in drills, twelve inches apart, across the beds; and I found my crop was near double to what it used to be, when they were sown in bunches. Perhaps this will prove to be the better method. But I gave them also a slight top dressing of soot, just before they began to form bulbs, which might be the true reason of the great increase; so that I dare not yet absolutely prefer the drill method to the other; though I am much inclined to give it a decided preference.

"Onions should be hoed three or four times, and kept quite clear of weeds, before the tops arrive to their full height. At this time the bulbs will begin to swell: hoeing should therefore be laid aside, and the weeds pulled up by hand as often as they appear. Weeds not only rob the plants of their food, but injure them much with their shade; for they have occasion for all the warmth of the sun that they can get."

"To promote the growth of the bulbous roots, I have found it advantageous to trample the ground hard between the rows or bunches, and to draw the soil away from the bulbous roots, laying them bare to the sun. They are the more warmed and grow faster."

"Some think it proper, and even necessary, to pass a roller over beds of onions, or cripple down their tops by hand. But I have never been able to find the least advantage from either of these methods; nor do I think they ought to be practised; for I cannot easily conceive how the crushing and wounding any plant, while in its growing, should conduce to its improvement. Though some may have good crops, who treat them in this manner, I am persuaded that if they neglected it, they would have much better crops. For, besides the mischief already mentioned, the sun is shut out from the bulbs by crushing the tops down upon them; but the more upright the tops are, the more the sun will shine upon the roots. I would sooner cut off part of the tops than go to crushing them."

"Others shake and twist the tops, to loosen the bulbs in the soil, which I cannot approve of; for if it does not snap off some of the fibrous roots, it gives too free a passage of the air to them, by which, if dry weather follow, they will be injured, rather than assisted in their growth."

"When onions are thick necked, do not incline to the bottom, but rather to be what are vulgarly called scullions, the more care should be taken to harden the ground about them, and to lay the bulbs bare to the sun. And it may be proper to let them touch the soil only in that part which sends out the fibrous roots."

"At the worst, if they fail to have good bottoms the first year, and chance to escape rotting till spring; they may perhaps get them by being transplanted. Even an onion which is partly rotten will produce two, three, or four good ones, if the seed stems be taken off as soon as they appear. They ripen earlier than young ones, have the name of rare-ripes, and will sell at a higher price."

"When onions are so ripened that the greenness is entirely gone out of their tops, it is time to take them up; for from this time the fibrous roots decay, and no longer convey any nourishment to the bulbs, as appears by their becoming quite loose in the soil, and easy to take up."

"After they are pulled up they should lie on the ground for ten days or a fortnight, to dry and harden in the sun, if the weather be fair. Then, in fair dry weather, be moved into a garret, and laid thin. The scullions should not be mixed with the good onions, lest they should cause them to rot; but be hung up in some dry place in small bunches, where they will not be too much exposed to frost."

"That onions may keep well through the winter, they should not be trusted in a warm and moist cellar; but have a situation that is dry and cool. Moisture soon rots them, and warmth causes them to vegetate. A degree of cold which would ruin most other esculent roots, will not injure them at all. The spirit that is in them is sufficient to enable them to resist a considerable degree of frost. Accordingly, in the southern parts of this country, as I am informed, they are usually kept through the winter in dry casks placed in chambers, or garrets. But they should not be removed, or touched, while the weather is very frosty."

"Those which are shipped for market, are usually made into long bunches, by tying them to wisps of straw."

"When onions are kept long, they are apt to sprout, which hurts them for eating. To prevent this, nothing more is necessary than to sear the fibrous roots with a hot iron. The pores of the roots will thus be stopped, through which the air enters and causes them to vegetate."

"To obtain seed from onions they should be planted early in beds, about nine inches apart.—The largest and soundest are best. In a month the tops will appear; and each one will send up several stems for seed. They should be kept free from weeds; and when the heads of the flowers begin to appear, each plant must have a stake about four feet long, and its stems be loosely tied to the stake by a soft string of sufficient strength. If this be neglected, the heavy tops will lay the stalks on the ground, or the winds will break them. In either case, the seeds will fail of coming to perfection."

Loudon says, "The onion to attain a good size, requires rich mellow ground on a dry subsoil. If the soil be poor or exhausted, recruit it with a compost of fresh loam and well consumed dung, avoiding to use stable dung in its rank unreduced state. Turn in the manure to a moderate depth; and in digging the ground let it be broken fine. Grow picklers [onions to be made into pickles] in poor light ground, to keep them small. The market gardeners at Hexham sow their onion seed on the same ground for twenty or more years in succession, but annually manure the soil. After digging

and levelling the ground, the manure in a very rotten state, is spread upon it, the onion seed sown upon the manure, and covered with earth from the alleys, and the crops are abundant and excellent in quality.—Hort. Trans.

Mr Preston says, "I have tried several kinds of manure, [for onions] and find ashes to be the best; and that the ground should be stirred among them in the morning before sunrise, or at all events before the dew is off." N. E. Farmer, vol. IV. p. 83.

Many persons dislike onions on account of the strong and disagreeable smell which they communicate to the breath; but this inconvenience may be in some measure obviated by eating a few raw leaves of parsley, immediately after partaking of onions, the scent of which is thus nearly removed, and they are at the same time rendered more easy of digestion. Vinegar also answers the same purpose. A distilled water from onions is frequently recommended on the continent of Europe, as an excellent solvent of the stone and gravel.—*Domestic Encyclopedia*.

ROMAN,

A very elegant, full blooded horse, imported with a hope of improving the breed, will stand this season at the farm of Mr Stephen Williams in Northborough, County of Worcester.

ROMAN was purchased in England of the Earl of Warwick and his pedigree has been traced in the New Market Studbook from Childers, the swiftest horse that ever run over New Market course, through eight generations of the highest bred horses and mares in England without a single cross of inferior blood. At 4 years old he won 5, and at 5 years old he won 4 prizes, and has since beat some of the fleetest horses in England over the most celebrated courses.

His colour a very bright bay—black legs, mane and tail—walks and trots well—is very good tempered—high spirited—active—full 15½ hands high and is considered by judges as handsome and well formed a horse as can be found in the country.

Mares have been sent to him from Maine, R. Island and Connecticut as well as from the remote counties in this state and the neighbouring towns, and his colts are handsome and command high prices.

Terms—\$20 the season, to be paid before the mares are taken away. Northborough April 3, 1826.

SIR ISAAC.

THE fine young Seed Horse, of the Cleaveland Bay Breed, which was last year sent as a present, by Sir ISAAC COFFIN, from England, to the Massachusetts Society for promoting agriculture, for the benefit of his native state, was selected under his orders, as superior of his breed. He is three years old this spring, a beautiful dark bay, with black mane, tail, and legs, is — hands high, and powerfully built. They are highly esteemed for Gentlemen's carriages, and all draught and farming purposes. Was sired by the noted Horse Molineux.

He is placed by the Society, under the care of Mr. Thomas Harrison, the groom who came with the Horse from England, and will stand for the season, at his stable, at Brighton, nearly opposite the house of S. W. Pomeroy, Esq. The charge for each mare will be TEN DOLLARS, the season, to be paid in advance, and one dollar to the Groom. The money to be returned, if the mare should not prove with foal. The price is fixed thus low, as it is wished that the breed may be much extended, and the object of the Society is not to make a profit of it. March 31.

WOAD.—Joseph Bridge, No. 25 Court Street has for sale, a quantity of ISATIS TINCTORIA, or WOAD Seed raised by Richard Crowninshield Esq. of Danvers, which is worthy the attention of Agriculturists, Manufacturers, Diers, &c. In order to introduce this article into notice, it will be sold at the low price of \$1. per bushel. March 24

BELLFOUNDER,

The Norfolk trotter, imported July 1822 from England, to stand this season, 1826, at twenty dollars, and one dollar the groom—the money to be paid to the groom.

THIS celebrated horse is a bright Bay, with black legs, standing 15 hands high; his superior blood, symmetry, and action excel every other trotting Stallion. He is allowed by the best Judges in Norfolk to be the best and best bred Horse ever sent out of that County. He has proved himself a sure foal getter, and his Stock for size and substance are not to be surpassed; they are selling at the highest prices of any Horses in Norfolk.

Bellfounder was got by that well known fast and high formed Trotter, Old Bellfounder, out of Velocity, which trotted on the Norwich road in 1806 *Sixteen* miles in one hour, and tho' she broke 15 times into a gallop, and as often turned round, won her match. In 1808 she trotted *twenty-eight* miles in one hour and 47 minutes, and has also done many other great performances against time.

Bellfounder at five years old trotted *Two miles* in *Six minutes* and in the following year was matched for 200 guineas to trot *Nine miles* in *Thirty minutes*, which he won *easily* by *Twenty-two seconds*. His Owner shortly after challenged to perform with him *Scienten miles and a half* in one hour, but it was not accepted. He has since never been saddled or matched.

Old Bellfounder was a true descendant from the original blood of the *Fireways*, which breed of Horses stands unrivalled, either in this or any other Nation. Bellfounder is strongly recommended to the public, by the subscriber as combining more useful properties than any other Horse in America; and will stand during the season, at his stable in Charlestown, where all inquiries, post paid, will be attended to.

SAMUEL JAKUES jr.

N. B. His stock in the neighbourhood are of great promise showing excellent action.

Charlestown, March 1826.

SALE OF SAXONY SHEEP.

Imported by George & Thomas Searle. On Thursday, 4th May next, at Brighton, near Boston, Will be sold at Public Auction.

The entire Flock of SAXONY SHEEP, imported in the ship Marcus, and expected per ship America, from Bremen.

These sheep were selected by the same Agents who purchased the flock sold at Brighton last year, which have given so general satisfaction to purchasers.

They have been selected after a thorough examination of every fine flock in Saxony, without regard to expense; and gentlemen interested in the growth of fine wool in this country, may be assured that the present flock consists entirely of sheep equal to the best of any previous importations.

The whole number shipped in Bremen was 202 Bucks and 123 Ewes, of which about one half have arrived.—A distant day is fixed for the sale to allow time for the arrival of the residue, in order that purchasers from all parts of the country may be assured that a sufficient quantity will be offered to supply their wants.

Samples of the wool from each sheep will be lodged with Messrs Peter Remsen & Co. Hanover square, New York—Benja. Knowes Esq. Albany—Messrs Woodbridge & Washburn, Hartford—and with the Auctioneers, No. 69, Kilby st. Boston.

The sheep may be examined at Brighton at any time before the sale—which will take place as advertised, at 9 o'clock A. M. The importers pledge themselves that every sheep shall be sold without any reservation, at public sale, and that none will be sold at private sale, previously, on any terms.

COOLIDGE, POOR & HEAD, *Auct's*



FRUIT TREES.—Gentlemen who wish to be furnished with FRUIT TREES, &c. the present season, by sending their list of varieties to the subscriber, can be supplied from his own Nursery, or from Mr. PRINCE, *Flushing, Long Island*, for whom he is appointed Agent.

Worcester, March 17, 1826.

O. FISKE.

From the Massachusetts Yeoman.

"CAST STEEL" SCYTHES.

It is the commonly received opinion of those uninformed as to the nature and properties of iron and steel, that cast-steel will make a good scythe, because it is successfully used in the manufacturing of razors, penknives, and, in short, all the fine cutleries. But it is not so, unless it has been properly reduced, and brought to the consistency of well refined German steel; in which case it would doubtless hold a superiority over any other kind. But as the expense of such a process, in addition to the first cost, would amount to an exclusion, the farmer must not expect to be furnished with cast steel scythes, short of special application to the most ingenious of our scythe makers. It is an indubitable fact, that German steel is the only kind used for scythes, with now and then an exception by way of experiment. But I must think, indeed I know, that the worthy farmers of the northern and western sections of our country, have been grossly imposed upon by some of our New-England scythe makers and scythe pedlars, who have been, and still are supplying them with scythes, stamped "Cast-Steel," when, in fact, they are no such thing—and thus the farmer is defrauded in the sum of 25 or 30 cents for each and every scythe he buys, stamped "Cast-Steel."

The imposition practised upon the farmers, is not, however, the only evil produced by this piece of high handed fraud. It excludes the honest and upright manufacturer from a fair competition in the market; and unless he will stoop to join the defrauding clan, stamp his scythes "Cast-Steel," and become a liar thereby, he must make large deductions from the standard price, in order to effect a sale, or otherwise not sell them at all.

I consider it an evil, fraught with severe consequences. It is not only injurious to the interests of the farmers, who are the permanent buyers, but to many of our persevering and most deserving manufacturers of the article.

The names of Waters, Farewell, Passimore, and Blanchard, are pre-eminent in the business, and their scythes have been sought in the market with avidity; and it is not matter of surprise, when it is considered they have been long before the public. Besides, they claim facilities beyond most other establishments for making scythes—one of them, to my certain knowledge, imports his own Steel for the special purpose of making scythes. Still, because these manufacturers disdain any thing like false stamping, they are liable to suffer in their sales.—And, I only add, it is matter of much regret, that too many of our enterprising and industrious scythe-makers have been so regardless of right, and their own characters, as to suffer their scythes to be carried to the market, with the imposing stamp of "Cast-Steel," as a kind of allurements for unrighteous gain. J. W.

A Christening.—On Sunday last, the Rector of a parish in Somersetshire, was duly apprised by the clerk that there was to be a christening after the service; and at the appointed hour the clergyman repaired to the font, where he found two men and two women, all of whom had long ago reached their "years of discretion," but who on this occasion, proved their deficiency

in another faculty of the mind, for when the clergyman inquired upon which of the party he was to perform the ceremony, one of the men turned round, with a most sagacious look, exclaiming, "Dang it, Dame, if we ha'n't left the child at whoam!" The Dame's response was, "Zo we av, zure enough!" and the clergyman was obliged to wait until one of the party brought the child from a neighbouring farmhouse.

A certain Surgeon Dentist was called upon by a person of great maxillary dimensions, for his assistance to dislodge a tooth, which had begun to raise a mutiny among his nerves. The patient being seated on the floor, so as to accommodate his length to that of the doctor, began to open his mouth, nearly in manner and form of an old fashioned fall back chaise; and the astonished operator, who stood before him, fearing there might be a second edition of Jonah, exclaimed with terror in his countenance, "you need not extend your jaws any further, for I intend to stand on the outside while I extract the tooth."

A writer in the National Banner, a paper published at Nashville, after noticing several new works which have recently appeared in the western states, turns his attention to two volumes of Miscellany, from the Tennessee press, one by Clark, and another by Dorris, and as specimens of the poetry of the authors, has selected the following:—

"I'll try to write in poet's art,
To write the life of Bonaparte,
About his kindred to indite,
And on the fate of France to write.
A Corsican by birth was he,
From royal blood his name was free."

Clark.

"We crossed the Coosa above the Falls,
Led on by Chinambe, Jim Fite and Bill Quarles."

Dorris.

A man had his pocket picked of a watch in the police office of New-York, which was offered to a pawn-broker and stopped.

He that a watch would carry, this must do:
Pocket his watch, and watch his pocket too.

Epigrams.—The ancients had very different ideas of the nature of an epigram from the moderns. In modern times it must have wit—it must convey a sarcasm—it must raise a smile; but among the ancients it was on a well turned sentiment concisely expressed. One of the most beautiful of the old epigrams is the following: it is what almost every worldling has experienced:—

"When I was young, I was poor; when old, I became rich. But in each condition I found disappointment. When the faculties of enjoyment were bright, I had not the means; when the means came, the faculties were gone."

The Hospital at the Salpetriere, at Paris, is a most extensive establishment. The kitchen contains four boilers, each of which will hold two oxen and convert them into soup. They are calculated to contain 1200 pounds of meat each. The extent of the wardrobe may be estimated from the following specimens of the *lingerie*, or store-room for clean linen, which contains 38,000 sheets, 19,500 pillow cases, 29,000 women's neckerchiefs, 22,000 night caps and 36,600 chemises.

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

THIS Day Published by FREDERICK T. GRAY, at No. 74, Washington-street. (Up stairs.)

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11. Swett's Notes on the Bunker Hill Battle.
12. Currency and Banks of New England.

Quarterly List of New Publications.
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NOTICE.

Hereafter the Publishing Department of the North American Review will be wholly under the charge of Frederick T. Gray, to whom all communications from Agents and Subscribers are to be directed. April 1.

TREES.—For sale by the subscriber, at his residence in Roxbury.

100 AMERICAN ELMS,
200 AMERICAN PLANES, or BUTTWOODS,
140 APRICOTS

They were raised from the seed, and the former are from three to four, and the others three years old. Price 37½ cents each. H. A. S. DEARBORN.

4t

March 17.

CRUDE ROCK SALT.—The Subscriber has for sale at No. 69 Broad Street,
50 Tons Crude Rock Salt,—in large lumps for cattle, or for sheep.

This article deserves the attention of Farmers, both for its economy and utility; being less than half the expense of the common salt, and less liable to waste. Feb. 24. 3m. F. WILBY.

The FARMER is published every Friday, by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at \$2.50 per annum, in advance.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

CULTURE OF CABBAGES.

Westborough, March 30, 1826.

SIR—There has long been a complaint among farmers, of their cabbages *stump footing*, as it is called; that is, the roots as they grow, forming themselves into bulbs or small bunches, and as these increase in size, the top will decrease.—Many preventives have been mentioned as effectual, such as hoeing often, and when the dew is on, using certain kinds of manure, &c. All these I have tried without success. The cause of the *stump foot* is in the soil. Few pieces of land, I believe, that have been for several successive years under the plough will produce a good crop of cabbages, though there may be exceptions. My method of raising them, which I have practised several years with complete success, is the following. In the spring take a piece of green sward, of good soil and free from stones, and turn it over with the plough as flat as possible; then spread on a large quantity of good manure, if it has been previously mixed with leached ashes, the better, then harrow greatly, and early in June, if for winter cabbage, cut holes through the turf with a hoe, as near together as the cabbages ought to grow; fill the holes with the fine earth and manure, and then set the plants or put in a small number of seeds; I prefer the latter however, since it saves the labour of setting, and is much more success if it happens to be a time of drought.—They will need no more hoeing than is necessary to keep down the weeds. In this way I have raised cabbages of the largest size in a green sward potatoe field, without more hoeing than was necessary for the potatoes.

LOVETT PETERS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

WOODPECKER APPLE.

MR EDITOR—Having noticed some remarks in a late number of your paper, respecting the origin of the fruit known in this city by the name of the Baldwin Apple, I take the liberty of stating the following facts; many of which I am personally knowing to, and others I have learnt from the oldest inhabitants of the town, where this apple was first discovered. Being myself a native of the same town, I claim some indulgence for the interest I take in this natural production of our soil.

An old gentleman in the town of Wilmington, Mass. by the name of BUTTERS, discovered on his farm an apple tree of spontaneous origin, which bore a fine red apple. The tree was very productive, and the apple very much admired; and in the neighbourhood it was denominated the *Butters Apple*. Afterwards it was called the *Woodpecker*. This name was given to it by the original discoverer, Mr BUTTERS, because the bird of this name frequented this tree in preference to other trees in its vicinity;—probably on account of some peculiarity in the

richness or flavor of its sap. It has by some been called, by way of abbreviation, the *Pecker Apple*. Col. BALDWIN of Woburn, (father of the celebrated engineer) first introduced the *Woodpecker Apple* into this market. Hence it very naturally took the name of *Baldwin Apple*. It is not however recognized by this name *even now* in Wilmington,—the place of its nativity. It still goes by its old legitimate, orthodox name, the *Woodpecker*, and I think it fairly entitled to this name, as it was given to it by the original discoverer, Mr BUTTERS, who certainly had a right to christen the spontaneous productions of his own soil. So much for the name and origin of this apple.

I regret that I am compelled to add, I think the quality of the fruit deteriorated. It is certainly not so good as it formerly was, or my taste is very much altered. I take it for granted that we have the best specimens of this apple brought to market, and that we see them on gentlemen's tables in this city. I have watched them for the past sixteen years, but have never been able to find one which I thought equal to the first grafts. They have lost something of that mellow richness which they formerly had. Their texture is more fibrous, and they possess an acerbity which they did not thirty years ago. The colour, too, I think is somewhat changed.*

It is difficult to describe tastes and colours. I should say, however, that the colour was not originally so deep a red as it now is. It was a bright red, apparently laid upon a yellow ground.—The yellow was more visible, which gave to this apple a more rich and mellow appearance. The mother tree has long since returned to the dust from whence it came, and all the first grafts I believe are extinct.

The above facts, taken together, go to prove the correctness of Mr Knight's hypothesis with respect to grafted fruits.

REMINISCENCES.

Fifty years ago Dr Jabez Brown, of Wilmington, (now eighty three years old) took scions from the mother tree, and grafted two trees on a farm of his in the town of Tewksbury.

Forty five years ago, this gentleman brought specimens of the *Woodpecker apple* to Boston, and presented them to the Governor, then Gen. Sullivan. The growth of this fruit must at that time, have been confined to a very small number of trees (probably not more than four or five)—for within my remembrance, say thirty years ago, I could have pointed out all the trees, which then bore the *Woodpecker*. These trees were well known to boys in this vicinity.

Upwards of twenty years ago I took scions myself from a graft, taken from the original stock, and carried to the town of Uxbridge, in the county of Worcester, where they are now productive, on the farm of the Hon. B. TAFT.

Agreeably to your request, Mr Editor, I send you the biography of my old friend, the *Wood-*

* This fact would seem to corroborate the theory of some writers on fruit trees, who suppose that the vegetable matter which nourishes a graft is in some degree modified by the organs of the stock in which the graft is inserted.—Editor

pecker apple. Many of the facts, as I have previously stated, I am personally knowing to—others I have recently ascertained, from some of the oldest inhabitants of Wilmington—particularly from Dr Brown, and a man by the name of BITTERS—the oldest of that name, now living, and a distant relation of the original discoverer of the *Woodpecker apple*.

Your obed't serv't.

J. B. BROWN

Common-Str.—Boston, April 12.

From the N. Y. Statesman.

We publish this evening another instructive communication from our correspondent Horsey, whose valuable essays, published in the Statesman, have essentially promoted the agricultural and manufacturing interests of the country:

ON THE CULTIVATION OF MADDER.

As manufactures progress, many agricultural products will be brought into demand, which, from the variety of our soil and climate, may as well be raised in this country as in any other; and it is the interest of our agriculturists to seize every opportunity of cultivating new products, as soon as a sufficient demand is created to warrant the attempt.

Madder has become an article of great consumption, and the demand is daily increasing.—That it can be raised in most parts of North-America, in the greatest perfection, has been tested by experiment. Mrs. Madison made a report to the Philosophical Society of Philadelphia many years since, of madder raised under her direction, and the report was accompanied with a sample of cotton dyed an Adrianople red, that has never been exceeded in colour by any European dyer. In Kentucky, madder is commonly raised in gardens, is dried in the root, and sent to market for sale. I once used a few pounds of those roots, and the colour obtained was equal to that produced from the second quality Dutch grapp.

D. Ambourney informs us that the roots taken from the ground and washed, will, by using four pounds for one, produce all the effect of the best prepared. This fact is highly important to manufacturers as it points out to them an easy and cheap way of supplying the article for their own consumption. They need only enclose a piece of ground of sufficient extent, to plant a small quantity at first, and by transplanting from these every year, they can, taking them up as they want them, obtain the requisite supply at half the price they now pay.

I have selected information relative to the cultivation of madder, which I request you Messrs. Editors, to publish, for the guidance of those who may wish to make the attempt. Roots will be supplied, or information given where they can be obtained, by Wm. Partridge, 45, Fulton street. Those gentlemen who may be desirous of obtaining roots, will please give early notice of the intention. In due time I shall give the necessary information of the pro-

cessess of drying, grinding, and putting the article up for distant markets.

It will be necessary to plough the land deeply, for madder, before the winter, into high ridges, in order that it may be exposed to the action and influence of the frosts, and the atmosphere. Early in the spring these ridges should be well harrowed down by a heavy long tined harrow, and then ploughed again in the contrary direction to a good depth. And when after this the land is not perfectly clean from weeds, or not rendered sufficiently fine and mellow, another ploughing and harrowing should be given. In the last operations the ground should always be left in as level and even a state as possible. It is then ready for the reception of the plants. The sets or plants may then be obtained either by sowing the seeds upon a bed of earth which is rich, and made perfectly fine by digging and raking in the spring and then lightly covering in, or from offsets or suckers from the old plants. In the first method, on the plants appearing they should be made perfectly clean by weeding, and to be set out at the distance of three inches in the beds by the hoe. In this way, by keeping the ground quite clean and well stirred about the plants, they will be ready to set out in the second autumn, though it will be mostly better to defer the business till spring. It requires about thirty thousand plants for setting an acre of land. The most suitable time for taking the sets is shown by the plants having attained the height of ten or twelve inches from the ground, and the suckers having thrown out fibrous roots from their bottoms. This may be seen by drawing up a few of the plants, and usually, about the latter end of May or beginning of June. Besides it is necessary that the sets have formed root-fibres at the bottoms, before they are removed, as where that is not the case they never succeed well. The land being prepared as directed, and the plants provided, a sufficient number of labourers are to be employed, that the work may be performed as expeditiously as possible. In taking off the sets much care is necessary not to injure them. The number of plants that can be set in a short time should be taken up at once. They should be prepared by having a third part of their tops cut off; a sort of thin batter should be made by mixing good vegetable mould and water well together, into which the root of the sets should be well dipped before they are placed into the earth, as by this means the necessity of watering the plants afterwards is prevented. This work is executed by a person before the planting commences.—

Two others are employed afterwards in distributing the plants so as to be convenient for putting them into the ground. These sets after the land has been formed into beds, five feet in breadth, with two feet between each for intervals, are put in by means of a line and dibble, beginning at a distance of six inches from the outsides and setting a row of plants at a distance of five, six, or more inches from each other; then removing the line two feet further on them, and putting in another row, and so on, till the bed is finished. In this way each bed contains three rows of plants, at two feet distance each.

As some of the plants are liable to die soon after the work has been performed, it is necessary, in the course of two or three weeks, to

look over the ground and put fresh vigorous plants in the places where the others have been destroyed.

It is of the greatest consequence to the crop that it be perfectly clean; and that the mould be occasionally stirred about the roots of the plants.

HOPSON.

From the *Mass. Agricul. Repos.* vol. iii. page 68.

CULTURE OF THE YAM.

Mr Ely of West Springfield remarks that in Willich's Domestic Encyclopedia, under the article *Yam*, is given a particular description of this vegetable. They are said to grow in America, and in the counties of Mid Lothian and Sterling in Scotland, where they are raised and given to milch cows advantageously, and are cultivated on poor soils, which they meliorate, and prepare the land for a crop of wheat, produce twelve tons to the acre, and on some accounts are preferable to the Potatoe. If they will flourish in Scotland, will they not, he asks, in New England? Dr Willich being a Scotchman, his information of the Yam growing there is probably correct. It is therefore surprising, says he, that they are not cultivated in New England; and refers to Dr Willich's description for a more particular account of the Yam.

[The following, from the Domestic Encyclopedia, is the account alluded to by Mr Ely:]

“YAM, or *Dioscorea bulbifera*. L. is a native of Ceylon, whence its culture has been introduced into the West Indies, and other parts of America; it is divided into two varieties, known under the name of *red* and *white*, from the colour of their bulbous roots.

Yams flourish best on poor soils; and retain their beautiful verdure till a late period in the year; hence they are said to ameliorate the ground nearly as much as a crop of turnips.—Being propagated by setting the *eyes*, their culture corresponds with that of potatoes; and like these roots, yams often prove an excellent preparatory crop for wheat. Farther, they are very productive; so that the red variety yields in general, 12 tons per acre; the white sort is less fruitful; but, being more delicate, it is chiefly raised for the table, in the West Indies. The culture of these bulbous roots in Britain is at present, we understand, confined to the counties of Mid Lothian and Stirling; where they are given to cows; the milk of which is thus considerably increased, without affecting its quality or flavour.

As an article of food, the yam possesses similar properties with the potatoe, excepting that it is less mealy; in a raw state, it is viscous; but, when roasted, this bulbous root is equally wholesome and nourishing, so that the inhabitants of the West Indies prefer it even to bread. In some respects, therefore yams are more valuable than potatoes; because the former are much lighter, and more easily digested. When first dug out of the ground, then dried in the sun, and preserved from humidity, in casks full of dry sand, they may be kept for several years unimpaired by frost, and without losing any part of their nutritive quality. These beneficial roots may also be peeled, deprived of their moisture by pressure, and dried in the same manner as Mr Millington directs potatoes to be preserved. In this manner yams may be pack-

ed in casks, like flour, and imported in a perfectly sound state from the West Indies; when grated, and mixed with wheaten or barley flour, they may be formed into a light and salubrious bread. Nor are they less nourishing, when converted into pottage, or pudding, with the addition of milk. Thus, Mr R. Pearson (*Annals of Agriculture*, vol. 35), informs us that the meal obtained from the boiled and grated roots, when beaten up with milk and eggs, without any flour, yielded a firm and well flavoured dish; which could with difficulty be distinguished from a common batter-pudding. By this treatment, the yams are divested of their saccharine taste, which renders them at first disagreeable to some persons; though such property is, on the whole, of considerable use; as it saves the expense of sugar.

AGRICULTURAL ITEMS.

The shepherds in Spina cure the scab in sheep with an ointment made of the trunk and roots of the juniper, by breaking them into small pieces, and infusing them in water; without adding anything else.

It has been found that mixing a small proportion of any kind of oil with the tar used in tarring trees, preserves it in so moist a state for some time as to preclude the necessity of repeating the operation so frequently as heretofore has been found necessary.

The common mustard seed which grows with very little cultivation, and is easily gathered and cleaned by those farmers who have floors for threshing wheat or flax seed,—is worth from three to four dollars per bushel. An acre of good land will produce from fifteen to twenty bushels.

The Rev. Fr. Haggitt, of Durham, England, has lately stated a successful experiment for saving the consumption of flour in making bread. Mr Haggitt gives the following account of the process: I took five pounds of bran, boiled it, and with the liquor strained from it, kneaded 56 pounds of flour, adding the usual quantity of salt and yeast. When the dough was sufficiently risen it was weighed, and divided into loaves; the weight before it was put into the oven being 93 pounds 13 ounces, or about 3 pounds 10 oz. more than the same quantity of flour kneaded in the common way. It was then baked 2 hours and some time after being drawn, the bread was weighed, and gave 63 pounds and 8 ounces—less in baking, 10 pounds and 5 ounces. The same quantity of flour kneaded with common water loses about 17 pounds 10 ounces in the baking, and produces only 69 pounds and 8 ounces of bread; gain by my method 14 pounds, that is, a clear increase of one fifth of the usual quantity of bread from a given quantity of flour. He also states that the bran, after being used in this way is equally fit for many domestic purposes.

The preservation of fish for a few days in summer, or during long journeys, may it is said, be affected by removing their entrails and sprinkling the internal and external surfaces with a mixture of sugar and charcoal, which will for a considerable period prevent the least taint, and may be washed off clean previous to cooking the fish so preserved.

NEW BRITISH WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

As the new weights and measures come into use on the 1st of January, it is of importance to make the public familiar with the nature of the changes which will then be necessary.

1. The standard inch, foot, yard, acre, and mile, remain the same as at present.

2. The pound, ounce, and pennyweight troy, and the pound, ounce, and dram avoirdupois, remain also the same as at present. The pound troy is declared to be the unit from which all others are to be derived. It contains 5,760 grains; and the ounce troy contains 480 grains. The pound avoirdupois contains 7,000 troy grains, and the ounce avoirdupois 437½. Thus we have still two different pound, and two different ounce weights! As a means of restoring the weights if they should be lost, the cubic inch of distilled water is declared to be equal in weight to 252.458 grains—the barometer being at 30 inches, and the thermometer at 62 deg.

3. The sole difference between the new system and the old lies in the gallon and the measures deduced from it. The new or imperial gallon is declared to contain ten pounds avoirdupois of distilled water—the temperature and pressure being as above. Hence we find that it contains 277½, or, more correctly, 277.27 cubic inches. Now the present wine gallon contains 231, and the present ale gallon 282 cubic inches.

It follows that the new imperial gallon is to the old wine gallon as 6 to 5, and to the old ale gallon as 47 to 43, neglecting very minute fractions.

Therefore, to convert wine gallons into imperial gallons, deduct one sixth; to convert imperial gallons into wine gallons add one fifth.

To convert ale gallons into imperial gallons, add 1-47th part; to convert imperial gallons into ale gallons, deduct 1-43th part.

The new pint and quart being declared to be respectively the 8th and 4th part of the new gallon, bear the same proportion to the old pint and quart as the new gallon does to the old gallon.

Two gallons are declared to be a peck, and eight gallons a bushel, as at present. But the proportions here are not the same as in the case of the pint and quart, because the old gallon for dry measure is neither the wine nor the ale gallon, but a gallon of 268.8 cubic inches. The imperial peck and bushel are therefore to the old Winchester peck and bushel as 268.8 to 277.27. Hence to convert Winchester bushels into imperial bushels, deduct 1-33d part; and to convert imperial into Winchester add one 32d part. This is sufficiently near for practical purposes; the sum to be added is correctly 131-73. The old Winchester bushel contains 2150-42 cubic inches; the new contains 2218 16. The new or imperial quarter has the same ratio to the old quarter, as the new bushel has to the old bushel.

“The standard measure of capacity for coals, culm, lime, fish, potatoes, or fruit, and all other goods and things commonly sold by heap measure, shall be the aforesaid bushel, containing 80 pounds avoirdupois of water, the same being made round, with a plain and even bottom, and being 19 inches and a half from outside to outside, the goods in such measure to be heaped

up to the form of a cone, such cone to be of the height of at least six inches, and the outside of the bushel to be the extremity of the base of such cone, and that three bushels shall be a sack, and twelve such sacks shall be a chaldron.”

It is further provided by the Act of 6 Geo. IV. cap 12, “that all measures shall be made cylindrical, and the diameter of such measure shall be, at the least, double the depth thereof, and the height of the cone or heap shall be equal to 3-4ths of the depth of the measure, the outside of the measure being the extremity or base of such cone.”

It is not obligatory on persons to buy and sell by those measures; they may use the old measures; but when this is done, the ratio which the measures used to bear to the new standard measures must be specified, otherwise the contract of agreement is null and void. This will render it necessary to refer to the new measures in all written bargains. All bargains, made without a special reference to some other measure are held to be made according to the new measure.

The existing weights and measures may be used if marked, so as to show the proportion they have to the standard measures and weights, but not otherwise. All weights and measures made after the 1st of January, 1826, are to be conformable to the new standard.—*London Morning Chronicle*, Nov. 16, 1825.

BOILING MILK.

Perhaps it is not so generally known as it ought to be that the boiling of milk before it is set away for the cream to rise, will completely divest it, and of course the butter made therefrom, of the very unpleasant flavor arising from the cows having fed upon garlicky pastures—the boiling ought to be continued for at least half an hour—this dairy secret if it be one, I have learned from a female friend, who has been in the habit of availing herself of it for some years past.—*Am. Farmer*.

TO THE FARMERS.

To prevent wheat from smutting, wash the seed well, and add four quarts of slacked lime to each bushel—stir it well, and let it stand in this situation three days. The gentleman who communicated the above, says he has practised it on all kinds of wheat, and different kinds of soil for ten years, and has never failed of complete success.

In the Patent Office of the United States at Washington there is a great collection of models of useful inventions. Three hundred patents were issued during the last year, and already one hundred since the commencement of the present.

Literature in Persia.—Prince Abas Mirza has given permission to Mr Wolf, an Englishman, to open a school of *Belles Lettres*, in the city of Tauris.

Soon after Mr Foote had his house at North-end, Fulham, fitted up, a friend came to see him Sam, having carried him through the house, asked how he liked it; he answered, that it was very neat, and handsomely furnished; but at the same time, that there was not a room ‘fit to swing a cat in.’ Sir, says Foote, I did not build it to swing cats in!

Congressional Proceedings.

SENATE.—MARCH 21. A bill for the relief of the Committee of Commerce, made a report July 18, 1825, in memorialists of Baltimore, praying for the abolition of the additional duties on British Colonial vessels.

APRIL 3.—The joint resolution to prohibit the election of any person as President of the United States for more than eight years, passed in the affirmative, Yeas 52, Nays 7.

APRIL 4.—The Committee on finance was authorized to inquire into the expediency of providing for the repeal of the duty on salt.

APRIL 5.—A bill passed to be engrossed for removing obstructions in the river Savannah, occasioned by certain hulks sunk therein during the revolutionary war.

APRIL 6.—Mr Benton introduced a bill to authorize the President to sell certain land belonging to the United States, in Missouri; and stated that it would cost nearly as much as it is worth to transport it to any of the arsenals of the U. S.—A bill for deepening the harbour of Mobile, passed to be engrossed. It appropriates \$10,000 for the purpose.

HOUSE. MARCH 31.—Mr Parrott of N. H. offered a resolution directing the Naval Committee to report on the expediency of discontinuing the Navy Yard at Philadelphia, on the ground that the same has been subjected to taxation under the state of Penn. which was laid on the table.—Communications were received from the Treasury and Navy Departments.—One of which was, the annual statement of the Commerce and Navigation of the United States.—Another, an abstract of the official emoluments and expenditures for 1825, of officers of the customs.—A third, a report in relation to the ability and necessity of Docks, in the preservation and repair of ships of war.—Two Messages were received from the President; one transmitting information on the subject of the commercial relations between the United States and Colombia.

APRIL 1.—After much attention the question was taken on the following resolution, viz.

Resolved. That for the purpose of electing the President and Vice President of the United States, the Constitution ought to be amended in such manner as will prevent the election of the aforesaid officers from devolving on Congress. This passed in the affirmative, Yeas 138, Nays 52.—The question was then taken on the second resolution, viz.

Resolved. That a uniform system of voting by District ought to be established in all the states, the number of Districts in each state to equal the number of Senators and Representatives to which such state may be entitled in Congress, and each District having one vote. This day was principally occupied in debates relating to the Panama Mission, and amendments of the constitution, but no decision was obtained on either subject.

A London paper, speaking of the probable business of the Duke of Wellington, who set out on his mission to Peter-burg on the 29th of February, says:—We can state, on authority on which we ourselves place the greatest reliance, that urgent political negotiation, and not Court etiquette, is the chief object of his Grace's journey. The strong feeling of the Russian army in favour of their co-religionists, which was restrained by the late Emperor, cannot so easily be repressed by his successor; and Nicholas, ascribing the late mutiny and bloodshed at Petersburg to this feeling, has declared to his allies, that the only means of escaping danger to his person and government, is to interfere in favor of the Greeks. Unless he can act in concert with his allies, he must act single-handed in this important enterprise, and in that case ambition might not stop when humanity was satisfied. To prevent, therefore, the general war to which the march of Russian troops against Turkey might lead, the Duke of Wellington is empowered to offer our co-operation for effecting the immediate and complete independence of Greece.

Lead Pipe for Aqueducts, &c.

LINCOLN FEARING & Co. at No 110 State-street, have for sale, all sizes of Lead Pipe from 1½ to 2 inches, warranted equal to any imported or manufactured in this country—Contracts for any quantity made and furnished at short notice. April 14, 84

From the Essex Register.

HORTICULTURE.

We have neither time nor materials to give an elaborate history of the art of grafting. It was, however, well understood by the Romans.

Now let me graft my pears, and prune the vine,
The fruit is theirs, the labour only mine. — VIRGIL.

There are apples, says Pliny, that have ennobled the countries from whence they came, and many apples have immortalized their first founders and inventors. Our best apples will honor the first grafters forever; such as took their names from Mutius, Cestius, Manlius, and Claudius. Some apples are so red that they resemble blood, which is caused by their being grafted upon a mulberry stock. I have seen, says he, near Thulia, in the country of the Tiburtines, a tree grafted with all manner of fruits, one bough bearing nuts, another berries, here hung grapes, there figs, in one part you might see pears, in another pomegranates, and, to conclude, there is no kind of apple, or other fruit, but there it was to be found; but this tree did not live long.

It is impossible to deny a fact which another is said to have witnessed, merely because we have never seen the like, provided there is nothing manifestly unnatural or absurd in it. It is too often the case, that we set up our own knowledge as the standard by which to estimate the powers of others. We know not whether modern horticulturists have ever made the attempt to show how far the art of grafting may be carried, but, from the different species of plants which will grow by budding and grafting on each other, there seems to be some foundation to believe that the account of Pliny is true. Thus we know that the almond will grow on the pear stock, the roan tree (*pyrus aucuparia*) is grafted on the service tree, (*P. domestica*), the pear on the hawthorn, the almond on the peach, the pear on the quince, the peach on the almond, the peach on the plum, the pear on the apple, &c. How far these combinations may be made, we have never seen fully stated.

The Romans were accustomed to convey to their native country the natural productions of the conquered nations, and, by careful cultivation, to make them flourish as well as those indigenous to the climate. It is probable that after the fall of their empire, the crusaders, who often made that part of the world a rendezvous, observed and acquired a taste for many of those varieties; and brought back to their home, not only new fruits, but those of their native soil, in an improved state. Besides this, the intercourse of the christian priests with Rome, probably served to introduce other fruits, as the catholic religion, enjoining frequent abstinence from animal food, must have increased the demand for fruits. The monastic buildings appear to have been almost the only dwellings to which orchards and vineyards were attached, previously to the reign of Henry VIII.

Virgil speaks of pears which he had from Cato; and Columella mentions a considerable variety of pears. Pliny writes of them in his fifth book, ch. 2, as being then exceedingly numerous in Italy. "Some have," says he, "no other name than the country from whence they came, as the Syrian, the Alexandrine, the Numidian, the Grecian, the Picentine, the Numan-

tine, &c. &c. but of all the pears, he mentions the Crustamine as the most delicate and agreeable; next to that, the Falernian pear was esteemed, and so called from the abundance of juice it produced," &c.

As soon as the Romans had made themselves masters of Britain, they began to clear forests and encourage agriculture. And we cannot doubt that they pursued this practice wherever they extended themselves, in Spain, Gaul, and Germany, as well as in Britain, and thus spread the favourite fruits of Italy to their conquered provinces. When the barbarous ages came on, gardening retired to the monasteries, and the art of grafting was continued, and the old fruits, we may suppose, were handed down to us by this means. It is thus rendered probable that the Crustamine and Falernian pears, so delicious to the old Romans, were preserved by the Monks, and handed down to us, in company with Virgil's Georgics, as the best practical commentary upon that beautiful poem. Among the varieties of our pears, there is one eminently excellent, and with a name, which shows that it was held in the highest repute. It was even thought worthy to be named after one of the greatest saints in the calendar. We mean the St Michael's pear. It is certain that Quintenon describes a pear which answers perfectly well to the description of this delicious variety of fruit. We know that the modern scientific inquirers into the history of the fruits of Europe, have not been able to trace the origin of the varieties now in existence, beyond the period of two hundred years. But when we recollect that horticulture, as a science, is quite of modern date, and that the old gardeners were content with eating their fruit, and cared nothing about describing it, it is not to be wondered at that we cannot trace any identical fruit further back than about two hundred years. It by no means follows from this default of knowledge, that our present varieties are not much older, and it is no extravagant conjecture, that the St Michael pear is one of the varieties which was known to the old Romans. It might have been, for all we know, the Crustamine, or the Falernian pear, and the actual variety which Virgil received from Cato.

But it is time to leave the region of conjecture, and to return to Mr Knight. The advocates of his theory have a most convenient method of evading the force of facts which controvert their theory. Thus, if we bring forward examples of vigorous grafted trees, the grafts of which were taken from an apple tree one hundred and ninety nine years of age, they reply wait one year longer, and then the two hundred years, which is the lease of the life of the parent stock, will be completed, and then you will see the theory verified. And if such a tree should not decay at the end of two centuries, they have only to go back a hundred years more, and say, that the tree will not decay till that period is accomplished. If we refer to pear trees, they have a still greater range of time to play upon, and thus they may go on, evading the force of facts, till the tree is as old as Methuselah, nine hundred and sixty nine years, and then it died, and all its progeny died also.

As strange as this may appear, this is precisely the mode in which we are dealt with. The example we brought of the old Endicott tree,

has been answered by the writer in the Farmer, precisely in this way. We can bring forward another fact, known to ourselves, but it will be equally unavailing to those whose prejudices in favour of Mr Knight's theory are so strong as to overcome the most incontrovertible facts, which we shall, by and by, bring forward. We shall beg leave to say, however, that there is a tree growing in a garden in Salem, whose history goes back as far as one hundred and ninety years. This tree, a Bergamot, is in the last stage of decay. There is all the appearance of that *debility of vegetation* which Mr Thacher requires, and yet, grafts taken from that tree are in a most flourishing state, and promise to live two hundred years longer. One of these grafts is in a most productive and thriving condition, and the other is yet young, but has not the least appearance of the decay of the original or parent stock. All this, however, goes for nothing, with the advocates of Mr Knight's theory. We must wait till the lease of the life of the old tree is run out, and then the grafts will die, according to the theory.

Mr Knight's advocates have another ingenious mode of escaping from the force of facts.— When we take one of the varieties which is said to be "in the last stage of decay," and plant it in a rich and favourable soil, and give it the shelter of a wall, the diseased state soon disappears, and the variety flourishes as well as ever. But this could never be the case, if the graft depended for its existence upon the diseased and decaying parent stock. Now see how such a fact is disposed of. "All of the same stem or family, [says Bucknal] will lose their existence in vegetation; yet, after the debility of age has actually taken possession of the variety, and the vital principle is nearly exhausted, a superior care and warmth will keep the variety in existence *some time longer*." [Mr Knight resorts to the same salvo.] "This, he observes, (says Thacher,) is an abstruse subject, very little understood, and requiring at first *some degree of faith*." We confess that this is too great a demand upon our credulity. The truth is, this is only a prop to the falling system. A theory must be consistent—and it must explain all the phenomena. We must not have cycles and epicycles ad libitum, here a little and there a little. If Knight was to bring forward his whole "thousand instances," two or three of which, however, he has only brought forward, and if we on the other side, can only show that one of his instances fails to conform to the requisites of the theory, the whole of the remaining nine hundred and ninety-nine of his instances must go for nothing. There must be no anomaly, or the theory cannot be true. A man who adopts a false theory, is very much like the man who should use a pair of spectacles, with prisms, instead of lenses, to look through; every thing is seen distorted and coloured.

We shall now introduce the testimony of Mr Henry Phillips, F. H. S. "For some years past it has been stated by several ingenious writers, that many of our best varieties of apples could no longer be cultivated with success; that by length of time they have become degenerated and worn out. Mr Knight, the President of the Horticultural Society, seems to have been the first who gave birth to this idea." It has been seen by the quotations we made from Knight's

writings, that he mentions among other decaying varieties, the golden pippin and stire apple trees; but, from his note in the introductory remarks on the objects of the horticultural society, he relies principally upon the golden pippin as proof of his theory. Phillips says, "Having observed among the apples in Covent Garden Market, in 1819, a great quantity of the real golden pippin in a perfect state, the author was induced to make particular inquiries respecting this fruit, and has received satisfactory accounts from all quarters that these trees are fast recovering from a disease, or *canker*, which appears to have been brought on by a succession of unpropitious seasons; but that the summer of 1818, and the following year, have greatly improved them."

"When the author had decided to publish this history, he waited on some gentlemen who are well known in all parts of the world for their practical knowledge in the cultivation of apples. Mr Hugh Ronalds, jun. of Brentford, informed him that he had lately seen a tree of the golden pippin kind, which had been planted against a wall in a south aspect, which was in a thriving condition, and the fruit in a perfect state

"Mr Lee, of Hammersmith, who showed me five hundred various kinds of apples, was decidedly of opinion that the apparent decay of some trees was owing to the unfavourable springs we have had for several years.

"Mr Knight of the King's road, Chelsea, has also favoured us with his opinion, which perfectly agrees with that of Mr Ronalds and Mr Lee.

"We are informed by Thomas Harrison, Esq. who resided several years in Madeira, that there are at this time a considerable number of the true golden pippin trees growing on the mountains of Madeira, about fourteen miles from the capital of that island, which regularly produce abundance of fruit. Grafts which were sent to this country [England] about three years ago, produced fruit at Cheshunt, in Hertfordshire, the second year, and proved to be the original golden pippin. These trees are also in a thriving state in several parts of America, as has been shown by the excellent quality of the fruit lately sent to this country. We observed them also in several parts of England during the summer of 1821, in as healthy a state as most other apple trees, particularly in the gardens of Mr Kirk, of Old Brompton, and Messrs Humphreys, at Chichester, where the fruit was of a size and perfection which has been rarely surpassed."

We shall now adduce the testimony of our countryman, William Coxe, Esq. of Burlington, N. J. In his work on the cultivation of fruit trees, printed in 1817, he remarks, "Writers of the highest reputation concur in the opinion, that the existence of every variety is limited to a certain period; no kind of apple now cultivated is supposed to be more than two hundred years old. The stire apple of Hereford in England, is supposed to have long passed the zenith of its perfection, and to be rapidly declining there; yet in the growth and vigor of at least one hundred trees planted in my orchard, 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 the beauty of their growth." Mr Coxe says "there appears to be no deficiency." "What signifies

talking of scums, when we are here on the spot." It is passing strange when men will not believe the testimony of the *real presence* of their own senses!

Mr George Bliss, in his late work entitled the Grower's Instructor, says "having had tens of thousands continually under my care, it has given me an opportunity of becoming thoroughly acquainted with the constitution of the apple tree; and I am confident that it is nothing but bad management and ill treatment which is the cause of the general decay of our apple trees, and principally from want of proper attention to the canker. This is quite evident, from all our *new sorts* becoming affected by it as well as the golden pippin."

In another part of his work, he remarks on the golden pippin, that "I cannot pass over this fruit, without making a few observations, knowing an impression is made on some gentlemen that the golden pippin is entirely wearing out. In this I must beg leave to differ. The cause of its early decay is entirely owing to the canker. The golden pippin is one of its (the aphid's) greatest favourites; therefore, by keeping the body of the tree sound, you may depend on your golden pippins flourishing as well as ever."

It is useless to go on multiplying instances of the facts which controvert Mr Knight. If what we have adduced are not sufficient to shake one's faith in the theory, it must be, we think, from an inveterate prejudice. The prismatic spectacles of an hypothesis are on the mind's eye, and until they are taken off, nothing can be seen truly or clearly. We think Mr Knight's notion is a dangerous one to propagate, because it teaches us to look for the cause of decayed orchards, not in bad pruning, not in suffering grass to grow about them, not in an exhausted soil, not in overbearing, not in the disease of the canker, not in a series of cold and unfavourable seasons, not in carelessness and want of culture—but, in an undefined something, a hypothesis not founded in facts; contrary to the history of trees, contrary to the observations of the most experienced gardeners, absurd in itself, and ridiculous in its appearance.

PEACH TREES.

It is not generally known, we believe, that lamp oil, or fish oil of any kind (that which is inferior is equally as good for this purpose as that of a better quality) poured at the root of the peach tree will effectually prevent the ravages of the worm that has heretofore proved so destructive to that valuable fruit tree. It should be observed, however that the oil will not compel the worm to quit the body of the tree, if there when it is applied, but will prevent its getting into it after the application. We are assured that the same process is in use on Long Island, and is found to be the only means which will secure the preservation of the tree.

Columbian Repub.

To Wash Woollen Goods.—This art of washing woollen things so as to prevent them from shrinking is one of the many desiderata in domestic economy worthy of being recorded, and it is therefore with satisfaction we now explain this simple process to our readers. All descriptions of woollen goods should be well washed with soap in very hot water, and as soon as the

article has been cleansed, instantly immerse it in cold water; let it then be wrung, and hung up to dry.—*Farmer's Journal.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1826.

POTATOE.

Judge Burr, of Albany, one of the most scientific, practical Agriculturists in the United States, has published the following remarks on the culture of potatoes.

"A practice has been recommended to me to prevent the deterioration of this crop, a misfortune which seems to follow planting, successively, seed raised on the same farm. Two years' experience has tended to satisfy me of its utility. The recommendation is, to select seed of good size, to cut off and throw away a slice from the seed end, and to cut the residue into two, three or four pieces, according to the remaining number of eyes. Its utility is based upon the supposition, and I may say the fact, that where the several stocks grow close together, the vegetable will be of a diminutive size; and that the discarded slice which has from three to six eyes, may be correctly compared to the tips and butts of the ear of seed corn, which are rejected as useless because they produce invariably sickly plants. The best potatoe soil is one which is cool, moist, and light, such as is afforded by swamps abounding in vegetable alluvion, and well drained. The seed should not be planted so deep, nor the plants earthed so high, as to exclude the influence of air and light; but frequent stirrings of the ground, with the plough or cultivator are highly material."

This statement of Judge Burr is corroborated by a communication, which we published in the *New England Farmer*, vol. i. p. 53, with the signature "J. W. Ryegate, Vermont." This gentleman observed that he "took a quantity of middling large potatoes, and cut off the butt and top ends from each, and cut the middle pieces into quarters, and planted a row with butts, another row with tops, and the third with middles, and placed five pieces in each hill throughout the whole. I did not weigh nor measure the produce but found that the middle pieces produced much the largest crop. The produce of the other two rows were about equal; by which it appears that to reject both ends and plant the middles only, will produce much the best crop."

Mr Loudon says, "Knight has found that for a late crop small sets may be used, because the plants of late varieties always acquire a considerable age before they begin to generate tubers, [roots] but for an early crop he recommends the largest tubers, and he has found that these not only uniformly afford very strong plants, but also such as readily recover when injured by frost; for being fed by a copious reservoir beneath the soil, a reproduction of vigorous stems and foliage soon takes place, when the first produced are destroyed by frost, or other cause.—He adds, "when the planter is anxious to obtain a crop within the least possible time, he will find the position in which the tubers are placed to vegetate by no means a point of indifference; for these being shoots or branches, which have grown thick instead of elongating, retain the disposition of branches to propel their sap to their leading buds, or points most distant

from the stems of the plants, of which they once formed parts. If the roots be placed with their leading buds upwards, a few very strong and very early shoots will spring from them; but if their position be reversed, many weaker and later shoots will be produced, and not only the earliness, but the quality of the produce in size will be much affected. (*Hort. Trans.* iv. 43.) In other words, it is best in planting potatoes to plant the middle parts only, cut into quarters and place them in the ground in such a manner that the shoots (or eyes as they are called) will point upwards.

There is an objection against cutting potatoes when planted. It is said that a part of the juice of the root will exude or issue from the wound. But this may be avoided, and the growth of the plant hastened by rolling the slips or roots in pulverised plaster of Paris. Some of the plaster will adhere to the parts of the roots which have been cut, and thus prevent the loss of the juice of the potatoe, which nature intended for the nourishment of the young plant. The "Farmer's Assistant" says "it has been found that wetting potatoes, and then rolling them in gypsum, immediately before planting, greatly assists the growth of the crop." Mr London says "the time for cutting the sets should always be some ten days before planting, that the wounds may dry up; but no harm will result from performing this operation several weeks or months before hand, provided the sets are not exposed too much to the drouth so as to deprive them of their natural moisture."

Dr Deane observed that if dung be used, it may be spread before the second ploughing, or else laid under the sets. The latter method will give a larger crop. Dung laid under the sets will produce more than if laid above them, as Mr Wynn Baker proved by accurate experiments. The feeding roots should go into the dung, not directly into the hungry earth below; and therefore need some loose earth under the dung to extend themselves into. There is danger in using dung in the hill both for Indian corn and potatoe if the soil or season should be dry. The most safe and economical method to use dung in these, and all other cases, is to make it into compost. Coarse manure, however, answers very well for potatoes provided it be so placed that the roots of the plants can easily penetrate into good earth beneath the manure. Sea weed is recommended as a valuable manure for potatoes.

Mr London observes "the best manure for the potatoe appears to be littery farm yard dung; and the best mode of applying it immediately under the potatoe sets. Any manure, however, may be applied, and no plant will bear a larger dose of it, or thrive in coarser or less prepared manure; even dry straw, rushes, or spray, [decayed leaves] of trees, may be made use of with success. It is alleged, however, that recent horse manure, salt, and soapers' ashes, have a tendency to give potatoes a rank taste, and to render them scabby."

"The best climate for potatoes is one rather moist than dry, and temperate or cool rather than hot. Hence the excellence of the Irish potatoes, which grow in a dry loamy calcareous soil and moist and temperate climate; and hence, also, the inferiority of the potatoes of France, Spain, and Italy, and even Germany. In short, the potatoe is grown no where in the world to

the same degree of perfection as in Ireland and Lancashire, and not even in the south of England so well as in Scotland and the north and western counties; all which is, in our opinion, clearly attributable to the climate."

The worm and grub attack potatoes. London says the only remedies against those destroyers are change of seed and soil. It has been said that sifting quicklime or ashes over the hills soon after planting will preserve against these insects. Care must, however, be taken not to apply either of these substances to the sets, or roots when planted, as they corrode them. It is recommended to scatter a handful of plaster of Paris over each hill immediately after the first and second hoeing.

London says "The after culture of potatoes consists in harrowing, hoeing, weeding and earthing up. All potatoes require to be earthed up, that is to have at least one inch in depth of earth heaped on their roots, and extending six or eight inches round their stem. The reason of this is, that the tubers do not, properly speaking, grow under the soil, but rather on or just partially bedded in its surface. A coating of earth, therefore, is found, by preserving a congenial moisture, greatly to promote their growth and magnitude, as well as to improve their quality, by preventing the potatoes from becoming green on the side next the light."

If you have plenty of manure, it is best with potatoes, as well as with all other crops, to spread it over the whole surface of the ground; but if there is a deficiency of manure it may be deposited in the hills or drills, observing the precautions before mentioned. Decayed and rotten leaves are useful as a manure for potatoes, and in the neighborhood of woodlands may be procured by many farmers, with very little trouble or expense. The mould or soil produced by the decay of leaves, would, however, furnish a more solid sustenance for the plants, and expose them less to the drought.

Dr Deane observed that "The fashionable way of planting potatoes in hills may be as good as any in rough grounds, or that which is not well subdued. But in a rich, mellow soil, well pulverised, the drill method is to be preferred. For the drill method the ground may be furrowed about three and an half feet apart, and after the manure is placed, the potatoes may be planted about 8 inches apart in the rows."

Silk Worms.—The City Council of Savannah, on the memorial of the ladies of that city, in relation to the cultivation of the Mulberry tree, for the purpose of introducing the Silk Worm, have reported in favour of granting four lots for the purpose, to be considered the property of the city.

A company is commencing the cultivation of Silk in Ireland on a large scale. Mulberry trees to the amount of \$50,000, have just been imported from the South of France, and 200 men are employed in planting them.

The manufacture of Silk is becoming of great importance in Great Britain. It appears by an article in the last Edinburgh Review, that 40,000 persons are employed in throwing silk for the weaver, whose wages amount to \$1,500,000 annually. It is estimated that half a million pounds of soap, and a large proportion of the most costly dye-stuffs, are consumed at a further expense of \$1,300,000; and that \$1,100,000 more are paid to 15,500 winders, to prepare it. The number of looms may be taken at 10,000; and including weavers,

warpers, mechanics, harness-makers, enterers, twistors, cane-spreaders, quill winders, and draw boys, at two hands at a loom, will employ 50,000 more persons, whose wages amount to \$13,500,000. If infants and dependents are included, it will be seen that about 500,000 mouths are fed by the silk manufacture, the value of which is estimated at \$45,000,000!

The silk manufacture was introduced into England in the fifteenth century; the silk throwsters in London were incorporated into a company in 1639; and so prosperous and flourishing had their business become, that it appears by the preamble to a statute passed in 1656, that they had at that time no fewer than 40,000 individuals in their employment. A great impulse was given to it in 1635 by the revocation of the edict of Nantz. One hundred thousand of the most industrious citizens of France were obliged by that measure to seek an asylum in foreign countries; about 50,000 went to England. Several branches of the silk manufacture were then in an advanced state in France. Such of the French emigrants as were acquainted with it, established themselves at Spitalfields, which has ever since been the principal seat of the British silk manufacture.

A bill is before the British Parliament for a Rail Road between Liverpool and Manchester, which is expected to cost \$2,240,000, or about \$75,000 per mile; also a bill for a Railway and a Canal from Liverpool to Birmingham.

Cider is now selling at New York at from \$1.75 to \$10.00 per barrel. There is nearly as much diversity in the price of this article in our market. A gentleman of Boxford informs us that he lately sold two barrels at \$19.00 per barrel, to a gentleman of this city.

Errata.—In the article in our last paper, on the Barber, an important error occurs; the word *lar* is several times printed for *lan*.

For Sale, if applied for within a week.

AN excellent new milch cow of the Bakewell breed, 6 years old this spring. She has made 103 lbs of butter in a week, and given 22 quarts of milk per day at grass feed. Also a heifer 3 years old from the above cow and a half blood of Coelets—a very beautiful animal and of great promise as a milker.—Apply at this office. April 14.

Green House Plants, Shrubs, and Fruit Trees.

A considerable variety of valuable PLANTS, and in high order, are for sale at the Green-house of the subscriber, on Jamaica Plains, in Roxbury, by applying to the Gardener. Also, Roots and Flowering SHRUBS and TREES, and a few thousand of the Newcastle Cockspar Thoin, which are the only sort with me, that have not as yet been attacked by the borer, and are three years old. The proprietor is also bringing forward a Nursery of Fruit Trees, every Tree of which is from seed and not suckers, and will be so warranted; some hundreds, of superior sorts of Apple Trees, are now large enough for removal, other sorts will not be fit for a year or two. A few large white Dutch Currants, and English Gooseberries.

Roxbury, April 14, 1826. JOHN PRINCE.

Imported Horse Columbus.

COLUMBUS was imported from England and presented to the Massachusetts Society for promoting Agriculture, by General JOHN COLTON, (brother of Sir ISAAC COLTON) that his native State might possess that breed of Horses so much valued in England as Pray Horses, called the Suffolk Cart Horse. The first season after the arrival of Columbus, he stood for short periods in the counties of Essex, Middlesex, and Norfolk, and since in the county of Worcester. His Colts are in great repute, at two years old they have been sold for two hundred dollars—a very handsome pair of them were shown at the Cattle Show, at Brighton, in 1824—they are very powerful, docile, great walkers,

and capable of great labor. The Trustees desirous that other parts of the Commonwealth should have the benefit of this breed, will put him out on the first day of May next, (or sooner if required) to any person who will give evidence that good care will be taken of him, and a moderate and fair portion of his earnings only will be required. Application may be made to GORHAM PARSONS, Esq. Brighton, or FENJ. GUILD, State-street, Boston, Committee of the Trustees.

The following extract of a letter from Mr Stedman, of Cambridge, will show the value of the breed in the opinion of a very intelligent and experienced judge of horses.

Dear Sir,—The Colt I own, sired by Columbus, is yet less than four years old, and of course has by no means arrived to his full strength. He had not till he came into my possession, been broken to the harness.—He is very docile and kind, and decidedly the most powerful horse of his age with which I have been acquainted. We have never fully tested his strength, but when he has been harnessed in the lead, with a three horse load of ice, weighing 55 to 60 hundred besides the wagon, it has been frequently observed that he was capable of taking the whole load at any place between Fresh Pond and Charlestown. We have frequently brought 30 hundred Lehigh Coal from Boston, with him alone, on a wagon weighing about 300, with the boy upon the load. This he manages with perfect ease, and will even trot with it when not reined in.—He is very quick in the walk, and is every way active.”

April 14, 1826.

Garden and Field Seeds, Shrubs, &c.

JOSEPH BRIDGE, No. 25 Court street, has for sale just received per London Packet, a great variety of Garden and Field seeds, which added to his former assortment, comprises the most extensive collection in New England, consisting in part of

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|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 50 Bushels Early and late Peas. | Salsafie or Vegetable Oysters |
| Early and late Beans | Scorzenera |
| 100 lbs Ruta Baga | Summer and Winter Savory |
| 100 lbs Mangel Wurtzel | 10 lbs Sweet Marjoram |
| Blood and Orange Beet | Thyme |
| 200 lbs Carrot of various kinds | Grass Seeds, viz. |
| 50 lbs Radish do | Foul Meadow |
| 40 lbs Lettuce do | Red Top |
| 50 Cabbage do | Orchard Grass |
| Cucumber do | Lucerne |
| Melons do | Red and White Clover |
| Onion do | Herds Grass and Millet |
| Leek do | Bird Seeds viz. |
| Celery do | Canary |
| Endive do | Hemp |
| Early and late Cauliflower | Rape and Maw |
| Purple and Cape Brocoli | Garden Tools |
| Summer and Winter Spinage | |
| 1400 Flower Pots. | |

With about 200 varieties of Ornamental Seeds, Green House plants, Dahlia roots and Shrubs, viz. Gooseberry and Currant Buses, Grape Vines, Honeyuckles, Quicks or Thorns for live fences, and a few superior standard pear trees.

Also, Wood or pastel seed, recommended to Dyers, Manufacturers, and Agriculturists. Price \$1. per bushel. April 12.

NEW GARDEN SEEDS.—Just opening, and for sale by GEORGE MURDOCK, No. 14 Market square, a complete assortment of imported and AMERICAN GARDEN SEEDS

of the last year's growth; consisting of all kinds of early Peas and Beans; Early and Late Cauliflower; Early Dutch, York and Battersea Cabbage; large winter and green Savoy do; Early Cabbage Lettuce; green curled do; large Cape do; Sweet Marjoram; Thyme; Summer Savory and Sage; a variety of melons; Early Salmon and Turnip Radish; red, white and silver skin Onion; Beet; Carrot; Parsley; green curled Endive, &c with every other SEEDS, suitable for a kitchen garden.

Likewise, 10 bushels of the celebrated 40 day Peas; 0 do superior Dwarf Marrowfat Peas; 50 lbs. Sugar beet; 100 lbs Mangelwurtzel, English and American; Rutabaga and White Clover; GROCERIES as usual.

SALE OF SAXONY SHEEP.

Imported by George & Thomas Scarle. On Thursday, 14th May next, at Brighton, near Boston, Will be sold at Public Auction.

The entire Flock of SAXONY SHEEP, imported in the ship Marcus, and expected per ship America, from Bremen.

These sheep were selected by the same Agents who purchased the flock sold at Brighton last year, which have given so general satisfaction to purchasers.

They have been selected after a thorough examination of every fine flock in Saxony, without regard to expense; and gentlemen interested in the growth of fine wool in this country, may be assured that the present flock consists entirely of sheep equal to the best of any previous importations.

The whole number shipped in Bremen was 202 Bucks and 123 EWES, of which about one half have arrived.—A distant day is fixed for the sale to allow time for the arrival of the residue, in order that purchasers from all parts of the country may be assured that a sufficient quantity will be offered to supply their wants.

Samples of the wool from each sheep will be lodged with Messrs Peter Remsen & Co. Hanover square, New York—Benja. Knowes Esq. Albany—Messrs Woodbridge & Washburn, Hartford—and with the Auctioneers, No. 69, Killy st. Boston.

The sheep may be examined at Brighton at any time before the sale—which will take place as advertised, at 9 o'clock A. M. The importers pledge themselves that every sheep shall be sold without any reservation, at public sale, and that none will be sold at private sale, previously, on any terms.

COOLIDGE, POOR & HEAD, Auctioneers

BELLFOUNDER,

The Norfolk trotter, imported July 1522 from England, to stand this season, 1826, at twenty dollars, and one dollar the groom—the money to be paid to the groom.

THIS celebrated horse is a bright Bay, with black legs, standing 15 hands high; his superior blood, symmetry, and action excel every other trotting Stallion. He is allowed by the best Judges in Norfolk to be the fastest and best bred Horse ever sent out of that County. He has proved himself a sure foal getter, and his Stock for size and substance are not to be surpassed; they are selling at the highest prices of any Horses in Norfolk.

Bellfounder was got by that well known fast and high formed Trotter, Old Bellfounder, out of Velocity, which trotted on the Norwich road in 1806 *Seventeen* miles in one hour, and tho' she broke 15 times into a gallop, and as often turned round, won her match. In 1808 she trotted *twenty-eight* miles in one hour and 47 minutes, and has also done many other great performances against time.

Bellfounder at five years old trotted *Two miles in Six minutes* and in the following year was matched for 200 guineas to trot *Nine miles in Thirty minutes*, which he won *easily* by *Twenty-two seconds*. His Owner shortly after challenged to perform with him *Seventeen miles and a half in one hour, but it was not accepted*. He has since never been saddled or matched.

Old Bellfounder was a true descendant from the original blood of the *Fireaways*, which breed of Horses stands unrivalled, either in this or any other Nation. Bellfounder is strongly recommended to the public, by the subscriber as combining more useful properties than any other Horse in America; and will stand during the season, at his stable in Charlestown, where all inquiries, post paid, will be attended to.

SAMUEL JAKUES jr.

N. B. His stock in the neighbourhood are of great promise showing excellent action.

Charlestown, March 1826.

WANTED in a Mechanical business near this city, a healthy capable boy; from 14 to 16 years of age—of a mild disposition and good habits—one from the country would be preferred, to whom good encouragement will be given. Enquire of NATH. DEARBORN, engraver, No. 20 Market St.

ROMAN,

A very elegant, full blooded horse, imported with a hope of improving the breed, will stand this season at the farm of Mr Stephen Williams in Northborough, County of Worcester.

ROMAN was purchased in England of the Earl of Warwick and his pedigree has been traced in the New Market Studbook from Childers, the swiftest horse that ever run over New Market course, through eight generations of the highest bred horses and mares in England without a single cross of inferior blood. At 4 years old he won 5, and at 5 years old he won 4 prizes, and has since beat some of the fleetest horses in England over the most celebrated courses.

His colour is a very bright bay—black legs, mane and tail—walks and trots well—is very good tempered—high spirited—active—full of hands high and is considered by judges as handsome and well formed a horse as can be found in the country.

Mares have been sent to him from Maine, R. Island and Connecticut as well as from the remote counties in this State and the neighbouring towns, and his colts are handsome and command high prices.

Terms—\$20 the season, to be paid before the mares are taken away. Northborough April 3, 1826.

SEALED.

THE fine young Stud Horse, of the Cleveland Bay Breed, which was last year sent as a present, by Sir ISAAC CORFAN, from England, to the Massachusetts Society for promoting Agriculture, for the benefit of his native state, was selected under his orders, as superior of his breed. He is three years old this spring, a beautiful dark bay, with black mane, tail, and legs, is 15 hands high, and powerfully built. They are highly esteemed for Gentleman's carriages, and all draught and farming purposes. Was sired by the noted Horse Molinieux.

He is placed by the Society, under the care of Mr. Thomas Harrison, the groom who came with the Horse from England, and will stand for the season, at his stable, opposite and formerly belonging to the Bull's Head Tavern, Brighton. The charge for each mare will be TEN DOLLARS, the season, to be paid in advance, and one dollar to the Groom. The money to be returned, if the mare should not prove with load. The price is fixed thus low, as it is wished that the breed may be much extended, and the object of the Society is not to make a profit of it. March 31.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, &c.



FOR SALE, at the Fruit Place, near the Brighton Post Office. The Nurseries have been much extended, & besides a variety of English Cherries, Peaches, Appricots, &c. contain many thousands of grafted Apple trees of superior kinds, thrifty, handsome and of good size. Also, some thousands of budded Peach Trees, remarkably thrifty, and comprising a choice collection of about 40 of the most approved sorts discovered in our best gardens, or brought to the markets; the Peach trees are from 5 to 8 feet high and sold at the moderate price of 30 cents each. Of good sized ornamental trees, the flowering Horse Chestnut; flowering Catalpas; European Mountain Ash; Weeping Willow; Evergreen Silver Fir; and the Larch; Butternuts, and English Walnuts. Currant bushes of the prolific red kind, of all sizes, by the dozen, hundred, or thousand, on moderate terms. Also, the black, white, and Champagne do.; red, and white Roses; Lilacs, Senna, Gum Acacia, English Grapes, &c.

Orders addressed to JOHN or WM KENRICK, and sent to the Brighton Post Office, or to the office of DANA & FENNO, Brokers, in State-street, will be duly attended to.

N. B. Trees will be packed in clay and mats for shipping, and conveyed to Boston, when ordered; and on Saturdays without charge for conveyance; but Gentlemen remote should employ some person to receive, and pay for them.

In removing trees, one year's growth is frequently lost, if the trees happen to survive, by unreasonably diminishing their roots; therefore special care will be taken for their preservation. March 31.

MISCELLANIES.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

THE EVENING STAR.

How brightly shines the evening star,
With its mellow and radiant eye,
As it mounts aloft in its silver car,
Through the liquid blue arch of the sky.

When the sun has departed and sunk in the west,
With his bright and majestic glow—
When the world's busy tumults and toils are at rest,
And night's shadows are blending below—

How softly she shines on the regions beneath,
And scatters her pensive ray;
And a quiet as calm as the stillness of death
Succeeds to the bustle of day.

'Tis then that the wanderer on life's dreary waste,
The victim of sorrow and care,
Finds his spirit released from the grief which oppress'd,
And a holy light centering there.

The quiet of nature descends on his soul,
And to him the Heav'n's promise is given,
That on anguish'd from sorrow and grief's dark control,
He shall rest, like that bright star, in heaven.
Norristown. (Pa.) April 13/26.

[SELECTED FOR THE N. E. FARMER.]

Tax on Milestones.—Some mention having been made in the presence of Sheridan of a tax upon milestones, he said: "such a tax would be unconstitutional—as they were a race that could not meet to remonstrate."

Genius not incompatible with correct habits.—Many men excuse themselves and are excused by others, for deviations from the path of rectitude and prudence, by pleading genius as an apology for eccentricity. But it is finely remarked by Moore, in his *Life of Sheridan*, that "To claim exemption for frailties and irregularities on the score of genius, while such names as Milton and Newton are on record, were to be blind to the example which these and other great men have left of the grandest intellectual powers combined with the most virtuous lives."

Labour necessary to excellence.—Nothing great and durable has ever been produced with ease; labour is the parent of all the lasting wonders of this world, whether in verse or stone, whether poetry or pyramids. No man, however gifted by nature, can rationally expect to excel either in art or in science without judicious and persevering industry.

Indolence a Crime.—Many lazy people attempt to quiet their consciences by the supposition that they are not bad members of society—though they cannot claim the rewards of virtue, they are exempt from the disgrace and punishment due to vice. But omitting to do what we ought to do is often as criminal as doing what we ought not to do. The sentinel who sleeps on his post is little better than he who deserts to the enemy. Besides there is something in the old saying "When the devil catches a man idle he always sets him to work."

The Votary of Pleasure.—Is the devil's hired man and receives death for his wages.

How to make a Doctor.—At Edinburgh we have now no fewer than nine Medical Professors. To finish a Doctor, in short, in our improved academical manufactory, he must pass through as many hands as a pin. He is first drawn out and cut over by the Professor of Anatomy—the head is then made by the Professor of the Theory of Medicine, and put on by the Professor of the Practice—he is next silvered over by the Professors of Botany and Chemistry—painted by the Professors of Surgery—burnished up by the Professors of the Art Obstetrical—and finally prepared and labeled by the Professor of *Materia Medica.*—*Edinburgh Review.*

Man cannot be idle and enjoy life; and though he may sometimes complain of the bitterness of the bread which he eats with the sweat of his brow, he would unquestionably find it ten times more bitter, if it could be eaten in absolute idleness, and without any considerable exertion either of the body or mind.—*Ibid.*

Industry.—Man must have occupation or be miserable. Toil is the price of sleep and appetite, of health and enjoyment. The very necessity which overcomes our natural sloth is a blessing. The world does not contain a briar or a thorn that divine mercy could have spread. We are happier with the sterility which we can overcome by industry, than we could have been with spontaneous plenty and unbounded profusion.

The body and the mind are improved by the toil that fatigues them; that toil is a thousand times rewarded by the pleasure which it bestows. Its enjoyments are peculiar; no wealth can purchase them, no indolence can taste them. They flow only from the exertions which they repay.

Gold Coin.—The late anxiety for obtaining gold would appear strange to some of our remote ancestors; for when Henry III. first issued gold coins the people refused to give them currency. A precept was therefore directed to the Mayor and Sheriff to enforce their circulation; but the citizens making a representation against this kind of money, a proclamation was published by the King, declaring that they were only to be taken at the option of the receiver, and that holders of them should receive the full value from the Treasury, deducting the charges of coinage.

Real Affection.—A hackney-coachman at the West end of the town having died, a subscription was set on foot to bury him, and afford the desolate widow immediate relief—he received the collection, and when asked to show the body, said she had turned it to a better account, than wasting good money on so lost a subject—she had no room to keep the body, and it had therefore, been sent to an anatomist for four guineas.

The left Stocking.—It is asserted that "Ladies always pull off the left stocking last." This is corroborated from observation; but what renders it more astonishing is, that the fact equally applies to gentlemen; for, should either lady or gentleman perchance pull the stocking off the left leg first, that upon the right leg becomes the left stocking.—*National Intelligencer.*

JUST published by Wells and Lilly, the EDINBURGH REVIEW, for November 1825.

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1. A Discourse on the Rise, Progress, Peculiar Objects and Importance of Political Economy; containing an Outline of a Course of Lectures on the Principles and Doctrines of that science. By J. R. McCulloch, Esq.
2. Memoirs of Samuel Pepys, F. R. S. Secretary to the Admiralty in the reigns of Charles II. and James II. Comprising his diary from 1659 to 1669, deciphered by the Rev. John Smith of St John's College, Cambridge, from the original short hand MS. in the Pepysian Library, and a selection of his Private Correspondence.
3. Absenteeism. By Lady Morgan.
4. Observations on the Silk Trade.
5. Narrative of a Journey into Khorasan, in 1821 and 1822, including some account of the Countries to the Northeast of Persia; with Remarks upon the National Character, Government, and Resources of that Kingdom. By James B. Fraser, author of 'A Tour in the Himala Mountains.'
6. Lays of the Minnesingers, or German Troubadours of the 12th and 13th centuries; illustrated by specimens of the cotemporary Lyric Poetry of Provence and other parts of Europe; with historical and critical notices, and engravings from the MS. of the Minnesinger in the King's Library at Paris, and from other sources.
7. Reports and Evidence upon the state of Ireland.—Ordered to be printed by the House of Lords and Commons, Sessions 1824-1825.—The Book of the Roman Catholic Church. By Charles Butler, Esq.
8. Histoire du Passage des Alpes par Hannibal.—A Dissertation on the Passage of Hannibal over the Alps. By a Member of the University of Oxford.—A Critical Examination of Mr Whitaker's Course of Hannibal over the Alps ascertained.
9. Proposal for the Advancement of Religious Knowledge, and the Reformation of Morals. Addressed to the Roman Catholic Prelates of Ireland. By a Roman Catholic Clergyman.—Thoughts on the Education of the Irish Poor. By J. O'Driscoll.—Letter to the Right Honourable C. Grant, on the late Charge of the Right Reverend the Bishop of Kilaloe. By Athanasius.—The Fourteenth Report of Commissioners of Education.
10. Lettres sur L'Angleterre. Par A. de Staël-Holstein.
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12. Considerations on the Game Laws. By Edward Lord St. John.



JAMES BLOODGOOD & CO. have for sale at their nursery, at Bushing, on Long Island, near New York,

FRUIT and FOREST TREES,
FLOWERING SHRUBS and PLANTS,
of the most approved sorts.

The proprietors of this Nursery attend personally to the inoculation and engrafting of all their Fruit Trees, and purchasers may rely with confidence, that their Trees either will prove genuine.

The subscriber, agent of the above nursery, will receive orders for any quantity of trees, plants and shrub and transmit the same, and the bills may be paid to him on the delivery of the trees in this city, the freight &c. to be paid by the purchaser.

Catalogues will be delivered gratis, and any information respecting the condition of the trees, &c. imparted on application to him. Z. COOK, jr.
Boston, Feb. 10, 1826. ep10t 44 State-street

GRIND ROCK SALT.—The subscriber has for sale at No. 69 Broad Street,
50 Tons Crude Rock Salt,—in large lumps for cattle, or for sheep.

This article deserves the attention of Farmers, both for its economy and utility; being less than half the expense of the common salt, and less liable to waste.
Feb. 24. 3m. F. WILBY.

The subscriber has for sale at his nursery in Salem—the English Mountain Ash and the Common Ash both of them of good size and very fine trees—also great many seedling English Oaks.
Salem, April 7. E. HERSY DERBY.

The FARMER is published every Friday, by JOHN RUSSELL, at \$2.50 per annum, in advance

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at the corner of Congress and Lindall Streets, Boston.—THOMAS G. WELCH, Editor.

VOL. IV.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1826.

No. 39.

From the Mass. Agric. Repos. vol. vii. page 175.

MANGEL WURTZEL.

It is well known to all of us, that the root of scarcity, as it has been often called, has, in most countries of Europe, been very celebrated for its great products, and its valuable properties as food, both for men and domestic animals.— Its cultivation, however, especially in this country, has been in no degree proportionate to the favourable accounts which have been given of it. I have thought that, at a time [1814] when the extended propagation of sheep appears to threaten the diminution of the number of other valuable domestic animals in consequence of the scarcity of food, it would be useful to turn our attention to such plants as may have a tendency to prevent this scarcity. It is the more important in our country, since the severity of our winters precludes us from using the turnip as green fodder for our sheep during the winter months.

The best account I have seen of the root or scarcity may be found in the Abbe Rosier's *Cours complet d'Agriculture*, from which the following translation has been made. I do not vouch for the accuracy of the statements, but the public may rest assured that it is the most approved work on agriculture now in use in France. The plant has been cultivated successfully here, and thrives with us as well as in France.

J. LOWELL, *Corres. Sec'y.*

Abbreviated translation of the Abbe Rosier's remarks on the "Racine disettee," [root of scarcity] of Beta rava champetre, [field beet.] to the Beta albissima of Linnæus.

The field beet, somewhat hardier and less sweet than the common garden beet, grows like that chiefly above ground, into which it does not penetrate more than half its whole length. It would be apt to rot if you should cover it with soil.

It has one valuable property, and that is, that you may strip it repeatedly of its leaves and thus furnish a most abundant forage for cattle, and it will rather thrive upon it, while the common beet is much injured by such treatment.

Its culture is easy—its advantages numerous. It will supply the place of all other food for cattle. It succeeds in all soils, and especially in those which are humid or light.

This root is very little affected by changes of weather. It is attacked by no insect—drought affects but little its vegetation. It prepares the ground extremely well for other crops. It is known in Germany by the name of mangel-wurtzel. Rosier recommends that the root of scarcity should be sown in beds, and then transplanted, but this expense is not necessary. It may be sown and treated precisely like the common beet, except that they ought to stand eight or ten inches asunder, those that are left to grow.

The more the land is manured and cultivated, the better the plants. In ordinary land, with common culture, they will only weigh five or six pounds a piece, and the leaves can only be stripped four or five times in a season. In good

land they often weigh nine or ten pounds, and are stripped eight or nine times. In a light, sandy, but well manured soil, they sometimes weigh fourteen and even sixteen pounds each.

The first crop of leaves in France is taken off in the latter end of June, or the beginning of July. In this country, probably the latter period would be preferable. The lower leaves, those which incline towards the ground, are those which are taken away, and care must be taken to preserve the top leaves or the crown of the plant. The leaves may be taken off every fifteen days after the first gathering.—Oxen, cows, and sheep devour them greedily, and fatten readily upon them. All domestic poultry eat them readily when chopped fine and mixed with grain. Horses will feed upon them very well, mixed with chopped straw.—Hogs also fatten upon them.

REMARKS.

Cows fed upon them solely, give a greater quantity of milk and cream, and of better quality for the first fifteen days, after which they grow too fat and the milk lessens. The food of cows must, therefore, be varied. Oxen and sheep fatten very well upon them. Cows should have grass in the proportion of one third to the beet leaves, or every third day they should be turned to grass. In this mode their milk will be excellent. The trouble of gathering the leaves is less than that of gathering any other green fodder. It may be done by children, while men are required to cut other green food for cattle. It is the surest crop, since the plant will stand the largest droughts. He says that the leaves make an excellent vegetable for the food of man, but as in our country we have such an abundance of green vegetables, this may be deemed of small consideration.

The roots are gathered and treated like those of the common beet. The skin is very tender and care should be taken to handle them so as they may not be wounded, as they will, in that case, not keep so well.

In order to preserve the seed in purity, care must be taken to change the ground in which the seed-beets are planted.

The seed can be preserved after it is gathered three or four years without injury.

In giving these roots to cattle for food, they are first washed and then cut up into pieces about the size of a nut.

It is always best to accompany them when given to horned cattle with clover, or other hay or straw, and if the hay or straw has been previously cut fine, it will be preferable.

If horses are fed with this root, with a proportion of hay or cut straw, (half of each,) they will be fat, vigorous, and healthy. If they are worked severely, a little oats or corn may be added. It is thus they are treated in Germany, where this root stands in the stead of meadows or grass lands, and whose excellent horses are well known.

Hogs fed upon them raw, after they have been cut up fine and mixed with milk or other drink, fatten as well upon them as upon boiled

potatoes, by which the fuel and trouble of boiling is saved.

As to the quantity given to animals, much will depend on the proportion of other fodder which you allow them. Cows fed twice a day upon eighteen pounds of these roots at each time together, with four pounds of hay or chopped straw, will give as much and as good milk as in summer, and they will be kept in the best possible state.

Oxen fed with forty weight of these roots per day, with ten pounds of hay for one month, and after that with fifty weight per day of the roots alone, will be fat enough for sale in two months more.

Any person disposed may, from the facts above stated, calculate how many cattle will be supported by a single acre on which this plant is cultivated. Its benefits are indisputable.

The Abbe concludes with this summary:

1. Men can eat this vegetable throughout the year. It is agreeable and healthy.
2. No insect whatever attacks it. It suffers little from the variety of seasons.
3. The leaves of this plant form alone an excellent food for every species of domestic quadruped during four months in the year. Turnips and other vegetables are besides liable to be destroyed by insects, whereas this beet is not.
4. The roots can be preserved eight months in a sound state, while turnips are of little value after March.
5. In some soils turnips will not grow, particularly in those that are very stiff or strong.—The root of scarcity grows every where.
6. The milk of cows fed on turnips has a bad taste. That of those fed on this plant is excellent as is also the butter made from it.

This forage or green fodder comes also at the hot seasons, when almost all the green food is scarce and sometimes not to be procured.—Cattle never get tired of it. In many parts of Germany where it is raised with success, they prefer it to every thing else to fatten those large herds of cattle which they annually export to France.

From *Memoirs of the Penn. Agric. Society.*

MANAGEMENT OF DAIRY CATTLE.

[Letter from R. Smith to J.H. Powel.]

DEAR SIR—You have asked me to send you a statement of the arrangements of my dairy farm Orange, two miles from Baltimore. This I am about doing, because it is part of my creed, that an unreserved communication of our respective practices cannot fail to lead to beneficial results.

The barn is constructed according to the best Pennsylvania models. The yard is to the south of it. On the east and west sides are cow stables, containing 110 well made stalls, and ventilated by a sufficient number of windows and double doors. At the tails of each range of cows there is a drain made of strong planks,—and so fixed as to receive all their dung and urine.—These several drains have a sufficient declivity to carry all the fluid matter to their southern terminations, where they intersect similar drains, which convey all this liquid manure into a cis-

tern fifty feet long. This cistern is so placed and constructed as to receive not only the urine of the stables, but also all the liquid matter of the farm yard. In it there is a pump, by means of which its contents are pumped into a large hogshead, fixed on a pair of wheels drawn by oxen. To the end of this hogshead is attached a box pierced with holes, into which this liquid manure flows through a spigot and faucet, and is then sprinkled over the ground as the oxen move forward.

For the purpose of augmenting the quantity and of improving the quality of the food of my stock of every kind, I have established a steaming apparatus. It consists of a boiler and two wooden boxes, in which boxes is steamed the food. These boxes contain each eighty bushels. By this simple apparatus every species of coarse vegetable offal is converted into nourishing food, and all the ordinary provender is rendered more nutritious.

In the dairies near Philadelphia, it is well known, that sweet butter of the first quality cannot be made but from cream quickly produced from fresh milk, and that whenever the milk remains many days to produce its cream, such cream acquires an unpleasant taste that is imparted to the butter.

Since the month of January, 1823, my dairy people have been in the practice of always placing the pans containing the milk in water simmering hot. The oily parts, which constitute the cream, are by such heat separated from the other ingredients, and then from their specific lightness, they of course ascend to the top in the form of cream. Cream is thus obtained during the coldest weather in winter, in the course of about twelve hours after the milk has been taken from the cows. And the operation of churning such cream never exceeds twenty-five minutes. The milk pans remain in the hot water about thirty minutes. The butter has invariably been of a fine flavour, and of a beautiful yellow colour; and in the nature of things, it never can be otherwise, unless the dairy women should be utterly ignorant of the art of making sweet butter.

It may not be amiss to state to you, that the skim-milk under this process, is a very pleasant beverage. In summer and in winter, it bears the agitation of a carriage without becoming sour. And every morning, throughout the year, a person comes to the farm and takes from 150 to 300 quarts, for which he pays two cents per quart cash, and on the same day he retails the whole among the people of the town, at three cents per quart.

The hot water in which the milk pans are placed, is contained in large flat wooden vessels attached to a stove. The water is heated by means of a flat tube fastened to the side and near to the bottom of each vessel, and introduced through an aperture into the stove. The heat of the stove affords the additional advantage of preserving in the dairy house, the requisite temperature during the winter season.

The dairy house is a stone building, consisting of three spacious apartments for the preservation of the milk, the cream, and the butter, and for the making of the butter. Two of these apartments are under ground and arched, and properly ventilated. To the south side is attached a convenient shed, with the requisite shelves, with a copper boiler for the washing

and keeping in good and sweet condition all the dairy utensils. In the front is a penthouse.

When I began, I really did not imagine, my dear sir, that I should have subjected you to the fatigue of reading so long a letter. Be this as it may, I beg you to be assured of the respect with which I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. H. POWELL, Esq. R. SMITH.
Cor. Sec. Penn. Agr. Society.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Hampshire, Franklin and Hampden Agricultural Society, March 1, 1826, the Hon. Joseph Lyman having declined a reelection, the following gentlemen were unanimously chosen officers for the year ensuing, viz:

ISAAC C. BATES, Esq. *President*.
Gen. E. HOYT, Greenfield—Col. ROGER LEAVITT, Heath—Hon. SAMUEL LATHROP, W. Springfield—Hon. JOHN MILLS, Southwick—Hon. JOSEPH STRONG, South Hadley, *Vice Presidents*.

Samuel Wells, Esq. *Treasurer*.
Daniel Stebbins, Esq. *Cor and Rec. Secretary*.
Col. James Shepherd, Northampton—Lyman Kendal, Greenfield—Wells Lathrop, South Hadley, *Committee on Manufactures*.

Col. Moses Porter, Hadley—Asabel Wright, Esq. Deerfield—Roland Burbank, Esq. West Springfield, *Committee on Agriculture*.

Josiah Mills, Esq. Worthington—Col. Harvey Chapin, Springfield—Col. Erastes Billings, Hatfield, *Committee on Animals*.

There were five claims presented for premiums offered upon Cider; and the Executive Committee feel it their duty to state, that the samples offered were all of an excellent quality, and clearly evince that nothing more is necessary to furnish the most wholesome and agreeable beverage for the table, than to select sound clean apples, have the press and every thing used in the making perfectly clean, permitting the pomace to remain twenty-four hours before pressed, and the liquor confined in clean casks.

The first premium of \$10, was awarded to Mr Ebenezer Clark, of Conway.

The second premium of \$5, to Col. Elisha Edwards, of Southampton.

There were two claims for premiums offered for the best managed and most successful experiment in the production of agricultural crops, and a premium of \$15 was awarded to Mr Preserved Bartlett, of Northampton, and a premium of \$10 awarded to Daniel Stebbins, Esq.—These experiments were made upon soils of an opposite quality—one a light dry soil, and the other upon a wet alder swamp. The latter has very satisfactorily shown that much of our low, wet, and now useless land, may easily be reclaimed and made equal in value to our most productive soil.

The Executive Committee have to regret, that no claims were for the last year made for the liberal premiums offered upon the Dairy—Dairy Stock Soiling—Turning in Green Crops as a Manure—and the Management of Farms, when each of these are so closely connected with the best interest of the farmer.

The Society voted thanks to the Hon. JOSEPH LYMAN, late President, and Mr J. D. WHITNEY, late Treasurer, for their faithful past services.

A list of premiums for the year 1826, will soon be in print.

Per order, D. STEBBINS, C. & R. Sec'ry.

Mr EBENEZER CLARK, to whom was awarded the first premium on Cider gave the following description of his process:

The apples were collected from several orchards, about half sweet and half sour, such as were suitable to make good cider, sound and clean—kept in a dry place, and before carried to the press every defective apple removed—the cider mill washed clean before grinding the apples—let the pomace remain one day upon the press—then press out the juice quick as possible and put it into casks which had been well cleansed with cold water, and put the barrels in the cellar, gave the cask a little vent, until the cider had the first fermentation—then drove the bung close. The cider was made late in the autumn, and on examination in February found all the cider much alike and equal to the sample presented, being 3 gallons, one gallon, from each cask.

Conway, Feb. 26, 1826.

Col. E. EDWARDS, to whom was awarded the second premium on Cider, gave the following description of his process:

In collecting the apples, particular care was taken to reject those decayed or partly so, or that were manifestly windfalls, so called, and that no leaves should be among the apples, being mostly selected fruit; the apples lay in heaps covered and protected from the rays of the sun until partially mellow; the mill, press and utensils were thoroughly cleaned with water, then ground the apples and let the cider remain in the pomace twenty-four hours before pressing—then put the cider into new, cleansed barrels, bunged close and placed in the cellar, and so remained for four weeks; then draw off into barrels which had been thoroughly rinsed; at the expiration of 6 weeks more it was again drawn off, and the cider now offered is eight gallons, one drawn from each of the eight barrels.

THE FUR TRADE.

Gen. Ashley, with a party of twenty-five men, left St. Louis on the 8th ult. intending to fall in with the different companies beyond the Rocky Mountains. This enterprise merits, and we hope will meet with ample success. We copy to-day from the Missouri Advocate, a notice of a new route to the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Gen. Ashley. By this it appears that a journey across can be accomplished with comparative ease, and without encountering any serious obstacle, by the way of the Platte, and another river, believed by Gen. Ashley to be the Buenaventura.—*Nat Journal*.

New route to the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Gen. William H. Ashley, during his late Expedition to the Rocky Mountains.

The General Government having under consideration the propriety of establishing a military post at some point within our Territorial limits on the coast of the Pacific the present is, perhaps, the most appropriate time to communicate any information, which may in the least tend to facilitate the consummation of a measure, in our opinion, of so much national importance.

Heretofore, those great barriers of nature—the Rocky Mountains, have been called up in judgment against the practicability of establishing a communication between this point and

the Pacific ocean. But the great Author of Nature, in his wisdom has prepared, and individual enterprise discovered that so "broad and easy is the way" that thousands may travel it in safety, without meeting with any obstruction deserving the name of a mountain.

The route proposed, after leaving St. Louis and passing generally on the North side of the Missouri River, strikes the river Platte a short distance above its junction with the Missouri, then pursues the waters of the Platte to their sources, and in continuation, crosses the head waters of what Gen. Ashley believes to be the Rio Colorado of the West, and strikes, for the first time, a ridge or single connecting chain of mountains, running from north to south. This, however, presents no difficulty, as a wide gap is found apparently prepared for the purpose of a passage. After passing this gap, the route proposed falls directly on a river, called by Gen. Ashley, the Buenaventura, and runs with that river to the Pacific Ocean.

The face of the country, in the general, is a continuation of high, rugged, and barren mountains; the summits of which are either timbered with pine, quaking asp, or cedar; or, in fact, almost entirely destitute of vegetation. Other parts are hilly and undulating; and the valleys and table lands, (except on the border of water courses, which are more or less timbered with cotton-wood and willows,) are destitute of wood; but this indispensable article is substituted by an herb, called by the Hunters, wild sage, which grows from one to five feet high, and is found in great abundance in most parts of the country.

Soil.—The sterility of the country, generally, is almost incredible. That part of it, however, bounded by the three principal ranges of mountains, and watered by the sources of the supposed Buenaventura, is less sterile; yet the proportion of arable land, even within those limits, is comparatively small; and no district of the country visited by General Ashley, or of which he obtained satisfactory information, offers inducements to civilized people, sufficient to justify an expectation of permanent settlements.

Rivers.—The river visited by General Ashley, and which he believes to be the Rio Colorado of the West, is, at about fifty miles from its most northern source, eighty yards wide.—At this point, Gen. A. embarked and descended the river, which gradually increased in width to one hundred and eighty yards. In passing through the mountains, the channel is contracted to fifty or sixty yards, and so much obstructed by rocks as to make its descent extremely dangerous, and its ascent impracticable. After descending this river about 400 miles General A. shaped his course northwardly and fell upon what he supposed to be the sources of the Buenaventura, and represents those branches as bold streams, from twenty to fifty yards wide, forming a junction a few miles below where he crossed them, and then empties into a large lake, (called Grand Lake,) represented by the Indians as being 40 or 50 miles wide and 60 or 70 miles long. This information is strengthened by that of the white hunters, who have explored parts of the Lake. The Indians represent, that at the extreme west end of this Lake, a large river flows out, and runs in a westwardly direction.

General A. when on those waters, at first

thought it probable they were the sources of the Multnomah; but the account given by the Indians, supported by the opinion of some men belonging to the Hudson Bay Company, confirms him in the belief, that they are the head waters of the river represented as the Buenaventura. To the north and north-west from Grand Lake, the country is represented as abounding in Salt.

The Indians, west of the mountains, are remarkably well disposed towards the citizens of the United States; the Entaws and Flat-heads are particularly so, and express a great wish that the Americans should visit them frequently.

SALE OF WOOL.

Reported for the Daily American Statesman.

By Coolidge, Poor & Head—under \$2000, six months; \$2000 and over, six and nine mos.

Wool, common,	600 lbs.	per lb.	25 a
15-16 to full blood,	500	"	33 a
" "	400	"	36 a
3-4 to 7-8 "	1200	"	28 a
Lambs', unwashed,	500	"	20 a
7-8 to 15-16 blood,	500	"	27 a
All full "	1120	"	26 a 11
Low Grade,	400	"	32 a
Foreign,	500	"	16 a
3-4 blood,	3000	"	36 a
1-2 "	2500	"	33 a 35
Full bl. sold 47's,	5500	"	50 a 52 1-2
" & high grade,	1500	"	45 1-2
3-4 blood "	4200	"	39 a 40 1-2
" " in bags,	10 bags,	"	41 a
Low Gr. & Com.	1300 lbs.	"	31 a
Full bl. half Sax.	5500	"	53 a 69
High Grade,	1200	"	42 a
3-4 to 7-8 bl. cl. w'd.	1000	"	43 a
Full bl. sold pieces,	500	"	51 a
7-8 to full bl. clean,	1200	"	46 a
Full bl. part Sax.	1800	"	65 a
Clean wash'd, full			
bl. sold pieces,	1600	"	60 a
Full bl. sup.	2000	"	67 a
" "	4900	"	46 a 51 1-2
" unopened,	13 bags,	"	46 a
Lambs', unwashed,			
unopened,	5 bags,	"	24 a
2d qual. high grade,			
clean wash'd,	1000 lbs.	"	37 a
7-8 to 15-16 cl. w'd.	1000	"	36 a
1st qual. unwashed,	2500	"	24 a
2d "	3000	"	21 a
1-2 bl. cl. wash'd,	1500	"	35 a
2d qual. Merino,	2400	"	37 a 38
High Grade, N. Y.			
washed,	1500	"	49 a
" " unopened,	26 bags,	"	40 1-2
3-4 to 7-8 blood, N.			
York, washed,	1500 lbs.	"	39 a
" " unop.	20 bags,	"	37 1-2
1-2 a 3-4 bl. N. York			
washed,	1350 lbs.	"	32 a
" 58 bags same,			31 a 32
Tertia Saxony,	6 bales,	"	63 a
Secunda "	13	"	68 a
Second Prima,	13	"	81 a
First Prima,	5	"	95 a
Electoral,	4	"	\$1.45 a 1.45
Spanish,	43	"	26 a 31 1-2
1-2 & 3-4 blood,	8	"	36 a
High Grade,	800 lbs.	"	25 a
7-8 & full blood,	8461	"	46 a 47
3-4 "	6924	"	40 a
Full blood,	1720	"	44 a 46
Grade,	800	"	33 a
Full bl. 7-8 & 3-4,	12 bales,	"	37 a
Secunda Saxony,	14	"	63 a 65
Spanish,	6	"	41 a
Smyrna, washed,	20	"	29 a 32
" unwashed,	20	"	12 1-2
Adrinople, washed,	5	"	20 a
Smyrna. 1st qual.	37	"	12 1-2
" 2d "	5	"	9 1-2
Fine Sax. in fleeces,	7	"	61 a 75
Segoviano, superior,	6	"	73 a
Spanish,	9	"	42 a
7-8 blood,	1500 lbs.	"	35 a
Merino,	6 bales,	"	41 a
Grade & full blood,	7	"	31 a
Merino,	10	"	37 a 42
Carpet wool	3	"	14 a
Spinning, 2d quality	2	"	18 a
Black	2	"	22 a
Lambs,	2	"	42 a
Full blood,	15	"	35 a 45
Native Grade	9	"	28 a
1st Quality spinning	5	"	36 a
Smyrna unwashed	6	"	10 a
Extra super Spanish 11 bales		"	62 a 64
Super	5	"	41 a
Merino	1115 lbs.	"	35 a
4400 lbs. Wool		"	19 a 20

Besides the above, there was considerable more wool sold, but in small lots, and a quantity withdrawn.

We are favoured by an intelligent subscriber with the following, for the use of the afflicted.
Providence Journal.

Cure for the polypus in the Nose.—In conversation with a friend from the western country, I have been informed of a fact, too important, as it appears to me, to be withheld from the public.

His daughter was troubled with a polypus in the nose, which was extracted by a surgeon but soon grew again to its former size. He heard of the blood root as a cure and it was tried with such efficacy, that the polypus shrivelled away in about ten days, and was soon entirely gone.

Another young woman in the same neighbourhood had one so large as to spread her nostrils considerably, and to affect her speech. After using the blood root a short time the polypus dropped out entire, and she was soon well.

Receipt.—Take $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce of blood root (*Sanguinaria Canadensis*) finely pulverized, and sift it, and one dram of Calomel. Mix them together for a stertutory. A small pinch of this powder is to be snuffed up the nostril three times a day; and a syringe of the following wash is to be thrown up the nostril twice a day.

Dissolve $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce of powdered Alum in a gill of brandy, shake the phial, until it is dissolved.

TEA DRINKING.

The Duke (Grafton) as was his custom, filled his own tea pot full of the finest tea, and then dropped water into it from the urn, and drank the essence, professing that weak tea only was prejudicial, and that he took it so strong for the benefit of his nerves. Lord Denbigh was immediately about to remonstrate, but suddenly halted, recollecting, perhaps, that "touch me and no minister so sore." However, I must freely own, that I never could perceive that his Grace experienced any ill effects. Dr Johnson, whose nerves were at least as susceptible, declared himself to be "a hardened and shameless tea drinker, whose kettle had scarcely time to cool, who with tea amused the evening, with tea solaced the midnight, and with tea welcomed the morning." The Doctor's tea certainly looked as strong, but the quality, perhaps, might not be equally good. Dr Johnson, it is pretty well known, never submitted quietly to the most gentle reproof; for when a lady, on his sending his cup to be filled again, only ventured to hint that he had taken six cups already, he hastily replied, "then, Madam, I intend to drink six more;" and it was well if he did not inadvertently empty the contents at the bottom of each upon the ladies' carpet.—*Cradock's Memoirs.*

Efficacy of Vaccination.—Dr Fansher, in a communication published in the New Haven Register, says: "Having vaccinated upwards of 85,000 persons within 24 years, and tested many hundreds of them afterwards with small pox matter and infection, I am happy to proclaim to the world, that I have never known one of them to have taken the small pox."

SHEEP.

There are 3,496,529 sheep in the state of N. York, and there are also nearly if not quite as many in Pennsylvania. The whole number in the U. States, is estimated at more than 15 millions, and rapidly increasing.

From the United States Gazette.

THE VINE.

A writer in the Beaver Argus, who, from his signature, we presume to be a public spirited gentleman in this city, to whom our readers are occasionally indebted for a column upon the important subject of internal improvement, has undertaken to advise the inhabitants of the counties of Alleghany and Butler as to the duty which they owe themselves and the community, in giving more heed to the wild grape of our country.

It is known that most of the uncleared lands of this and the neighboring states are abundantly productive of the Vine, the fruit of which attracts but little attention, because it is not endeared to the appetite by the sweat of toil in its culture, nor by the amount of money in its purchase. We confess ourselves ignorant of the flavor of any liquor which might be produced from our native grape, although we know that as a fruit particular kinds of them are delicious. But the writer to whom we refer, declares that brandy, of a quality equal if not superior to the common liquor imported under that name, may be procured from the native grape of our forests, with no more trouble than is necessary to make cider, with the addition of passing the fermented liquor through a still.—“The March Grape,” says the writer, “The Fall Grape and many kinds of the Fox Grape, will answer perfectly well for brandy, and no doubt some of them, especially the Fall Grape, will make good wine.” It appears to be his opinion that the native grape should be cultivated in preference to those of the south of Europe, probably on account of a diminution of risk from our unfriendly climate—he therefore recommends that farmers should give attention to the vine, transplanting slips, and giving them means of support and growth; the manner of “setting cut” the cuts or *cops* is the same as that usually practised with the garden grape in this city and its vicinity.

From the vines thus transplanted a moderate quantity of grapes may be expected the third year, but the fourth will produce a fair crop.

We subjoin the directions of the writer with regard to gathering the grapes and preparing them for wine—they are simple, and we believe such as are usually followed by those who cultivate the vine and use its fruit in this country.

“When the grapes are thoroughly ripe, the bunches are to be picked while the dew is off; and in picking them, the cobwebs and dead or rotten grapes are to be taken off as much as the time will allow; for the more perfect the grapes, the better will be the wine; but the trash must be swept off and burnt, else all the vermin will come back the next summer. The grapes are then to be carried, as little bruised as possible, to the house, where they are to be put into large vats or tubs, and thoroughly mashed with a wooden beetle or stamper—taking care to have a layer on the bottom of the tub thick enough to prevent the beetle from breaking the seeds, else the wine will be bitter.—Take the mash or pomace, as it may be called, and put it into a cider press, and press it exactly as pomace for cider. The liquor is to run into hog-heads or barrels, though the larger the vessel the better. The vessels are to be thoroughly clean, even from taste of the wood, a

the wine will draw the taste out and keep it.—The vessels are to be set, bung hole uppermost, with the bung out, in a place neither too hot nor too cold, though cold is less injurious than heat. The liquor will ferment, and the vessel is to be kept filled with liquor up to the bung as the mother works out—when it is done working, the liquor is to be drawn off at the spigot, without disturbing the cask, into another clean cask. It is then wine; but it will hardly keep long without some brandy, say about a fifth, added to it. It is now in a condition to be carried to the still-house, where it is to be poured into the stills, and stilled over exactly as the low wines for whiskey, or for apple or peach brandy, are treated. If the still smells of whiskey or any other liquors, it must be washed, and some wine boiled through it to take the taste out. Thus grape brandy costs no more trouble than apple or peach brandy, and will sell for nearly three times as much.”

It appears to be reasonable that the native grape of our country might be made more productive by cultivation than it is in the forests, and if it should prove that a pleasant beverage might be made from its juice, it is probable that it would be found a profitable means of employing the labour and time of our farmers.

A considerable attention has been given to the vine in the neighborhood of our city, within a few years; and we venture to say that nothing is brought into the market that meets with a more rapid sale, or that nets a higher profit than the garden grape, and it is probable that almost any quantity might be offered for sale without materially diminishing the demand, or reducing the price. Attention should be given to these things—our farmers, in the vicinity of the city, complain of “the times;” they have not perhaps turned their land to its best account—certain it is they do not turn *all* their land to profit, and perhaps they will find that the old story of corn and potatoes might be somewhat embellished by the pleasant *episode* of half an acre of grape vines.

Few states of the Union are better adapted to the purposes of grazing than Connecticut, and we are glad to see that the opulent farmers in the vicinity of Hartford are determined to turn to the best account, the gifts of nature and the results of their own industry. An enterprising individual of East Windsor, in that state, has recently purchased from John Hare Powel, Esq. of Philadelphia, the imported short-horned Durham Bull, *Wye Comet*, for \$500.—*Ibid.*

FAT CATTLE.

We are informed by a person who has long been engaged in the business of buying and selling cattle, that the number of oxen annually fattened for market, in the winter, in the old county of Hampshire, is about *thirty-five hundred*. About one third of these are fed in Deerfield and Hatfield, and a large number in Conway.—Our informant believes that as many oxen are stabled in Conway, a hill town, as in any town in the valley, excepting Deerfield and Hatfield. Stallfeeding forms an important branch of husbandry in Whately, Amherst, Hadley, Northampton, South Hadley, Granby, Springfield, West Springfield, Westfield, and some other towns; some hundreds of oxen and many other animals are annually fattened at the grain dis-

tilleries in South Hadley, Granby, Springfield and Westfield. The sum brought into the old county by the sale of 3500 fat cattle is not less than \$175,000 per annum.

Stallfeeding is a slow way of gaining wealth. We venture to say that the feeders in this part of the country, for some years past, have not obtained more than 35 or 40 cents per bushel for the corn consumed by their cattle, and 7 or 8 dollars per ton for their best hay. We do not infer from this that these men manage their affairs unwisely. They make large quantities of manure—their lands are fertilized and their value enhanced; and luxuriant crops are raised with ease. It will be found, we believe, in the long run, that they get greater profits from their farms than those farmers who sell their hay and grain. The following remarks of Sir Humphry Davy appear to us as applicable to a farm as to an extensive country. “The exportation of grain from a country, unless some articles capable of becoming manure are introduced in compensation, must ultimately tend to exhaust the soil. Some of the spots now desert sands in northern Africa and Asia Minor, were anciently fertile. Sicily was the granary of Italy; and the quantity of corn [grain] carried off from it by the Romans is probably the chief cause of its present sterility.”—*Hamp. Gazette.*

From the Baltimore American.

ANTHRACITE COAL.

Professor Silliman, who, to adopt Curran's expression, “appears to wing his eagle flight against the blaze of science, with an eye that never tires,” has given us in his last Journal an account of sundry experiments which he has made on the anthracite coal of Pennsylvania.—He has discovered by chemical analysis, that the Lehigh coal nearly rivals the Liverpool in the emission of gas—the Schuylkill gas burned with a yellow flame, the Lehigh with a pale yellow, and the Wilkes-barre was tinged with blue, purple and red. The coal east of the Alleghany burns with abundant flame, and affords a beautiful variety of carburetted hydrogen gas, suitable for a lecture room. The burning of this coal in a stove or furnace, situated between Professor Silliman's family parlour and his office, in a small entry, warms both apartments, two chambers above, and the connecting passages both above and below. The fuel is added once in 3, 4, 5 or 6 hours, according to the weather—the heat is mild and agreeable. The Professor remarks that an atmosphere uniformly and comfortably warm, prevents people from taking colds, which arise from atmospheres unequally warmed. The most economical application of coal is with sheet iron stoves. The principal advantages of the anthracite as a fuel for houses are thus enumerated:

1. *It is, in most of our cities and maritime regions, cheaper than any other fuel:* this is believed to be true even at this time; and when the facilities of mining and transportation are increased, the expense must be much diminished.
2. *It is the safest fire known:* in furnaces or close stoves, properly placed and secured, it is entirely without danger, and may be left in full action, through the night. In grates, there is very little danger, and none if they are prudently managed.

3. *There is no smoke, and of course, the tubes and chimneys do not become foul; they need neither sweeping nor burning; and provided no other fuel is used, they cannot be made to burn, as there is nothing deposited but a little earthy or metallic ashes, entirely incombustible.*

4. *The heat produced, is the most intense that can in any way be used for economical purposes.*

5. *The heat is also the most enduring and equal.*

6. *It is capable of being adapted to the mildest as well as the severest weather.* This remark is especially true of the entry or hall stove, in which three or four inches of coal in depth can be kept in active combustion, and by opening and shutting doors, the heat, at pleasure, more or less diffused or diluted with colder air.

7. *The fire will, without attention, burn the whole night, thus maintaining the rooms at a temperature comfortable for those who may be obliged to rise at unseasonable hours, and convenient for early breakfast.*

8. *The heat is maintained with less trouble than in any other way.* Less frequent replenishing and less watching are necessary, and there is less annoyance from dirt and effluvia than in the case of any other fuel.

In the case of the entry stoves, the whole bustle and inconvenience of the fire are removed from the apartments, which may thus be kept as neatly as in summer, as there is no serious annoyance to the most delicate drapery, clothes, or furniture.

9. *The halls and passages of the house may thus be kept permanently warm.* The cold of these spaces is unpleasant to the healthy, and very injurious to the infirm, whose comfort and safety are therefore in this manner essentially consulted.

10. *As this fuel will not burn without a strong draught, there is no annoyance from foul gases which are necessarily carried up the chimney.* It is not true, however, as some imagine, that the gases are less injurious than those from burning charcoal. They are equally noxious, and the very same deadly gas which is produced by burning charcoal, (carbonic acid gas,) is generated in equal abundance by the anthracite.

11. *These anthracites are among the purest of all varieties of fuel.*

SCIENTIFIC MEMORANDA—APPLICABLE TO RURAL ECONOMY.

Smut.

In lately travelling through a part of New York, I learnt, to my astonishment, that in one of the best wheat towns in Schoharie county, the crop was injured from ten to twenty-five per cent, by smut, and that the farmers knew of no method to prevent the disease. From reading the experiments of scientific men, and from practical knowledge, I know that smut is easily prevented, by salt and lime, or by the latter alone, if properly applied.

The French chemists have multiplied experiments upon this subject, and perhaps there is no school of science, which has devoted more time to improve agriculture than that of France, and none which have come to more correct conclusions. I am going to state the French process for preventing smut, and I pledge myself, that, if correctly followed, it will prove effectual.

This disease is proved, by French and English philosophers, to proceed from microscopic grains, or atoms of black dust, which germinate, reproduce themselves, and take possession of the ear. In the *Bibliothèque Physico Economique*, particular directions are given for steeping the seed, which I am satisfied possess advantages over the method generally pursued. These directions enjoin, that in order to destroy the gum of smut in the seed intended to be sown, 6 or 7 gallons of water must be employed for $4\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of seed, and from 2 lb. 6 to 2 lb. 10 oz. of quicklime, according as its quality is more or less caustic, or to the greater or less degree of smut in the grain. Boil a part of the water, and slake the lime with it, after which add the remainder of the water. The heat of the whole of the liquid ought to be such as we can with difficulty bear the hand in it. Then gently pour the lime water upon the grain, placed in a tub, stirring it without ceasing, at first with a flat stick, and afterwards with a shovel. The liquor should at first be three or four fingers' breadth over the level of the wheat. Leave the grain to soak 24 hours, turning it five or six times, when it may be sown.

Grain limed by immersion does not incommode the sower, like that which is limed in the ordinary way. It adheres like a varnish to the surface of the grain; its germination is quicker, and, as it carries with it moisture enough to develop the embryo, the wheat will not suffer for want of rain; insects will not attack it, as they cannot bear the acid taste of lime.

Independent of the benefit of lime steeping in preventing smut, there will be found, in the 3d volume of the *Memoirs of the Board of Agriculture of the state of New York*, some cogent reasons for believing, that it is equally efficacious in preventing the depredations of the Hessian fly.

To obtain good timber.

Bark the tree the year before it is cut down. By this means the albumen is converted into wood.—*Loudon's Ency. of Gar.* 174.

It is the sap in the albumen, or white wood, which causes timber, rapidly to decay. The sap contains saccharine matter, acids and mucilage which ferment with heat, and bring on a decomposition of the wood. By the process recommended, the moisture is exhausted without fermentation, and the pores of the albumen contract and harden. Soaking boards and timber in water renders the sap thin, so that when taken out and exposed to the sun, it is more readily expelled. In the process of charring, the moisture is expelled; and not only this, but the coal (carbon) protects the timber from moisture, air and heat, the great agents in the process of putrefaction. Charred wood is said to have been taken out of the ground at Constantinople, in a sound state, which had lain there seven hundred years.

In grasses, as well as in perennial trees and shrubs, there is more soluble matter in winter than in summer, and its specific gravity is greater in consequence of the economy of nature, which lays up nutritive matter for the wants of the plant in spring, *Davy*, 223. The nutritive matter of the grasses is laid up in the joints; and consequently those having most joints are

most nutritive. Hence the peculiar value of the agrostis family, particularly florin, for winter pasture. And hence by feeding close in autumn we deprive the roots of grasses of a portion of their natural food, and they do not rise so vigorously in spring as when not fed. Although the stalk be annual, the influence of moisture and heat soften it in spring, and carry the nutriment to the crown; or, decomposing, upon the surface, it is carried to the roots through the soil.

The Air.

Is the receptacle, as well as the source, of all sublimary forms, the great mass or chaos which imparts or receives them. The atmosphere which surrounds our earth contains a mixture of all the active volatile parts of all vegetables, minerals and animals. Whatever perspires, corrupts or exhales, impregnates the air; which, being acted upon by the solar fire, produces within itself all sorts of chemical operations,—dispensing again those salts and spirits, in new generations, which it had received from putrefactions. The air, therefore, is an active mass, composed of numberless different principles, the general source of corruption and generation, in which the seeds of things seem to be latent, ready to appear and produce their own kind whenever they light upon a proper matrix.—*Bishop Berkeley, Geor. Ess. vol. 1, p. 348.*

INDIGESTION—EATING TOO FAST.

The most common cause of morbid distension of the stomach is eating too fast; for the appetite only subsiding in proportion as the food combines with, and neutralizes the gastric fluid previously in the stomach; when we eat too fast, before this combination is completed, so much is taken, that the whole gastric fluid which the stomach is capable of supplying during the digestive process is not sufficient to effect the due alteration on it; whereas, when we eat slowly, the appetite abates before the stomach is overcharged; for while digestion is going on, and the gastric fluid is only supplied in proportion as fresh food comes in contact with the coats of the stomach, it combines with the food as it is formed, and never excites the appetite. The food, when we eat too fast, is not only received into the stomach in too great quantities, but is swallowed without being duly masticated and mixed with saliva, and therefore without properly undergoing what may be considered the first process of digestion. It is thus presented to the stomach in a state in which the gastric fluid pervades and consequently acts upon it with more difficulty. In this way eating too fast is injurious even when the patient abstains from taking too much. For these reasons to eat moderately and slowly is often of greater consequence than any other rule of diet. The dyspeptic should carefully attend to the first feeling of satiety. There is a moment when the relish given by the appetite ceases; a single mouthful taken after this, oppresses a weak stomach;—he who eats slowly, and carefully attends to this feeling, will never overload the stomach.—*Dr. Philip on Indigestion.*

Grain.—Wheat and corn, both of good quality, are selling in New York at the same prices—a most unusual occurrence. The price of both articles is about 80 cents per bushel. New York superfine flour is \$4,50 per barrel, Indian meal, \$4,25.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1826.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

CULTURE OF HOPS.

Dover, N. H. April 11, 1826.

Sir—I observed in a late number of the Farmer, some remarks on the culture of Hops. An instance was adduced in which great profits had arisen from their culture. In this vicinity the raising of hops has received very little attention. We are, of course, ignorant of the manner of managing them to advantage. It is observed in the article alluded to, that “they were planted eight feet apart;” but whether the roots or seeds were planted we are not informed. You would confer an obligation on your subscribers here, if you would inform us through the medium of your paper, how the ground should be prepared for planting,—what is the method of planting,—and manner of treatment after planting—likewise the manner of harvesting and preparing the hops for market. A FARMER.

Remarks by the Editor.—The following directions for the culture and curing of hops, are taken from the Transactions of the Agricultural Society of New York:

“A rich, deep soil, rather inclining to moisture, is, on the whole, the best adapted to the cultivation of hops; but it is observable, that any soil, (still clay only excepted) will suit the growing of hops when properly prepared; and in many parts of Great Britain they use the bog-ground, which is fit for little else. The ground on which hops are to be planted, should be made rich with that kind of manure best suited to the soil, and rendered fine and mellow by being ploughed deep and harrowed several times.—The hills should be at the distance of six or eight feet from each other, according to the richness of the ground. On ground that is rich, the vines will run the most, the hills must therefore be farthest apart.

At the first opening of the spring, when the frosts are over, and vegetation begins, sets, or small pieces of the roots of hops, must be obtained from hops that are esteemed the best* cut off from the main stalk or root, six or eight inches in length. Branches, or suckers, most healthy, and of the last year's growth, must be sought for. They may easily be known by their looking white. Two or three joints or buds should be left on each set. The sets should be put into the ground as soon as taken up, if possible: if not, they should be wrapped in a cloth, kept in a moist place, excluded from the air. A hole should then be made large and deep, and filled with rich mellow earth. The sprouts should be set in this earth, with the bud upwards, and the ground pressed close round them. If the buds have begun to open, the uppermost must be left just out of the ground; otherwise, cover it with the earth an

On the different kinds of hops, the long white is most esteemed. It yields the greatest quantity and is most beautiful. The beauty of hops consists in their being of a pale bright green colour. Care must be taken to obtain all of one sort, but if different sorts are used, they must be kept separate in the field; for there is in different kinds of hops a marked difference in their time of ripening; and if intermixed, will occasion extra trouble in gathering.

inch. Two or three sets to a pole will be sufficient, and three poles to a hill will be found most productive. Place one of the poles towards the north, the other two at equal distances, about two feet apart. The sets are to be placed in the same manner as the poles, that they may the easier climb. The length of the poles may be from fourteen to eighteen feet, according as the soil is for richness. The poles should be placed inclining towards each other so as to meet at the top, where they may be tied. This is contrary to the European method, but will be found best in America. In this way they will strengthen and support each other, and form so great a defence against the violent gusts of wind to which our climate is frequently subject in the months of July and August, as to prevent their being blown down. They will likewise form a three-sided pyramid, which will have the greatest possible advantage from the sun. It is suggested by experience, that hops which grow near the ground are the best. Too long poles are not good, and care must be taken that the vines do not run beyond the poles: twisting off their tops will prevent it.—The best kinds of wood for poles are the alder, ash, birch, elm, chesnut and cedar. Their durability is directly the reverse of the order in which they stand, and burning the end put into the ground, will be of service to preserve them. Hops should not be poled till the spring of the second year, and then not till they have been dressed. All that is necessary for the first year, is to keep the hops free from weeds, and the ground light and mellow, by hoeing often, and ploughing if the yard is large enough to require it. The vines when run to the length of four or five feet should be twisted together to prevent their bearing the first year, for that would injure them. In the months of March or April of the second year, the hills must be opened, and all the sprouts, or suckers, cut off within an inch of the old root, but that must be left entire with the roots that run down*; then cover the hills with fine earth and manure. The hops must be kept free from weeds, and the ground mellow, by hoeing often through the season, and hills of earth gradually raised around the vines during the summer. The vines must be assisted in running on the poles with woolien yarn, suffering them to run with the sun.

By the last of August or first of September, the hops will ripen and be fit to gather. This may easily be known by their colour changing, and having a fragrant smell; their seed grows brown and hard.* As soon as ripe they must be gathered without delay, for a storm or frosts will injure them materially. The most expedient method of picking hops is to cut the vines three feet from the ground, pull up the poles, and lay them on crutches horizontally at a height that may be conveniently reached. Put under them a bin of equal length, and four may stand on each side to pick at a time. Fair weather

Hops must be dressed every year as soon as the frost will permit. On this being well done, depends in a great measure the success of the crop. It is thought by many to be the best method to manure the hop yard in the fall, and cover the hills entirely with manure; as doing, with other advantages, that this prevents the frosts during the winter, from injuring the hops. The truth of this may be determined by experiments in our climate and country.

must be taken to gather hops in if possible; and hops ought not to be gathered when the dew is on them, for dew is apt to make them mould. They should be dried as soon as possible after they are gathered; if not immediately, they must be spread on a floor to prevent their changing colour. The best mode of drying them is with a fire of charcoal, on a kiln covered with hair cloth, in the manner of a malt kiln. The fire must be kept steady and equal, and the hops stirred gently. Great attention is necessary in this part of the business, that the hops be uniformly and sufficiently dried: if too much dried they will look brown as if they were burnt, and if too little dried, they will lose their color and flavor. They should be laid on the hair cloth about six inches thick, after it had been moderately warmed; then a steady fire kept up till the hops are nearly dry, lest the moisture or sweat, that the fire has raised, should fall back, and change their colour. After the hops have been in this situation about seven, eight or nine hours, and have got through sweating; and when struck with a stick, will leap up, then throw them into a heap; mix them well and spread them again, and let them remain till they are all equally dry. While they are in the sweat, it will be best not move them for fear of burning them. Slacken the fire when the hops are to be turned, and increase it afterwards.—Hops are fully dried when their inner stalks break short, and their leaves crisp and fall off easily. They will crackle a little when the seeds are bursting and then they must be taken from the kiln. Hops that are dried in the sun lose their rich flavour, and if under cover, they are apt to ferment and change with the weather, and lose their strength. Fire preserves the colour and flavour of the hops, by evaporating the water and retaining the oil of the hops.—After the hops are taken from the kiln, they should be laid in a heap to acquire a little moisture to fit them for bagging. It would be well to exclude them from the air by covering them with blankets. Three or four days will be sufficient for them to lie in that state.

When the hops are so moist that they may be pressed together without breaking, they are fit for bagging. Bags made of coarse linen cloth, eleven feet in length, and seven in circumference, which hold two hundred pounds weight, are most common in Europe; but any size that best suits may be made use of. To bag hops, a hole is made through a floor large enough for a man to pass with ease; the bag must be fastened to a hoop larger than the hole, that the floor may serve to support the bag and for the convenience of handling the bags, some hops should be tied in each corner to serve as handles. The hops should be gradually thrown into the bag and trod down continually till the bag is filled. The mouth of the bag must then be sewed, and the hops are fit for market. The harder hops are packed, the longer and better they will keep; but they must be kept dry. In most parts of Great Britain where hops are cultivated, they estimate the charges of cultivating an acre of hops at forty-two dollars, for manuring and tilling, exclusive of poles and rent of land. Poles they estimate at sixteen dollars per year, but in this country they would not amount to half that sum. An acre is computed to require about three thousand poles, which will

last from six to twelve years, according to the kind of wood used.

(To be concluded next week.)

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.

Extract of a letter from Charles W. Dabney, Esq. vice consul of the United States for the Azores, dated Fayal, 19th March, 1826, to S. W. Pomeroy, Esq. at Brighton.

"A remarkable case of spontaneous combustion lately occurred on board the schooner *Hiram*, loaded with wool, bound from Bilboa to New York, in consequence of some Lioseed Oil being accidentally spilt on the floor of the cabin. On the smoke being discovered, the crew, &c. ran to the deck, and secured every avenue to the hold, and remained on deck with scarcely provisions sufficient to support nature, for six days, when they were so fortunate as to reach this port. It was not expected the vessel could be saved, but we resolved to hazard her for the chance of saving part of the cargo, which was very valuable. The vessel was brought to anchor, four lighters and as many men as could work were sent off, an axe was set by the cable, and a sail was ready to be hoisted, to run the vessel on shore, in case they should not be able to subdue the flames; every precaution that prudence could dictate was taken. The hatches were opened—110 bales of wool were passed into the lighters; no smoke appeared—the cabin was opened, and the fire found to be extinct! after having consumed part of several bales of wool, the cabin, one pump, and part of the star-board locker. It was the most miraculous escape I ever heard of. The vessel was repaired, took in her cargo, and will sail in about an hour."

Congressional Proceedings.

SENATE.—APRIL 7, A bill was reported to repeal in part the duty on salt. By this it was proposed to reduce the duty on salt, after Dec. 31, 1826, to 15 cents per bushel, and after December 31, 1827 to 10 cents.

A bill was reported to reduce the duties heretofore levied on certain articles, such as coffee, tea, &c.—The Senate proceeded to the consideration of a bill from the House, to amend the Judicial System of the United States, &c. This bill passed, and relates to the alteration of the circuits in some of the southern and western states.

APRIL 10. This day and the next were principally occupied in discussing certain proposed amendments to the Judiciary bill, which were rejected.

APRIL 13. Mr. Randolph moved to rescind the two rules of the Senate, which place the power of appointing committees and the supervision of the journals with the Presiding Officer of the Senate. The motion lies on the table one day.

HOUSE. APRIL 7. The House in Committee resumed the consideration of the Massachusetts Claim. A number of speeches for and against the claim were made, but no decision was obtained.

APRIL 11. A resolution was agreed to for requesting the President to inform whether any other Government except that of the United States has been invited to send Ministers to the Congress at Panama, &c. Mr. Polk offered resolutions against the Panama mission, which were referred.

APRIL 12. The Speaker laid before the House four communications from the Department of War, with reports of surveys, &c. One of these related to the Great National Road from Washington to New Orleans; another to the survey of Connecticut river, and a canal route from Lake Memphremagog to Connecticut river. A bill passed for appropriating \$20,000 to the relief of the Florida Indians.

APRIL 13. Debates on the Panama mission were the topics of this day. Mr. Webster intimated a wish to offer his views to the Committee, and the Committee rose, and the House soon after adjourned.

Mexico.—A bill has passed the National Congress, for introducing camels and dromedaries into that country. A project was talked of for making an iron railway between Vera Cruz and the capital. Several English gentlemen residing at the Capital have introduced horse-racing on the plains of Anahuac. The government have adopted a law to prevent vagrancy; and a system of public instruction is proposed, by which at least one Lancasterian school is to be established in each Canton, so that the poor will be instructed gratis, and others for \$2 a month. It is proposed to form a school for instructors at Vera Cruz.

* * Several valuable communications are on file, and will soon appear.

Jack for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the high bred *Jack Columella*. His dam is of the Andalusian breed and the largest Spanish Jennet in the country. His sire the noted *Jack Barbarossa*, now owned by Gen. Williams of Stonington Con. who will realize \$600, for his services the last season.

Columella is three quarter of Spanish blood and one quarter Maltese, a proper cross to unite vigor and spirit with sufficient bone, is two years old, and gives promise to be equal if not superior in size and other valuable properties to any Jack ever bred in the United States.

S. W. POMEROY.

Brighton, April 21.

Farming Utensils.

JUST received and for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, 108 State street—

TICE'S No. 2 Ploughshares.

On hand, a few of Tice's No. 2 Ploughs—a constant supply of Shares furnished for the same.

HOWARD'S Cut and Wrought Iron do.

TREE-BRUSHES.

Likewise, a further supply of Improved PRUNING KNIVES.

Brass and Tin HORN TIPS for Oxen's Horns—some handsomely finished and gilt.

2000 very thrifty and well proportioned CHESTNUT TREES, for sale as above.

April 21

New Imported Garden Seeds, &c.

JOSEPH CALLENDER No. 166 Washington street near the Old South, has just received per London Packet, a general assortment of GARDEN SEEDS, of last year's growth, viz:—

Early Hotspur Peas,	White Dutch Turnip,
Dwarf Marrowfat do	Field Turnip,
Green Prolific do	Blood Beet,
Dwarf Bordering do	Mangel Wurtzel,
Scarlet Radish.	Double cur'd Parsley,
Red and white Turnip,	Long Southgate Cucumber
Early Head Lettuce,	Sweet Marjoram,
Grand Imperial do	Summer Savory,
Globe Savoy Cabbage,	Thyme and Sage,
Early Dutch do	White Chelery,
True Swedish Turnip,	Lemon Balm.

Also a few bushels superior English Split Peas. On hand, a large assortment of American Seeds of last year's growth:—Canary, Hemp, Millet, Rape and Maw seeds for Birds; a large collection of Green House Plants, Shrubs, &c.; Flower Pots and Flower Boxes.

April 21.

SIR ISAAC. This fine young seed horse of the Cleaveland Bay Breed, will stand at his stable, opposite the Bull's Head Tavern in Brighton. The charge for each mare will be ten dollars the season, in advance. A more particular account of Sir Isaac will be found in the New England Farmer of the 31st of March.

BELLFOUNDER. This celebrated horse, of a bright Bay, with black legs, standing 15 hands high, a celebrated trotter, and a true descendant of the *Fire-aways*, will stand at Col. Jaques' stable, in Charlestown, during the season. Charge \$20, and \$1,00 the groom—see New England Farmer, April 14, 1826.

SALE OF SAXONY SHEEP.

Imported by George & Thomas Scoble. On Thursday, 4th May next, at Brighton, near Boston, Will be sold at Public Auction.

The entire Flock of SAXONY SHEEP, imported in the ship *Marcus*, and expected per ship *America*, from Bremen.

These sheep were selected by the same Agents who purchased the flock sold at Brighton last year, which have given so general satisfaction to purchasers.

They have been selected after a thorough examination of every fine flock in Saxony, without regard to expense; and gentlemen interested in the growth of fine wool in this country, may be assured that the present flock consists entirely of sheep equal to the best of any previous importations.

The whole number shipped in Bremen was 200 Bucks and 120 Ewes, of which about one half have arrived.—A distant day is fixed for the sale to allow time for the arrival of the residue, in order that purchasers from all parts of the country may be assured that a sufficient quantity will be offered to supply their wants.

Samples of the wool from each sheep will be lodged with Messrs Peter Remsen & Co. Hanover square, New York—Benja. Knowes Esq. Albany—Messrs Woodbridge & Washburn, Hartford—and with the Auctioneers, No. 69, Kilby st. Boston.

The sheep may be examined at Brighton at any time before the sale—which will take place as advertised, at 9 o'clock A. M. The importers pledge themselves that every sheep shall be sold without any reservation, at public sale, and that none will be sold at private sale, previously, on any terms.

COOLIDGE, POOR & HEAD, Auctioneers

Imported Horse Columbus.

COLUMBUS was imported from England and presented to the Massachusetts Society for promoting Agriculture, by General JOHN COFFIN, (brother of Sir ISAAC COFFIN) that his native State might possess that breed of Horses so much valued in England as Dray Horses, called the Suffolk Cart Horse. The first season after the arrival of Columbus, he stood for show periods in the counties of Essex, Middlesex, and Norfolk, and since in the county of Worcester. His Colours are in great repute, at two years old they have been sold for two hundred dollars—a very handsome price for them: were shown at the Cattle Show, at Brighton, 1824—they are very powerful, docile, great walters, and capable of great labor. The Trustees desirous that their parts of the Commonwealth should have the benefit of this breed, will put him out on the first day of May next, (or sooner if required) to any person who will give evidence that good care will be taken of him, and a moderate and fair portion of his earnings only will be required. Application may be made to GORHAM PARSONS, Esq. Brighton, or BENJ. GUILD, State-street, Boston, Committee of the Trustees.

The following extract of a letter from Mr. Stedman, of Cambridge, will show the value of the breed in the opinion of a very intelligent and experienced judge of horses.

Dear Sir,—The Colt I own, sired by Columbus, is yet less than four years old, and of course has by no means arrived to his full strength. He had not till he came into my possession, been broken to the harness.—He is very docile and kind, and decidedly the most powerful horse of his age with which I have been acquainted. We have never fully tested his strength, but when he has been harnessed in the load, with a three horse load of ice, weighing 55 to 60 hundred besides the wagon, it has been frequently observed that he was capable of taking the whole load at any place between Fresh Pond and Charlestown. We have frequently brought 30 hundred Lehigh Coal from Boston, with him alone, on a wagon weighing about 300, with the boy upon the load. This he manages with perfect ease, and will even trot with it when not reined in.—He is very quick in the walk, and is every way active."

April 14, 1826.

ROMAN. An elegant, full blooded horse, a bright Bay, with black legs, mane and tail, of high spirit and good temper, will stand at the farm of Mr Stephen Williams in Northborough, (Ms.) at \$20 the season, to be paid before the mares are taken away.—See New England Farmer, April 14.

MISCELLANIES.

[From late London Journals.]

Sheridan's Greek.—Lord Belgrave, having clenched a speech in the House of Commons with a Greek quotation, Sheridan in reply, admitted the force of the quotation so far as it went, "but," said he, "had the Noble Lord proceeded a little further, and completed the passage, he would have seen that it applied the other way." Sheridan then spouted something, *ore rotundo*, which had all the ais, ois, ous, kon, and koss, that give the world assurance of a Greek quotation; upon which Lord Belgrave very promptly and handsomely complimented the Hon. Member on his readiness of recollection, and frankly admitted, that the continuation of the passage had the tendency ascribed to it by Sheridan, and that he had overlooked it at the moment when he gave his quotation. On the breaking up of the House, Fox, who piqued himself on having some Greek, went up to Sheridan and asked him, "Sheridan, how came you to be so ready with that passage? it certainly is as you say, but I was not aware of it before you quoted it." It is unnecessary to observe, that there was *no Greek at all* in Sheridan's impromptu!—*Westminster Rev.*

What is Style?—With every different class of society this term bears a different meaning.

The citizen thinks he is in *style*, when he waddles along in a one-horse shay, with a full blown wife by his side, and a swarm of little cockneys at his feet. An English bagman considers himself in *style* when he arrives ten minutes within the hour, from the last ten mile stage, in his dennet, with the newest patent horizontal springs. He leaps from the vehicle in style—throws off half a dozen great coats, (like the grave digger in Hamlet.) of various textures, weights and colours, in style;—d—ns the hostler to see his wheels greased, and his mare fed, in style—shakes hands with the landlord in style—marches into the room set apart for himself and his brethren, in style—takes a chair in style—calls for a glass of brandy and water in style—and then asks how trade wags, in the very tip-top *go* of style.

Your young maiden milliner, when she can come out of the work-shop, pull up her new brown pelisse, show a handsome foot and ankle—observe the string of her shoe loose—pull off a little black kid glove, and show a still less hand, without the mark of a needle on the fore finger.

The Farmer's Daughter is in *style* when she gets a new silk spencer from London, which confines her at the waist so tightly that she looks like—

"Apple-dumpling, at the middle tied."

Your boarding school Miss is in the very quintessence of *style* when she can murder French, kill time, squall Italian, drown modesty in a waltz, and thunder the *Lancers* on the unfortunate piano-forte.

Your fine fashionable dame is in most undoubted *style*, when she is certain of a call every half hour in the forenoon, or a party every night in the winter, where she shows the strength of her constitution by half addressing before she displays her charms in a piercing frost, with the thermometer at twenty.

Lastly your writer of *Jeux d'esprit* thinks himself in *style* when he can take a decent hint from three pretty lines in one of the *chansons populaires* of Paris:—

"C'est la mode, la mode, la mode,
Gul guide le monde
A la ronde."—*London Mag.*

A neat but severe Repartee—In replying to some observations of Mr Dundas, in the House of Commons, Sheridan observed:—"The Right Honorable Gentleman is indebted to his memory for his jests, and to his imagination for his facts."

A Chancery Barrister having been for a long while annoyed by an irritable ulcer on one of his legs, called upon Mr Abernethy for the purpose of obtaining that gentleman's advice. The Counsellor judging of an ulcer as of a *brief*, that it must be seen before its nature could be understood, was busily occupied in removing his stockings and bandages, when Mr Abernethy abruptly advanced towards him, and exclaimed in a stentorian voice, "Halloo! what are ye about there! put out your tongue, man! Aye, there 'tis, I see it—I'm satisfied—quite enough—shut up your leg, man—shut it up—shut it up. Here, take one of these pills every night on going to bed." The lawyer put the box of pills into his pocket, handed over a fee, and was about to leave the room, when Mr A. thus accosted him: "Why d—e, look here, this is but a shilling!" The Barrister sarcastically replied—"Aye, there 'tis, I see it—I'm satisfied!—quite enough, quite enough, man!—shut it up—shut it up!" and hastily quitted the room.

The Rev. Mr R. of N. used to go to a neighbor every Saturday evening to borrow five dollars, which he always returned on Monday morning. As the same money which had been lent was invariably returned in payment, the lender became surprised at the repetition of a request so singular, and asked for an explanation. The good old Parson replied, that he had no use for the money but on Sundays, for he could preach much better with a five dollar bill in his pocket than when it was empty. If our readers have the sagacity which we believe they possess, the above story may suggest to them the reason why we sometimes write no better.—*New Bedford Mercury.*

Agriculture.—The soil of every country, and the bringing to the *utmost perfection* its various productions, are the foundations of all wealth and prosperity. You might as well hope to see the human body in active motion when palsy had reached the heart, or a tree flourishing after its roots were decayed, as expect to see manufactures, or arts, or industry of any description progressive, when *agriculture* has declined.—*Salem Observer.*

Commerce.—In a country that is fruitful, spacious, populous, and abounding with seaports, in the people are industrious, they may draw from the bosom of the earth immense treasure, which would be lost by the negligence and sloth of its inhabitants. By improving the productions of nature by manufactures, the national riches are augmented; and it is by carrying these fruits of industry to other nations, that a solid commerce is established.—*Ibid.*



JAMES BLOODGOOD & CO. have for sale at their nursery, at Flushing, on Long Island, near New York,

FRUIT and FOREST TREES,
FLOWERING SHRUBS and PLANTS,
of the most approved sorts.

The proprietors of this Nursery attend personally to the inoculation and engrafting of all their Fruit Trees, and purchasers may rely with confidence, that the Trees they order will prove genuine.

The subscriber, agent of the above nursery, will receive orders for any quantity of trees, plants and shrubs and transmit the same, and the bills may be paid to him on the delivery of the trees in this city, the freight &c. to be paid by the purchaser.

Catalogues will be delivered gratis, and any information respecting the condition of the trees; &c. imparted on application to him.

Z. COOK, jr.
Boston, Feb. 10, 1826. ep10t 41 State street.

FRUIT TREES.

NATHANIEL DAVENPORT has for sale at his Nursery in Milton, a great variety of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, among which are

<i>Apple Trees.</i>	Bergamot de Pasque
Large Early Bow	Chaumontelle
Large Fall Pippin	St Michael
Golden Russeting	<i>Peach Trees.</i>
Warren Russeting	Royal Kensington
American Nonpareil	Congress Clingstone
Mary Gold	Red Rareripe
Green Everlasting	White Nutmeg
Priestley	Sweet Water
Cram	Yellow or Red Cheek Mel-
English Codlin	Noblesse [acaton
Prince All	Early Ann
English Styre	Early Lemon Clingstone
White Seeknofurther	Late Lemon Clingstone
American Pippin	President Peach
Ribstone	Admirable
Harrison	York Island Peach
Canfield	Winter Green
Winesap	Columbia, Large and Sin-
Lady Apple	Hill's Madeira [gular
Flushing Spitzenburgh	White Melacaton
Golden Pearmain	Old Newington
Grony Winkle	October Clingstone
Rennan Stem	Scarlet Nutmeg
Bullock's Pippin	Orange Peach
Famagusta	Green Catharine
Rennette Grisse	B. Prince's Red Rareripe
Newtown Pippins	Royal George
Baldwin or Pecker Apple	Orange Clingstone
Hingham Sweeting	<i>Cherry Trees.</i>
Seaver Sweeting	Black Hearts
Hightop Sweeting	American Heart
Siberian Crab	Fraser's Black Tartarian
<i>Pear Trees.</i>	Allemange
Vergalouse	Transparent Jean
Seckle	China Heart
Skinless	White Heart
Autumn Bounty	Honey Heart
Swan's Egg	Hertfordshire White
Yellow Winter	Ronald's Black Heart
St Germain	Red Bigreau
Ogouet	English Black Heart
Russellette	Natural Mayduke
Winter Bon Cretien	<i>Medians.</i>
Royal Winter	Red Roman
Besherry	Yellow Roman
Barlaud	Fairchild
Squash	Golden
Colmar	
German Muscat	Soft shelled Almond trees
Melting Pear of Brest	Butternut trees
Vvorat German Muscat	Balsam Fir trees
Rockland	March trees
Winter Bergamot	English Walnut trees

Orders for any of the above trees may be left with JOHN B. RUSSELL, Publisher of the New England Farmer, who is appointed agent for Mr Davenport;—trees will be delivered at his office in Congress street, and payment for the same may be made to Mr Russell.

The FARMER is published every Friday, by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at \$2.50 per annum, in advance.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at the corner of Congress and Lindall Streets, Boston.—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. IV.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1826.

No. 40.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

CULTIVATION OF POTATOES.

Worcester County, 4th Mo. 10, 1826.

There have been grievous complaints by the people of Boston for a number of years (and not without just cause) of bad potatoes. I have noticed a number of scientific disquisitions upon the subject, but none that exactly accords with my views. However incorrect I may be in my conclusions upon the subject, I may run but little risk in stating what I think I have satisfactorily ascertained to be the best method for me, on my land, for insuring good potatoes. About fifteen years since, I purchased some of the common blue potatoes for seed. The seller said the potatoes had heretofore been very good, but he thought they had lost their good quality, and that by changing them (as the phrase is) they would do better. I was young and inexperienced, but I had no faith in this hypothesis. However, the potatoes were ill shaped things, and, when cooked, as free from any farinaceous appearance as a pickled cucumber. I planted them on a piece of land that I was subduing, dunged them lightly with winter dung which was spread and harrowed in. The crop was middling, and the potatoes for autumn and winter eating, tolerably good. The next season I manured the same land with winter dung, and ploughed it in; round, fair and middling sized potatoes only were selected from the previous year's growth, for seed; they were planted in the usual way, two in a hill; ploughed and hoed twice. The succeeding autumn they yielded a good crop of mostly round, fair and handsome potatoes, and for eating I never saw better. Their superior quality was noticed by all who ate of them. I now considered that these potatoes had regained their original good quality; and that it was affected by selecting the seed only; but it was an erroneous conclusion.

The third year the seed was selected as before; a part of the same field, ploughed and manured in the same way as the year before, was planted; some of the selected seed was also planted in a field that had for a number of years been cultivated—here, several rows were dunged in the hill with fine mixed manure, and about as many with only a handful of plaster.—In the fall I commenced digging successively of the three different plantings for table use; those dug in the hill, appearing nearest maturity. I began upon them first; I found their appearance different from those raised the year before, more long ones—some part eaten by worms, and others with small ones attached to them by narrow necks. They were cooked, but instead of being sound mealy potatoes, they were of but an ordinary quality—some had hard balls in the middle, and others hollow. I next dug some of those that were plastered, their appearance was better, less small ones, no effects of worms, but less in a hill—when cooked they were somewhat better than the others, but very inferior to the 2d year's crop. Here my scheme for the

improvement of run-out potatoes, was for a moment frustrated; however, the next trial was upon those in the new field; here the hills afforded a good yield of round, fair and clear potatoes; when boiled, they were about as good as the 2d year's growth, but nothing improved. I continued experiments, (always careful in the selection of the seed) and the 4th year ploughed and fenced with posts and rails, a piece of green sward in my pasture—harrowed in coarse dung, and had an excellent crop of the best of potatoes, (some of these I sold in Boston for 50 cents, when they were plenty in the market for 30 and 33 cents.) I also planted around a corn-field two rows; this field had been ploughed 1 year in succession—winter dung ploughed in, and fine mixed manure put to the hills; these potatoes yielded as well and perhaps some more than those in the pasture, but they were more deformed and less farinaceous, and in the following spring there was a great difference in the potatoes. I now believed that to raise good potatoes and to preserve, undiminished, the quality of the kind, that something more was necessary to be observed, than the selection of the seed. Therefore, for myself, I adopted the following method, from conclusions drawn from the foregoing experiments, and from general observation and inquiry upon the subject. First, to select such potatoes, shape and size, as I wish to raise. Secondly, to plant them on new or green sward land, two, and not to exceed three years in succession. Thirdly, to use no other than winter dung (except the addition of plaster to the hills or vines) for manure dressing, to spread this and mingle it with the soil; this being generally free of worms, and its decomposition will be about the time the roots of the potatoes need its nourishment. And fourthly, never to plant them on a wet or clayey soil.—By observing these particulars I have always had good potatoes; my blues I still keep, and I don't know that I can find better, notwithstanding some thought them run out more than fifteen years ago. Whoever is disposed to adopt the above method and perform it, will no more be troubled with the disagreeable tang of rank and watery potatoes—and for what they have to spare, the citizens of Boston, I presume, will willingly pay them a good price. I am of the opinion that good potatoes for table use, are seldom produced from fields that have been long and highly cultivated. Perhaps some of the agriculturalists near Boston may be induced to try the experiment, if it has not been particularly tried. I continue to plough small pieces in my pasture, when I have no green sward of a number of years' standing that I wish to turn up, and find my pasture benefitted by it. I will add no more to the subject this time, but submit the foregoing to the better judgement of experienced and practical farmers. D. S.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PLANTING SCIONS.

Canadaigua, N.Y. April 16, 1826.

SIR—Some three or four years since I read a paragraph in some paper or magazine, which

stated that scions would grow if they were planted with the end sealed with the composition used on trees after pruning. I was quite pleased with the new idea of obtaining a choice collection of fruit trees so easily. Accordingly I went to work and selected the finest thrifty scions I could procure, from various stocks, and planted in the spring of 1811, two rows of about 40 feet in length, from four to six inches apart, and took the greatest pains with them. The greater part of them leaved out, and remained just in that situation most of the season, without advancing. The next season very few produced any signs of vegetation, and by autumn they were all dead with the exception of now and then one having a slight appearance of life near the lower part, just above the surface of the ground without a leaf or bud, and those I examined had not the least semblance of a root.

I am fully satisfied that fruit trees to any extent, cannot be cultivated in this way. There may have been instances, (but I think it a rare occurrence) of raising fruit trees by this process, and I should recommend to those who wish to make the experiment to do it in a limited manner, as it will be labor in vain.

With much respect,

Your very humble serv't,

L. JENKINS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

CIDER BARRELS.

Worcester County, April 18, 1826.

A cheap way to keep cider barrels sweet is as follows. Take the barrels soon after the cider is out, and drain off the lees (if the cask has been kept full while the cider was working there will be but a trifle;) bung them tight, and put them in some suitable place. Previous to using them for cider the ensuing season, rinse them. I have practised the above method for more than twenty years, and never had any cask which did not keep perfectly sweet. Rinsing casks with cold water, and not keeping them bunged tight, I believe is the principal cause of so many cider casks' becoming foul and musty.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

THE BORER.

Weston, April 19, 1826.

SIR—I have read several communications made lately in your useful paper on the subject of the borer. Having been a sufferer by its destructive work, I think it a duty to offer you the result of my observations on the ways of that ravager, who, in my opinion, threatens the very existence of our orchards.

By referring to Boston I find that there are nine species of the borer (*capricorne Carambix*). The insect after his last transformation is a beetle of a dark slate or brown colour, some of the smaller species have figured stripes on their wings; they fly about in the heat of July, quick on the wing, and shy. They are little noticed, and deposit, then, their seed in the bark of almost every kind of trees; the oak bark is filled with it, that of the yellow pine, sometimes the

maple. The forest and the orchard are fully stocked; and the borers are the meat upon which depend the whole tribe of the woodpeckers. Go into the forest and you hear these birds pecking the trees in quest of their food; go and look at the logs of timber, which may have laid in your yard for one year, and you will find the decayed bark well stocked with borers. If you lay by your fire wood, to burn it dry, go into your wood house in August and September, and hear the borers at work. Please to notice the timbers of your buildings, and wherever a slip of bark has been suffered to remain, there again you will trace the destroyer. In fact, nature seems to be so full of them that it is a matter of astonishment that our apple trees are not in a situation still more deplorable. The locust they have so nearly exterminated that hardly a trace of them remains; and as the wood lands are fast clearing away, and the pasturing ground of the borer is thereby reduced, we may expect that their famishing tribes will wreak their vengeance more and more upon our orchards; in such a threatening case, what are we to do? the beetle flies about so wild, that the destroying of them appears to be impossible. But by painting the trees with some composition, and keeping them so painted through the season, I have no doubt that much good can be done; the female beetle is provided at the lower part of her body with something like a small hollow lancet; where the bark is tender she pricks it with that little instrument and at the same instant lets a small seed slip through it, and be lodged in the bark. Where the trees are old, and the bark scaly and hard she deposits the seed under the scales; these seeds come to life the spring after, and the small borer gnaws its way immediately into the bark.—I conceive that the large borers which attack the butts are the offspring of the large beetle, and that the smaller species are those which we find to infest the branches, and the existence of which is indicated by black spots on the bark, which being removed with the knife, bring to light, in general, a number of little worms. A coat of composition laid over the bark becomes an effectual shield against the destructive little lancet, whose power is blunted by the harshness of the paint. It is needful to remove carefully the grass from round the butts that there should be no space wherever left unpainted and that the soil should to that effect, lap over the paints; the main branches should be painted as well as the butts. The first painting should be performed as soon as the weather gets warm, and the sap flows freely. As the rains wash it away it ought to be renewed, so as never to leave the bark uncovered and exposed. Three or four times will carry the trees safe through the season. Various are the compositions used; they not only protect the trees against the borers, but have a tendency to feed the trees by absorption, and to get the bark into that bright and lively order which insures prosperity. Various are the compositions used and to none of them would I feel any objection but to the lime, used alone and quick. Its power as a stimulant is so great that I am convinced of the unfitness to use it, unless a gentleman wishes to bring his young trees to a premature state of bearing, of old age, and of decay. The composition of Forsyth, from long experience can be recommended as productive of the most beneficial effects;

although well known, by transcribing it here, it may save the trouble to refer to his publication.

“Take one bushel of fresh cow dung, half a bushel of lime rubbish of old buildings, that from ceilings of rooms is preferable, or lime which has been slacked at least six months, half of a bushel of wood ashes, and two quarts of fine pit or river sand. The three last articles are to be sifted fine before they are mixed; then work them well together with urine and soap suds with a spade and afterwards with a wooden beater until the stuff is very smooth like fine plaster, used for the ceilings of rooms. Then mix again soap suds and urine, to bring it to the consistence of thick paint, and lay it on the trees with a painter’s or white washing brush. It will not only keep the trees free from borers, but it will heal sore wounds and cankers, and transform into healthy and fruitful trees, some which at first sight seemed to defy the hope of recovery.—You will please however to recollect that happy results in any pursuit, but more especially in agriculture, are not to be obtained but by care and perseverance. Whilst on the subject of borers I beg leave to mention further, that in families who use stoves, which require dry wood, the only method to prevent their oak and yellow pine being injured by the borers, is to stow it in a close wood house, from which the light is excluded. I had some last season, in an open shed, which was so much injured that the bark fell off from most of it. I had some in a place shut up, where no light is admitted, and it was perfectly sound. From this we may conclude that the seed deposited in the bark by the beetle, requires the light and free air to develop itself into life; and that wherever the light and air are excluded, it must perish.—If you think that these notes can be useful, please to give them insertion, and to accept of the good wishes of

ONE OF YOUR SUBSCRIBERS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

POTATOES.

Ryfgate, Vt. April 21, 1826.

On the third of May 1825 I selected twenty good handsome potatoes, as near of a size as possible, ten of which I planted whole in ten hills,—the other ten I cut into four pieces each, and planted in ten hills, in a parallel row with the other, four pieces in each hill. On the 23th day of September I dug the potatoes and weighed the produce of each row by itself. The row in which the 10 whole potatoes were planted weighed 46 pounds 12 ounces—and the row that was cut into quarters, produced 77 pounds 4 oz. The rows were contiguous to each other, and the soil exactly the same. No manure was used.

J. W.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

We have recently examined a beautiful piece of broadcloth manufactured at the Saxon factory in Framingham, which is for sale by Messrs. Kitham & Mears, pronounced by good judges to be equal to the best English cloths imported into this country. We understand that some of the same description of goods have been ordered by merchant tailors in New York, who give them the preference to English cloths of the same cost. Every American who feels an inter-

est in the prosperity of his country should give the preference to domestic fabrics, the price and quality being equal.—*Boston Gaz.*

From the American Farmer.

PLANTATION OF THE WHITE MULBERRY.

The best method of multiplying the mulberry tree, is from the seed; for as it grows it becomes accustomed to the climate, as if it were indigenous. It ought to be taken from the nursery at the end of two years, and placed in a dry and elevated place, about fifteen feet distant from any other tree. Two years afterwards it ought to be transplanted, and placed at the same distance; again, at the end of two years it ought to be transplanted, and always at the same distance. It may also be multiplied by slips or suckers, but it degenerates, and in the end perishes in the flower of its age.

The eggs of the silk-worm must be hatched in the month of May, at the time when the leaves have all their sap, and are still extremely tender; the leaves must be always gathered in the evening for the next day morning, lest they should not be moist. The quantity of leaves that one has should always be calculated in order that the requisite quantity of eggs may be hatched. One ounce of eggs will produce 40,000 worms, 50 pounds of leaves are sufficient for 1000 worms. A tree six years old will not produce more than from 60 to 80 pounds.

The house should be very dry and well aired; the shelves on which the silk-worms are placed should be of wood, dry and without any peculiar smell—no bad odour should be suffered to enter the apartment; that is to say, care must be taken to prevent the morning air from penetrating the room. The worms are subject to many diseases. When they are discovered to be diseased, they must be thrown away, lest the disorder should be communicated to the rest. When the time of making cocoons has come, small branches must be placed in the shelves and the worms must in no wise be disturbed.—When the cocoons are made, the handsomest are to be left for seed; the others are to be detached from the branches, and thrown into boiling water; the thread loccus itself, and is to be divided upon a spindle. The price, five dollars per pound.

It is necessary that the work should be directed by persons of judgment, either for watching the silk worms, or for choosing the leaves.

Extract of a Letter from General La Fayette to J. S. Skinner, Editor of the American Farmer.

“LA GRASSE, JAN. 20, 1826.—It is not an easy task for me to submit to the wide material separation which now exists between me and my American friends, while my mind is constantly with them; and the regret for the loss of their society mingles with an ardent sympathy in their public and personal concerns. So prompt I have been in recovering pleasing habits, and so much attached I feel to my new as well as my old connexions in the United States, that it seems to me quite strange to think this winter will pass without meeting any of you, either at Baltimore or Washington. I am eagerly waiting for the papers and letters from my friends, and beg when you write to remember that at a distance minute particulars are very welcome.

The affectionate reception I have met from the people on my journey, and on my arrival to this part of the country, and the family and friendly enjoyments that awaited me, have been sadly troubled by the illness of one of my granddaughters, who, contrary to all expectations, is happily recovered. I have passed hitherto, most of my time at La Grange; but am now going for two or three months to town, saving some excursions to my farm. I must give you an account of the stock you so very kindly assisted in forwarding and increasing. One of Mr. Patterson's Coke Devons, the elder bull, died on the passage; the three others have recovered from the fatigue, and are now in fine order.* The giant wild Turkey we have admired together, died also at sea,—his brother, and another from General Cocke, of Virginia, arrived safe; two small Virginia hens never could retrieve the injuries of the sea, but the males are very hearty. Your two hogs have well supported the voyage, and are better shaped than any I have seen, although I have chanced to obtain the best of an importation from England. The Virginia plough you have been pleased to forward, has been presented for examination to the Central Society at Paris. I expect their report. I was anxiously looking for the arrival of two models kindly promised; the one a steam machine, after that of Mr Robert Smith—the other a threshing machine; this is sent by Gov. Sprigg, the steam one by Mr. Morris.†

Should they be ready to reach New York by the first of April, Capt. Macey, who sails on the 5th, and comes himself to Paris, will take charge of them. Permit me to entreat your kindness for two other articles: I much wish to introduce at La Grange, the pretty American partridge, so called in the south, and quail, in the north, and the terrapin, about whose management I would need an instruction. Captain Macey would take care of them, and if the kind friend, Joseph Townsend, who had found the mammoth Turkey, persist in his good intention to send some more, or you could get some of the tame breed, second or third generation, at the good Postmaster's at York, Pa. Capt. Macey might be entrusted with them.

I have on my farm a fine shepherd's dog, and can find a proper slut for him, but the more I inquire and see about those dogs, so very sagacious and useful here, the more I find that their principal merit is lost when they have not to execute the orders of a shepherd in the marshaling of a flock.

No letter from you, my dear sir, no number of the American Farmer has been received, although I hoped it might come by the last packet; Charles Lasteyrie went to Italy immediately after my arrival; he is daily expected at Paris.

The Garden Flea.—This is a small fly that eats cabbages, and other plants while they are in seed leaf. They are nearly black. Some call them snow fleas. A correspondent informs us that if after the seeds are sown, the ground be

* These were of the pure blood, all generously presented by William Patterson, Esq to the old American veteran.

† Instead of a model, Mr. J. B. Morris sent him a complete and very elegant steam apparatus, for steaming food for fifty head of stock, with every thing prepared for immediate use. It must have cost several hundred dollars.

covered with straw, and then the straw set on fire, the flea will not injure the plants as they come up.—*Penobscot Gazette.*

American Manufactures.—A Montreal paper mentions, that great quantities of goods, of the manufactures of the United States, have lately been transported across the line into Upper Canada; and that a large part of that province is likely to be supplied with some of the coarser articles, cheaper than they can be imported from England, as the duty is only 15 per cent. ad valorem.

Niles' Register.—A resolution passed the House of Representatives on Friday, authorizing the clerk to purchase ten copies of Niles' Weekly Register for the use of the members of Congress. Mr Niles will receive \$1000 from the contingent fund for his books.

The Legislature of New Brunswick has been progrogued. Among the acts passed is one making an appropriation towards establishing a University in New Brunswick.

Wool.—It is stated in an English paper, that 60,000l. worth of wool was offered without effect, as a security for a loan of 2,000l.

The house of Representatives has ordered 3,000 copies to be printed, of the interesting Report of the Board of Engineers relative to the proposed National Road from the City of Washington to New Orleans.

A New Article of Export.—Five hundred bibles have been lately sold in the Mexican market at wholesale for \$2,000! 500 bibles sold readily at a profit of more than 400 per cent. and apparently an unlimited demand for more!

An Elephant, which gave symptoms of madness, was lately shot in England. 14 men fired upon him several rounds. 132 bullets were discharged, and he was thrust through the neck with a sword, before he was killed. Yet a few years since, in York, Me. an Elephant was killed by a single bullet, fired at him by a fanatic, from behind a tree or wall. The English Elephant was 11 feet high, and weighed 5 tons. He had been physicked when sick—and 100 lbs. of salts were used for a dose.

Subscription for Vine Stock of the Finest Table Grapes.



ANDREW PARMENTIER, at the Horticultural Garden, Brooklyn, corner of the Jamaica and Flatbush road, two miles from New York, having been urged by several lovers of the vine to propose sets of the best kind for sale by subscription, offers to the Public sets of a dozen vines, with good roots of the most select and choicest grapes for the table; many of which are quite new in this country, and all of which will ripen perfectly in any situation either in town or country.

Names of the Twelve Sorts.

1. White Chasselas, with large fruit
2. Chasselas of Fontainebleau, near Paris
3. Yellow Chasselas of Thomery, near Paris
4. Golden Chasselas, the real genuine
5. Musk Chasselas
6. Chasselas, with very large black fruit
7. Red Chasselas
8. White Muscat, or black Constantia
9. Red Muscat
10. Black Muscat, or black Constantia
11. Black Orleans, bears very well the frost
12. Black Gamet, yields a second crop of blossoms and fruit, when the first are frozen

Nos 11 and 12 are as fine for vineyards as for the table, the fruit is not so excellent as that of the preceding kinds, but is equally valuable on account of the certainty of a large crop annually.

The Subscribers will receive their vines in the course of the present month.

Mr John T. Boyd & Co. No. 137 Broadway, New York, are empowered to receive the subscriptions.—Price Eight Dollars; gentlemen becoming subscribers, are solicited to give their addresses with care to avoid mistakes.

The subscription receipt will be accompanied by di-

rections on the best mode of cultivation, planting and pruning the vine.

The same sorts of vines may be had separately, price One Dollar, except No. 3, Golden Chasselas, the genuine, which is Two Dollars. Communications for the above and subscriptions to his establishment, will be punctually attended to.

References, to Dr. David Hoazak, President of the Horticultural Society, Dr Pascahis President of the Lunenburg Society, Dr McNeven, Dr Mitchel and Dr Stevenson. April 2.

Green House Plants, Shrubs, and Fruit Trees.

A considerable variety of valuable PLANTS, and in high order, are for sale at the Green-house of the subscriber, on Jamaica Plains, in Roxbury, by applying to the Gardner. Also, Roots and Flowering SHRUBS and TREES, and a few thousand of the Newcastle Cocksput Thorn, which are the only sort with me, that have not as yet been attacked by the borer, and are three years old. The proprietor is also bringing forward a Nursery of Fruit Trees, every Tree of which is from seed and not suckers, and will be so warranted; some hundreds, of superior sorts of Apple Trees, are now large enough for removal, other sorts will not be fit for a year or two. A few large white Dutch Currants, and English Gooseberries. Roxbury, April 14, 1826. JOHN PRINCE.

Jack for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the high bred Jack Columella. His dam is of the Andalusian breed and the largest Spanish Jennet in the country. His sire the noted Jack Barbarossa, now owned by Gen. William of Stonington Con. who will realize \$600, for his services the last season.

Columella is three quarter of Spanish blood and one quarter Maltese, a proper cross to unite vigor and spirit with sufficient bone, is two years old, and gives promise to be equal if not superior in size and other valuable properties to any Jack ever bred in the United States. S. W. POMEROY. Brighton, April 21.

Garden and Field Seeds, Shrubs, &c.

JOSEPH BRIDGE, No. 25 Court street, has for sale, just received per London Packet, a great variety of Garden and Field seeds, which added to his former assortment, comprises the most extensive collection in New England, consisting in part of

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 50 Bushels Early and late Peas. | Salsafie or Vegetable Oysters |
| Early and late Beans | Scorzenera |
| 100 lbs Ruta Baga | Summer and Winter Favory |
| 100 lbs Mangel Wurtzel | 10 lbs Sweet Marjoram |
| Blood and Orange Beet | Thyme |
| 200 lbs Carrot of various kinds | Sage |
| 50 lbs Radish do | Grass Seeds, viz. |
| 10 lbs Lettuce do | Fowl Meadow |
| 50 Cabbage do | Red Top |
| Cucumber do | Orchard Grass |
| Melons do | Lucerne |
| Onion do | Red and White Clover |
| Leek do | Herds Grass and |
| Celery do | Millet |
| Endive do | Bird Seeds viz. |
| Early and late Cauliflower | Canary |
| Purple and Cape Brocoli | Hemp |
| Summer and Winter Spinage | Rape and |
| 1400 Flower Pots. | Maw |
| | Garden Tools |

With about 200 varieties of Ornamental Seeds, Green House plants, Dahlia roots and Shrubs, viz. Gooseberry and Currant Bushes, Grape Vines, Honey-suckle's, Quicks or Thorns for live fences, and a few superior standard pear trees.

Also, Wood or pastel seed, recommended to Dyers, Manufacturers and Agriculturists. Price \$1. per bushel. St. April 12.

ROMAN. An elegant, full blooded horse, a bright Bay, with black legs, mane and tail, of high spirit and good temper, will stand at the farm of Mr Stephen Williams in Northborough. (Ms.) at \$60 the season, to be paid before the mares are taken away.—See New England Farmer, April 14.

ON LANDSCAPE AND PICTURESQUE GARDENS.

It was reserved to the delicate taste of our age to make the most happy changes in the art of embellishing Gardens, and truly to enjoy the beauties of nature. The English have taken such advantages of the situation and soil of their country, that it forms as it is, merely one vast Garden.

A good choice of the spots to be cultivated, and of those which should contain groups of trees, ought to be made; for they not only afford changes highly advantageous to the different points of view, but also add considerably to the value of the property on which they are situated. When united with these there is a river or a stream, what new advantages are presented for embellishing a Garden. The country seats which surround the city of New-York are most beautifully situated, but we cannot avoid a feeling of regret at not seeing them accompanied with some plantations and groups of trees happily disposed, which would not only add to their beauty and afford cool and shaded walks, so agreeable during the heats of summer, but would have the advantage of increasing the real value of the property, in proportion to the number and value of the plantations made. A few paths winding without restraint through the grounds, and leading to those parts the most beautiful, not only on account of the view of the water, but also of that of the neighboring country seats, would lend a new charm to the habitation. A few fabrics, rustic bridges, hermitages, a Temple, or a Chinese Kiosk or Pagoda, not expensive in their execution, would advantageously complete the embellishment of a country seat.

These kinds of gardens are not very expensive, the unevenness of the soil being rather a beauty than otherwise, and of which advantage would be taken. If there are already cultivated grounds, they need not be rejected; for every thing that produces is interesting—only they should not form the principal object.

Mr. Andrew Parmentier, lately from Europe, where these gardens are generally adopted, has made at his place, at the division of the Jamaica and Flatbush turnpikes, at Brooklyn, L. I. a garden of this kind, which will be the more interesting on account of the great variety of foreign trees and plants he has there introduced. It is but half an hour's walk from New York.

Mr P. by the advice of several of his friends, will furnish plans of landscape and picturesque gardens; he will communicate to gentlemen who wish to see him, a collection of his drawings of Cottages, Rustic Bridges, Dutch, Chinese, Turkish, French Pavilions, Temples, Hermitages, Rotundas, &c. For further particulars, inquiries personally, or by letter, addressed to him, post paid, will be attended to.

From the American Farmer.

ON THE CULTIVATION OF MANGEL-WURTZEL, BEETS, PARSNIPS AND CARROTS.

The three first thrive best on a deep moist sandy loam, and as these crops are becoming every year more important in field as well as garden culture, and they having long since been satisfactorily proven, not only to be very useful, but almost indispensable, in keeping stock

in fine condition through the winter months, when sliced and mixed with straw—does away the necessity of hay—and works up the straw and chaff which otherwise would have to be thrown into the manure yard, and which, when given to stock without roots, bind their bowels, and leave them in a very unthrifty state, which is effectually corrected by the mixture of roots, and will also fatten them with the addition of a small portion of meal.

My method of cultivating these roots is as follows: for these crops choose land which has had some previous mellowing crops, such as corn, potatoes, clover of one year's standing, &c. plough the ground in the fall or winter, in the following manner: with two horses plough a narrow furrow as deep as you can, then let a second two horse team follow the first plough in its furrow, with what we call a subsoil plough, which loosens and pulverizes the subsoil in the bottom of each furrow to the depth of six or eight inches more, and leaves the pulverized subsoil to be covered by the next furrow of the two horse plough, and so on, leaving the good soil on top, and mellow to the depth of 12 or 14 inches, which is absolutely necessary to the production of these tap-rooted vegetables; in the spring, as early as the ground is dry, cross-plough in the same manner as above, then spread on a good coat of well rotted manure, and plough it in 4 inches deep, and harrow or scarify until the ground is fine. I then proceed to lay out the drills two feet apart by means of an instrument made as follows: take a piece of oak scantling 4 by 4 inches, 7 feet long, into which bore 4 holes 2 feet apart, commencing 6 inches from the end, with a two inch auger, into which drive strong pointed pins 7 inches long, (beside the part in the head) to which oak pieces attach a pair of shafts and handles, and by the assistance of a horse, all the drills may be made of regular width, and of proper depth to receive the manure and seed, and then drill in the seed, which may be performed by mixing them with sifted wood, ashes or fine manure, and drill both in together; if dropped by hand they must be covered with a mixture of well rotted manure, or rich earth from the woods, both which will prevent a crust from forming over the seed and will promote the growth of the young plants, as soon as they are cleverly up; weeds will also appear, and must be removed whilst in a red state by hoing and hand picking; the parsnips and beets ought to be thinned to six inches, carrots to three inches, mangel wurtzel to twelve inches apart in the rows. The next dressing may be performed by a small cultivator, and the last one may and ought to be done to the depth of 6 or 8 inches, by the subsoil plough, running it as near the rows of plants as possible without disturbing their roots by which means the congealing effects of droughts are prevented, by keeping the ground in fine mellow tilth all the dry season; by giving them the finishing hoeing and cleansing after the subsoil plough, the crop is made; in this way root crops may be raised in great quantities, and at a very small expense, compared with the usual garden method.

ROBERT SINCLAIR.

Prolific.—A Mr Chase of Sutton, Mass. has a sheep which brought him the present season, four ewe lambs all of which are living and doing well.—*Wor. Spy.*

From the N. Y. Statesman.

TO WOOL GROWERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

It is well known that American and Saxony wool do not make cloth of so fine a texture as the French and Spanish. The French, Saxony and American sheep are all originally from Spain; yet the French and Spanish wool will make cloth of finer texture, whilst that which is fabricated from the Saxony and American is uniformly loose and spongy.

It is important to the wool grower, as well as the manufacturer, that this defect should be removed, preparatory to which it will be necessary to discover the cause. Having turned my attention to the subject, I submit the following as at least a probable theory, which may be easily tested by experiment.

As the animal from which we obtain fine wool has the same origin in all countries, it is a legitimate conclusion, that the cause is not in the wool, but in some difference in the preparation subsequent to shearing. The Spanish and French wool is sorted as soon as the locks are shorn—it is then scoured in hot water and packed; in this state it remains for six or twelve months before it is worked into cloth. The Saxons and Americans wash their sheep before shearing, and pack the wool with all its yolk and grease. It is said to be an established fact, that wool packed in its yolk and grease will continue to organize after it is so packed, and that for a considerable time—that is, a given weight of wool packed in its yolk and grease, without scouring, will be found to contain more wool after being so packed for six months than if scoured when taken off the sheep's back. I apprehend that the wool formed after the fleece is taken from the living animal, is but imperfectly organized, that it is more greasy than genuine wool, and that in the process of fulling instead of creeping into shorter lengths by the friction of the hammers, it has a tendency to slide over each other, making the ground of the cloth thick but not firm.

I do not consider this as an indubitable theory, yet I consider it so far reasonable as to deserve an experiment, which can easily be made by any of our wool-growers. I would recommend them, at their next shearing season, to have a part of their fine wool sorted and scoured as soon as shorn. Let this be packed as soon as it is dry, and in four or six months afterwards put it in the hands of some skilful manufacturer to test the result.

HOPSON.

AGRICULTURE.

As circumstances alter, there should be a corresponding change in the policy and measures of every vocation. The truth of this assertion will be evident to all, on a little reflection.

The design of the present remarks is to show the necessity of some change in the articles of produce among our farmers. Until within a few years, we have been almost exclusively an agricultural and commercial people; and the attention of the former class has been directed to those products most in demand by the latter. These have been principally beef, pork, butter, cheese, and some other articles of provisions and raw materials, suitable for exportation and foreign manufactories. But the case is now ve-

ry different,—Capitalists have already invested large sums in manufacturing establishments, which are to be found in almost every village in New England. It is not necessary to go into an inquiry why this change has been wrought, whether it is in consequence of a change of European policy or that of our own government; or, whether it will be advantageous or detrimental to the United States. It is sufficient for the present object to know the fact. That some change is necessary, appears from the general complaint of our farmers of the unprofitableness of their business.

In view of these circumstances, would it not be well for our farmers to grow those articles more which are extensively consumed in the various manufacturing establishments? I would suggest among these, wool, barley and hops.

There are various reasons for increasing our flocks of sheep. In the first place, the large quantity of land in New England, susceptible of almost no other use than that of pasturage, might be made very profitable. It is also stated by some, that the land fed upon by Sheep is gradually fertilized, and its value enhanced. Another reason is, the small expence of keeping these animals during the winter which, it is believed, bears no proportion with that of most others of equal value and profit. There is no other that gets its food from the fields so late in Autumn, or so early in Spring, as the Sheep. Another is, the great certainty of the annual profit they yield. Wool and lambs almost always find a quick sale, and at a fair price. The increase of the flock, under careful and judicious management, cannot fall much, if any, short of defraying the expence of keeping and tending it, and the Sheep, when unfit to be longer kept, may be sold to the butcher for the best cost; so that the wool, in common cases may be considered as the interest of the capital invested.

The inducements for growing Barley are principally these—the increasing demand for this grain by the breweries, the high price it bears in proportion to other products, and the trifling labor and expence, together with the greater certainty of a good crop, in its cultivation.

Canals.—A late N. Y. Observer contains a table, prepared by the Editor of that paper, principally from official documents, which furnishes a brief view of the routes, dimensions, and costs of all the important canals completed, in progress, or contemplated in the United States, and the adjacent British N. American Provinces. It is accompanied with a concise description of different works, and concludes with the following summary statements.

Upon a review of the whole ground, we find that there are now, actually completed, within the limits of the United States, exclusive of improved river navigation, 690 miles of canal, with 2615 feet of lockage, constructed at an expence of \$11,500,000; and there are now in progress, and to a considerable extent, under contract, 828 miles of canal, with 3,611 feet of lockage, to be contemplated in a few years, at an estimated expence of \$10,250,000; making in all, completed and in progress, 1518 miles of canal, with 6256 feet of lockage, at an expence of \$21,750,000. If to these we should add the canals seriously contemplated, and which will probably be completed in ten years, the whole

length of canal line would be extended to at least 3000 miles. When we consider that at the commencement of the Erie and Hudson canal, in the summer of 1817, there were scarcely 100 miles of canal in the United States, and that our system of internal improvement has grown from that small beginning to its present state and prospects in the short space of nine years, some idea may be formed of the enterprising character of our citizens.

In England there are more than one hundred canals, extending 2682 miles, constructed at an expence of \$132,000,000, and yielding an average income of ten per cent. on the capital invested. England has been more than fifty years in completing this extensive line of inland navigation. The people of the U. States will probably have completed a line equally extensive in less than 20 years from the time they commenced. The state of New York has finished her proportion already.—*Con. Cour.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1826.

CULTURE OF HOPS.

(Concluded from page 314.)

The English growers of hops think they have a very indifferent crop, if the produce of an acre does not sell for one hundred and thirty three dollars, and frequently they sell for two hundred dollars; and have been known to rise as high as four hundred dollars. In the English estimate, the expence put down, is, what they can hire the labor done for by those who make it their business to perform the different parts of its cultivation. A great saving may be made by our farmers in the article of labour; for much of it may be performed by women, children and the aged. Add to this, we have another advantage of no small moment. In this country the hop harvests will come between our two great harvests, the English and the Indian, interfering with neither; but in England the grain and hop harvests interfere, and create a great scarcity of hands, it then being the most busy season of the year. It is found by experience, that the soil and climate of the Eastern States are more favourable to the growth of hops than Great Britain; they not being so subject to moist foggy weather of long continuance, which is most injurious to the growth of hops. And the Southern States are still more favourable to the hop than the Eastern States, in point of flavour and strength. The state of New York, unites some advantages from either extreme of the union.

An excellent article on the culture of hops, written by William Blanchard, Jun. Esq. of Wilmington, Mass., was published in the New England Farmer, vol. ii. p. 52. Mr Blanchard recommends ploughing the land nine or ten inches deep in October—barrow thoroughly in the spring in the same direction the land was ploughed—manure about 16 cords to the acre, cross plough the same depth—sow at least four feet apart—plant corn or potatoes (potatoes preferable) the first year with the hops—plant every other hill in every other row with hops, thus placing the hills of hops at least eight feet apart—put four cuttings from the running roots, about eight inches in length, into each

hill and cover them the common depth of potatoes—keep the hops clean from weeds by hoeing the crop among them—in October cover each hill with a shovelfull of compost manure, that from the hog-stye preferred—in each following spring, before the hops are opened, spread evenly over the yard about eight cords of manure to the acre (that which is coarse and strawy preferred) plough the land both ways at the first hoeing—but three hoeings in a season, unless necessary to subdue weeds—the last time of hoeing about the beginning of August, or when the hops are in full blossom.

“After the first crop it is necessary to open the hops every spring by the middle of May; which is performed by making four furrows between the rows, turning the furrows from the hills, and running the plough as near the same as possible without injuring the main roots.—Then the earth is removed from the roots with a hoe—all the running roots cut in with a sharp knife, within two inches of the main roots—the tops of the main roots must also be cut in, and then the hills covered with earth about two inches deep.”

The poles should be set as soon as the hop vines appear, which will save labour in tying up the vines. Mr B. allows but two vines to a pole, and two poles to a hill, [instead of three poles to a hill, as recommended in the Transactions of the Agricultural Society of New York,] poles not to exceed sixteen feet in height.—The most thrifty vines must be selected, and trained to the poles by fastening them by a piece of yarn, slightly twisted by the thumb and finger. Frequent attention is necessary to tie up the vines, as they are subject to be blown off by high winds. The hops are ripe about the beginning of September, and should be immediately gathered, and picked clean from leaves and stems. Care should be taken, when gathering the hops, to cut the vines two feet [the New York article says three feet] from the ground that the vines may not be injured by bleeding.”

With regard to curing and drying hops, we must refer our readers to Mr Blanchard's communication, [N. E. Farmer, vol. ii. pages 52, 53.] We would republish the whole article for the benefit of recent subscribers, who are not in possession of that volume, did our limits and other claims on our attention permit.

Dr Deane observed that “the time to plant hops is when they begin to shoot in the spring. The sets are cuttings from the roots or branches which grow from the main root. They should be from five to seven inches long, with three or more joints or buds on each, all the old and hollow parts being cut off. Make holes twelve or sixteen inches wide, and of a depth proportioned to the nature of the ground. If shallow, with hard clay or gravel under, dig not into it, lest you make a basin to retain water; but raise a small hill of good mould. If there is a good depth of rich mellow mould dig the hole a foot and an half or two feet deep; the hops will thrive the better.

“When all things are ready for planting, fill up the holes with the mould before thrown out, if it be good; but if the earth be not rich enough, make use of fine fresh mould, or of a compost previously prepared, but no dung on any account.”

We have seen no notice of any attempt to raise hops from the seed. Perhaps some advantages might accrue from raising young plants in that manner. Like other small seeds it is probable that those of hops would lose their power of vegetation, if exposed too long to air above ground. We should therefore advise those, who might feel inclined to make experiments on this branch of husbandry to commit the seeds to the earth as soon as they are thoroughly ripe in autumn. In other words to sow them by art as soon as nature would have sown them, if the hop vines were left without gathering their produce. A few hills might be left for the purpose of ripening some seed for experiment. It is not impossible that hops as well as potatoes may be benefited by renewing the kind, or introducing new varieties from seed. But this is merely conjecture, we speak without books, or other authorities on this point, and our hints may pass for what they are worth.

When hop plants first shoot in the spring, and are not more than 3 inches long, they may be cooked and eaten like asparagus, and are said to be not only palatable but wholesome. They are recommended as useful in scurvy, jaundice, costive habits, &c. Willich's Domestic Encyclopedia says, "in medicine, decoctions and syrups of hop-flowers are said to be attended with much benefit in pestilential fevers; a pillow filled with them, and laid beneath the head, has been found to procure sleep to patients afflicted with delirious fevers. Dr Cooper adds, "the tincture of hops is also a very useful and not inflammatory narcotic; in many cases preferable to opium. Fill a bottle with hops, pour in fourth proof brandy; keep it warm for three days; strain it; from two to three tea-spoonfuls is a dose."

BREEDS OF CATTLE.

(Continued from page 287.)

In our preceding observations on this subject, we gave a number of British testimonies relative to the distinctive properties of the short horned breed of cattle. We will now direct our attention to the character given of their race by some of those American cultivators, whose opinions have come within our notice. And we would observe that Col. Pickering does not appear to entertain sentiments so hostile to this breed as have been attributed to him. In his last Essay "On Improving the Native Breed of New England Cattle," (New England Farmer, vol. iv. p. 89.) Col. Pickering observes "that the half breed offspring of the improved short horns is larger than our native breed, I suppose is not to be controverted. English writers declare the short horns to be the largest breed in England; and this with the quality of fattening at an early age may recommend it to farmers in those parts of our country, where oxen are raised for beef not for labour; and where they have richer pastures than are generally to be found in New England, at least in Massachusetts."—Again, in the same essay (N. E. Farmer, vol. iv. pages, 90, 91.) Col. Pickering says "I have no disposition to question the character of the several testimonies Mr Powell has diligently collected and published to prove the superiority of the short horns." . . . "Nor did I write for the wealthy farmers of Pennsylvania who cultivate the rich soils of the finest parts of that state; farmers who perform their team labour with

horses; and raise oxen or rather steers merely for beef."

"My real object is, to improve, by the best means, our native breed of cattle. If on fair and full experiments, crossing with the improved short horns, or with any other foreign breed, shall be proved to be most efficient and advantageous for the combined objects of New England farmers, labour—beef—butter—cheese; and particularly if all these may be obtained, as is confidently said, at less expense of keep, than with the present breed,—then let every one exert himself to partake of the boon.—I have been willing to be one, to make the experiment; and accordingly sent a large cow, of the Bakewell blood, to the Admiral; and it was the anticipation of a bull on my farm, which prevented my sending a second, one of the two just above mentioned. I also recommended to the farmers of Essex (by handbills distributed through the county) to make a similar experiment."

The Memoirs of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society contain a communication, made by His Excellency LEVI LINCOLN, Governor of Massachusetts, President of the Worcester County Agricultural Society, from which the following is extracted.

"Upon the subject of Denton's progeny [a bull of the short horned breed, imported from England, and owned by Stephen Williams, Esq. of Northborough, Mass.] I should fear to write to any one less observing and sanguine than yourself. With nineteen of them, of different grades and ages, in my possession, I can safely say, that my most confident anticipations have been entirely answered. I have now seven heifers in milk, four of them 3 years, and three 2 years old; and for richness in quality, and abundance in quantity, they are not excelled by the very best cows of any age of the native stock. A heifer of 3 years, with her second calf, has not been dry since she dropped her first, having given four quarts on the morning of her second calving.

"Next to the Merino sheep, I consider the introduction of the short horns, in the blood of Denton, as the richest acquisition to the country which agriculture has received. For the dairy and the stall I speak with the utmost confidence of their pre-eminence. From my three years old heifers I have calves of the most promising appearance, and greatly excelling any I have before seen. One of the heifers gives from 16 to 20 quarts of the richest milk, by the day since calving; the other a little less, from the circumstance of having been in milk continually for more than a year; but her milk is in no degree inferior in quality. The last season she gave eleven quarts at a milking, with grass only, and this not unfrequently. They keep as easily as the native stock, and are as hardy. I have this year a three fourths heifer calf from a half blood of Denton by Admiral, the famous bull sent out by Sir Isaac Coffin last year, to the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, and two others by the celebrated bull Colebs, or Denton's half blood. They are fine promising animals, although in no respects superior to the three fourths of Denton. I have no knowledge of the properties of this stock for labour, never having altered but one of the males. I cannot, however, perceive any reason to doubt their value in this particular. Their form indicates

great power, and they have much quietness and docility."

This is strong testimony in favour of the short horns, and as respects certain properties, perhaps as conclusive as the nature of the case will admit. It does not answer the questions proposed by Col. Pickering in his tenth letter "on Improving the Native Breed of New England Cattle." Some of those questions could not be answered except by accurate experiments, of several months, if not years' duration, the results carefully noted, and all the circumstances, which could affect those results taken into consideration. But more of this hereafter.

The Massachusetts Agricultural Repository, for June 1825, vol. viii. No. iv. contains the following observations, which are selected from other remarks on the same subject, favourable to imported breeds of cattle, as well as to improving our native stock, as recommended by Col. Pickering. "We say nothing of the professed exhibitions of rare animals, but this we do say, that when we travel through England, we find ourselves among a race of horned cattle, nearly every one of which we covet. Let Mr Marshall or Mr Young (old writers) say what they will, nothing can destroy the effect of ocular demonstration. The cattle of England are far superior to our own, as a body, and it is not precisely correct to compare individual exceptions in our country with general and average statements of whole counties in England. We are sorry to say farther, that the cattle of the low countries, and of Normandy, appeared to us much finer than our own, in a visit made to these countries eight years since. They were in better condition, and much fewer miserable individuals among them. They had learned the important lesson that a poor animal is not worthy of its support. We have always thought with Col. Pickering that our country possesses at this moment, a race of cows, and possibly of bulls, which selected with care, their progeny raised and kept from contamination with inferior animals, for five or six generations would produce a race of cattle which we might show with pride in Smithfield. But who are our capitalists that will select and take due care of them. Where is the man who has so cautiously guarded the progeny of a fine cow? and if he did, unless he should raise her bull calves as husbands, how can he hope to keep the race pure?"

"Would there be any question in the mind of any sensible cultivator about to raise his own stock, that if a neighbour had improved his own race so that they were eminently fitted for the various uses of this most important agricultural animal for milk, for beef, and for draught, that it would be for his interest to procure that stock and to sell off his own miserable breed? We trust not. Well, then, another nation has done this for us. She offers you the effect of 50 years' experiment. Will you refuse it? We hope not.

"The Massachusetts Agricultural Society offered a premium for the importation of the best races of Great Britain. They came. The premiums were awarded. The public admired the animals. The public may have been deceived; they may have been carried away by the novelty. Still they lingered and looked and crowded round these imported animals. They thought that they were superior to any of their own.—Experienced farmers, herdsmen, butchers so

pronounced them; they awarded the premiums. Still this may be all infatuation. The mere love of novelty. They produced calves; the calves were better formed, grew faster, had flesh on more valuable parts, had better hair and "finer feel," indicating a disposition to fatten; they weighed more on the same keeping. Was all this illusion? We think not. We say we *think* not; we add, we know it is not *all* illusion.—We know it to be founded on good and substantial grounds. We had some excellent cows of native race which we had carefully kept thro' three successive generations, and we have been amply rewarded for it. We have recently crossed them with the foreign breeds; the calves were manifestly superior. Not having a large farm, we parted with the calves to our friends, and recently upon inquiry of a friend who had two of our calves, and had a stock of eleven cows, we found the two highest, as to milkers, were of this mixed race.

"We have now two cows of the mixed race, one out of Full Pail, and one out of Mr Parsons' Holderness, and they are much superior to any cows we have been able to purchase for 20 years. We are now raising calves of the half blood to supply the cows which are now getting aged. One advantage they certainly have; they keep their flesh better without diminishing their milk. Still there are native cows, a very few, as good, and some better.

"We now proceed to the most important consideration in relation to these imported animals.

"Their calves sell better; they are more carefully watched; they have introduced a habit of attention to stock; they excite a spirit of rivalry, and one of the most valuable and important effects of the late interesting letters of Col. Pickering will probably be to induce our farmers to endeavour to compete with and surpass the imported breeds.

"While Col. Jaques, the most successful and the most intelligent of our breeders, who under great disadvantages of location, seems to rival the celebrated Bakewell in his skill and attention, can sell his pure breed, as he has done this spring, at 300 dollars for an eight months' bull calf, there can be no doubt that the experiment will be fairly tried. As Col. Pickering does not seem to believe that any serious evil has resulted from the importation of a *worse stock*, we think we may safely encourage the crosses of this race with our own, keeping in mind as we ought to do, as he wisely suggests, that far the most ready and rapid way to improve our stock, is to select and raise only the best of our own breed."

The above extracts from the Mass. Ag. Rep. were, we believe, written by the Hon. JOSEPH LOWELL, President of the Mass. Agric. Society; whose character as a scientific, judicious, and discriminating agriculturist could not be enhanced by our eulogy. The comparative merits of different breeds of cattle can be correctly estimated by those alone, who have kept both or all the kinds, with regard to whose superiority a question exists. Mr Lowell, having made long and continued trials of native cattle, and crosses with imported cattle, gives the preference to the latter. Mr Lowell, perhaps, as intimated by Col. Pickering,* gave his cattle better food and

* Col. Pickering's Essay No. xi. see New England Farmer, vol. iv. page 91.

attendance than most farmers bestow on their stock. His experiments, therefore, have not tested the *hardihood* of the cattle of either breed. Whether, the short horns, or any other of the improved breeds will endure hard fare, careless attendance and exposure to the vicissitudes of the climate of New England as well as our common breeds, is a question; and we know of no facts, which may aid in its decision. But their acknowledged superiority in certain particulars does not imply, much less prove, inferiority in other points. If the short horns, or mixed breeds of which that breed composes a part, will thrive most on good keeping it does not follow of course that they would suffer most on poor keeping. The same strength of constitution (if that be a proper expression)—the same powers of digestion which enable them to thrive faster than other breeds on good fare, with good attendance, might cause them to make the most of the coarsest aliment and suffer the least from the severest hardships. This, however, is a question of fact, which can only be decided by experiments.

Sea Kale Seed.—WILLIAM AUSTIN Esq. of Charlestown Mass. has favoured us with a quantity of the seed of the Sea Kale for gratuitous distribution. This is a valuable vegetable, superior in some respects to asparagus; coming forward earlier in the spring and is used for the same purposes. It may be cultivated exactly like asparagus according to Mr Cobbett. It is well, however, to bleach it by covering it with either pots, or some substitute to seclude it from light, when it begins to grow in the Spring. Mr Austin says the seeds when planted *should be cracked*, or the outside cover broken to hasten and insure their vegetation. For more particular directions relative to the culture of this plant, see New England Farmer, vol. I. page 42. vol. III. 57 and 69.

The Anniversary of the Hampshire, Franklin and Hampden Agricultural Society will be held at Northampton on Wednesday, October 11, 1826. A great number of Premiums are offered by the Executive Committee of the Society, embracing a great variety of the most important pursuits of rural economy. Rewards are offered for Stock, Household Manufactures, Agricultural Implements, Agricultural Experiments, Management of a Farm, Dairy, Turning in Green Crops as a Manure, and Cider; besides "\$100 may be awarded in gratuitous premiums.—All premiums awarded of three dollars and over, will be paid in articles of silver plate, unless it should be convenient to procure a few copies of the *New England Farmer*, bound, for a similar purpose."

Public Improvement.—A meeting of gentlemen assembled on the 21st inst. at Johnson's Tavern in Medfield, and passed a number of resolutions relative to a canal communication between the City of Boston and the Blackstone Canal, and to co-operating with the Quinebaug Canal Association in extending said canal to Norwich Con. Luther Metcalf, Chairman, George C. Wilder, Secretary. A committee was appointed, who drafted a Memorial to the Legislature, praying that Commissioners and an Engineer may be appointed to survey the route, with a view to ascertain the practicability of the proposed canal.

☞ We invite the attention of our readers to the notice in our advertising columns of this day's paper, of the Saxony Sheep, lately imported by Mess. George and Thomas Searle.

SALE OF SAXONY SHEEP.

Imported by George & Thomas Searle. On Thursday, 4th May next, at Brighton, near Boston, Will be sold at Public Auction.

The entire flock of SAXONY SHEEP, imported in the ship Marcus, and expected per ship America, from Bremen.

These sheep were selected by the same Agents who purchased the flock sold at Brighton last year, which have given so general satisfaction to purchasers.

They have been selected after a thorough examination of every fine flock in Saxony, without regard to expense; and gentlemen interested in the growth of fine wool in this country, may be assured that the present flock consists entirely of sheep equal to the best of any previous importations.

The whole number shipped in Bremen was 202 Bucks and 123 Ewts, of which about one half have arrived.—A distant day is fixed for the sale to allow time for the arrival of the residue, in order that purchasers from all parts of the country may be assured that a sufficient quantity will be offered to supply their wants.

Samples of the wool from each sheep will be lodged with Messrs Peter Remsen & Co. Hanover square, New York—Benja. Knowles Esq. Albany—Messrs Woodbridge & Washburn, Hartford—and with the Auctioneers, No. 63, Kilby st. Boston.

The sheep may be examined at Brighton at any time before the sale—which will take place as advertised, at 9 o'clock A. M. The importers pledge themselves that every sheep shall be sold without any reservation, at public sale, and that none will be sold at private sale, previously, on any terms.

COOLIDGE, POOR & HEAD, Auctioneers.

New Imported Garden Seeds, &c.

JOSEPH CALLENDER No. 166 Washington street near the Old South, has just received per London Packet, a general assortment of GARDEN SEEDS, of last year's growth, viz:—

Early Hotspur Peas,	White Dutch Turnip,
Dwarf Marrowfat do	Field Turnip,
Green Prolific do	Blood Beet,
Dwarf Bordering do	Mangel Wurtzel,
Scarlet Radish,	Double curled Parsley,
Red and white Turnip,	Long Southgate Cucumber
Early Head Lettuce,	Sweet Marjoram,
Grand Imperial do	Summer Savory,
Globe Savoy Cabbage,	Thyme and Sage,
Early Dutch do	White Cellery,
True Swedish Turnip,	Lemon Balm.

Also a few bushels superior English Split Peas. On hand, a large assortment of American Seeds of last year's growth; Canary, Hemp, Millet, Rape and Maw seeds for Birds; a large collection of Green House Plants, Shrubs, &c.: Flower Pots and Flower Boxes.

April 21.

Farming Utensils.

JUST received and for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, 106 State street—

TICE'S No. 2 Ploughshares.

On hand, a few of Tice's No. 2 Ploughs—a constant supply of shares furnished for the same.

HOWARD'S Cut and Wrought Iron do.

TREE-BRUSHES.

PRUNING BOW SAW, recommended by LEWIS HUNT, Esq.

Common do.

PRUNING CHISELS and AXE.

PRUNING SHEARS.

Likewise, a further supply of improved PRUNING KNIVES.

Brass and Tin HORN TIPS for Oxen's Horns—some handsomely finished and gilt.

2000 very thrifty and well proportioned CHESTNUT TREES, for sale as above. April 21

BELLFOUNDER. This celebrated horse, of a bright Bay, with black legs, standing 15 hands high, a celebrated trotter, and a true descendant of the *Fire-aways*, will stand at Col. Jaques' stable, in Charlestown, during the season. Charge \$20, and \$1.00 the groom—see New England Farmer, April 14, 1826.

MISCELLANIES.

[From the London Literary Gazette.]

THE FAREWELL.

Days of my cherished youth, farewell!
Ye fleeting joys, adieu!
Hence, Memory! hence thy potent spell!
Cease on the happy past to dwell,
Nor vain regrets renew!

Hope, joy, and Love, ye spectres bright, ye vanished
shades, adieu!

Thoughtless and young, a wreath of flowers
Around my brows I bound,
And fondly sought those blooming bowers,
Where, circled by the laughing Hours,
I dreamt that Love was found;

Fancy and Hope before me flew, and scattered fragrance
round.

Days of my cherished youth, farewell!
Ye pleasant scenes, adieu!
No more of tranquil hours ye tell,
When all unheard Time's footsteps fell,
And all unheded, flew;

Dreams of the roseate morn of life, a long and last adieu!

Reflections upon Marriage.—Rome was surprised when great Scipio repudiated his wife, and more particularly as she appeared to possess those qualifications which could render her husband happy. In justification of his conduct, the noble Roman assembled his friends, to whom he showed his foot. "Behold, how well this sandal is made, how proper it is—but none of you know *where it pinches.*" Without disparagement to the Roman general, *there is rarely a shoe after marriage that fits well to the foot.* It is with marriage as with masonry, *it is only the brotherhood who know the secret.*

Reflections upon the Growth of Luxury.—I have often reflected how much Luxury has increased in London of late years. Down beds, soft pillows, and easy seats are species of luxury in which I have never indulged, because they tend to enervate the body, and render it unfit for fatigue. I always make use of hard mattresses, and accustom myself to the open air in all weather. I *lucially* know two young ladies of high quality, (sisters) who employed a *servant with soft hands* to raise them *gently* out of bed in the morning! Nothing less than all powerful vanity could make such persons submit to the fatigues of a toilet."

Legal Dexterity.—Serjeant Davy having abused a witness, as Serjeants will abuse witnesses, was on the following morning, whilst in bed, informed that a gentleman wished to speak to him; the Serjeant concluding that it was a client, desired that he might be shown up; the visitor, stating his name, reminded the Serjeant of the abuse he had heaped on him on the preceding day, protesting that he could not put up with the imputations, and must have immediate satisfaction, or he should resort to personal chastisement. On this the Serjeant, raising himself up said, "But you won't attack me surely while I'm in bed, will you?" "Certainly not," said the aggrieved party; "I should never think of attacking a man in bed." "Then I'll be d—d," said the Serjeant, as he laid himself down, wrapping the clothes round him, "if I get out of bed while you are in this town!"—*London Mag.*

Art of Living Happily.—The following maxims, or rules of action, might, if strictly observed, go far to increase the happiness, or at least to diminish the inquietudes and miseries of life:—

Observe inviolably, truth in your words, and integrity in your actions.

Accustom yourself to temperance, and be master of your passions.

Be not too much out of humor with the world; but remember it is a world of God's creating; and however sadly it is marred by wickedness and folly; yet you have found in it more comforts than calamities, more civilities than affronts; more instances of kindness towards you than of cruelty.

Try to spend your time usefully, both to yourself and others.

Never make an enemy, or lose a friend, unnecessarily.

Cultivate such an habitual cheerfulness of mind, and evenness of temper, as not to be ruffled by trivial inconveniences and crosses.

Be ready to heal breaches in friendship, and to make up differences, and shun litigation yourself as much as possible; for he is an ill calculator who does not perceive that one amicable settlement is better than two lawsuits.

Be it rather your ambition to acquit yourself well in your proper station than to rise above it.

Despise not small honest gains, and do not risk what you have on the delusive prospect of sudden riches. If you are in a comfortable thriving way, keep in it, and abide your own calling rather than run the chance of another. In a word, mind to "use the world as not abusing it," and probably you will find as much comfort in it as is most fit for a frail being who is merely journeying through it toward an immortal abode.

The Rich and the Poor.—The rich have the most meat; the poor have the best appetite.—The rich lay the softest; the poor sleep the soundest.—The poor have health.—The rich have delicacies.—The rich hang themselves through fear of poverty; the poor (such as have always been poor) laugh and sing, and love their wives too well to put their necks into the noose.

The following anecdote, which illustrates very forcibly the condition of the soldiers of a despotic government is from the Paris Etoile of the 23d January.

It is said that during the revolt at St. Petersburg, the promoters of it wished to make the soldiers cry; "Long live Constantine; long live the Constitution!" The soldiers not knowing who or what the constitution was, shewed much reluctance to cry out in its favour—when the instigators, put to their trumps, exclaimed that it was Constantine's wife, whereupon the soldiers began to shout out, "Live Constantine! live the Constitution!"

A Soldier's Life.—In the course of a late legal investigation respecting the military hospitals in Arcam, Dr Tytler stated that monstrous reptiles, engendered in the masses of filth which the soldiers had been obliged to take for food, were often observed crawling from the mouths of the sick.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, &c.



FOR SALE, at the Kenrick Place, near the Brighton Post Office. The Nurseries have been much extended, & besides a variety of English Cherries, Pears, Appricots, &c. contain many thousands of grafted Apple trees of superior kinds, thrifty, handsome and of good size. Also, some thousands of budded Peach Trees, remarkably thrifty, and comprising a choice collection of about 40 of the most approved sorts discovered in our best gardens, or brought to the markets; the Peach trees are from 5 to 8 feet high and sold at the moderate price of 30 cents each. Of good sized ornamental trees, the flowering Horse Chestnut; flowering Catalpas; European Mountain Ash; Weeping Willow; Evergreen Silver Fir; and the Larch; Butternuts; and English Walnuts. Currant bushes of the prolific red kind, of all sizes, by the dozen, hundred, or thousand, on moderate terms. Also, the black, white, and Champagne do.; red, and white Roses; Lilacs, Senna, Gum Acacia, English Grapes, &c.

Orders addressed to JOHN or WM. KENRICK, and sent to the Brighton Post Office, or to the office of DANA & FENNO, Brokers, in State-street, will be duly attended to.

N. B. Trees will be packed in clay and mats for shipping, and conveyed to Boston, when ordered; and on Saturdays without charge for conveyance; but Gentlemen remote should employ some person to receive and pay for them.

In removing trees, one year's growth is frequently lost, if the trees happen to survive, by unreasonably diminishing their roots; therefore special care will be taken for their preservation. March 10.

Lead Pipe for Aqueducts, &c.

LINCOLN FEARING & Co. at No 110 State-street, have for sale, all sizes of Lead Pipe from 1/2 to 2 inches, warranted equal to any imported or manufactured in this country—Contracts for any quantity made and furnished at short notice. April 14, 37.

CRUDE ROCK SALT.—The Subscriber has for sale at No. 69 Broad Street, 50 Tons Crude Rock Salt,—in large lumps for cattle, or for sheep.

This article deserves the attention of Farmers, both for its economy and utility; being less than half the expense of the common salt, and less liable to waste, Feb. 24. 3m. F. WILBY.

THE
NEW-ENGLAND MUSEUM,
76, COURT-STREET, BOSTON,
The largest in the United States.
Contains upwards of **60,000** ARTICLES,
Filling
Eleven Spacious Halls and Apartments
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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at the corner of Congress and Lindell Streets, BOSTON. — THOMAS C. HILL, Printer.

VOL. IV.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1826.

No. 1.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Sir—In No. 36, vol. iv. New England Farmer, "BREEDS OF CATTLE," you have quoted from "Memoirs of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society," page 74, certain "selections," which you have erroneously ascribed to Culley.*

The chapter from which these extracts are taken, is headed "Notices on Cattle, from Lawrence's, Parkinson's, and Culley's Treatises on Live Stock—Bailey's Survey of Durham—Strickland's Survey of the East Riding of Yorkshire—and the General Report on the State of Agriculture, &c. in Scotland."

The various paragraphs are designated in succession, beginning with Lawrence, and ending with the East Riding of Yorkshire. As the extract from Culley happens to be at the head of page 74, and the

"EAST RIDING OF YOKESHIRE"

in the same page, you ascribed to Culley, the extract taken from "Strickland's Survey," 1812, made by order of the British Agricultural Board. The only extract from Culley, is the paragraph immediately preceding, viz— "The ALDERNEY BREED IS ONLY TO BE MET WITH, ABOUT THE SEATS OF OUR NOBILITY AND GENTRY, UPON ACCOUNT OF THEIR GIVING EXCEEDING RICH MILK, TO SUPPORT THE LUXURY OF THE TEA TABLE, &c. Indeed, if it was not for the sake of method, and my believing them a distinct breed, I might have saved the trouble of naming them at all; as I imagined this breed too delicate and tender ever to be much attended to by our British farmers."

In a former number of the New England Farmer, in quoting Lawrence, page 615, an error of the press is evident. Lawrence says, "Doubtless THE FAULT I found with the form of the HOLLERNESS OVEN, ought in great measure to be ascribed to the milkiness of the breed or the ALDERNEY CROSS." Not to the "HOLLERNESS" cross as it is given in the New England Farmer.

Lawrence, page 74.—THE ALDERNEY AND NORMAN CATTLE. "The cattle of the islands on the French coast, are, I believe, collectively known by the name of Alderney. THESE ARE A VARIETY OF, AND SMALLER THAN THE NORMAN; light red, yellow, dun, and fawn coloured; short, wild-horned, deep-rieked, WITH A GENERAL RESEMBLANCE TO THAT ANIMAL; THIN, BARD, AND SMALL BONED; IRREGULARLY, OFTEN VERY AWKWARDLY SHAPED.— This description refers chiefly to the cows.— They are amongst the best milkers in the world as to quality, and in that respect, are either before, or immediately next to the Long Horns; but in weight of butter for inches,† they are far superior to all." * * * * * "This species is, in course, a proper cross for the large and coarse boned, but in that view I should prefer THE REAL

* The page was headed "Culley on Live Stock," and no other author's name being mentioned on that page, nor the following one we supposed they were both quoted from Culley, but observed that we had not seen the original work.—EDITOR.

† It should have been "Alderney Cross."—EDITOR.

‡ *Quere*—How are Alderneys "in weight of butter" and weight of flesh, in proportion to food?

Normans from the Continent, as generally better shaped (than the islanders.)"

As there has been much discussion, and some misapprehension, on this point, it may not be improper to notice, that as Lawrence calls the "Alderney Cattle," a variety of and smaller than the Norman, and says, "I should prefer the real Normans, as generally better shaped than the islanders, it is very evident that he did not consider Norman and Alderney cattle the same."

An extract appeared in a late number of your Journal, giving the product of butter, milk, and cheese from HOLMNESS, LONG HORNED, DEVONSHIRE, ALDERNEY, DEVON and HOLLERNESS CROSSED, DEVON and LONG HORN CROSSED, DEVON and ALDERNEY CROSSED BREEDS. It was given to show, that the Devons were not "contemptible" as milkers; yet it is taken from the work of the author, whose authority is so well established, as not to be questioned, and whom you have quoted on Devons, saying, page 57.

"AS MILKERS, THEY ARE SO FAR INFERIOR TO BOTH THE LONG AND SHORT HORNS, VIZ. BOTH IN QUANTITY AND QUALITY OF MILK, THAT THEY ARE CERTAINLY NO OBJECTS FOR THE REGULAR DAIRY, HOWEVER PLEASANT AND CONVENIENT THEY MAY BE IN THE PRIVATE FAMILY WAY. YET THEY HAVE BEEN FORMERLY USED WITH SUCCESS AT EPPING IN ESSEX, IN ONE OR TWO INSTANCES; AS A BALANCE TO WHICH, THEY ARE UNIVERSALLY REJECTED BY THE DAIRIES OF THEIR OWN AND THE NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES."

It appears that Mr Lawrence thinks with you that "one swallow does not make a summer." "Generalisations to the British Breed of Agriculture," vol. v. page 471. Dr Parry, a scientific and practical farmer, tracing the evils of breeding in, mentions the North Devon Cows, "long famed for a form and disposition to fatten, which makes them much sought for by the butcher and grazier. These cows however are notoriously BAD MILKERS, and go barren to the western fairs, in greater numbers than those of any other breed."

Much misunderstanding has arisen from confounding various families of cattle called Short Horns. You have quoted from Lawrence, page 611, "the Teeswater and Durham are doubtless settled and permanent breeds, equally marked and distinguished as the HOLLERNESS, and calculated for the production of flesh, as the latter are for that of milk." And you have quoted from the supplement to the Encyclopaedia Britannica. "The Short Horned called the Dutch breed, is known by a variety of names. . . .

"Different families of this race are thus distinguished, by the names of the Hollerness, Teeswater, Durham, Yorkshire, Northumberland and other breeds. And you have given from Bailey's Survey. "It has been already stated, that the short horned CATTLE WERE GREAT MILKERS. This cannot be said of the variety which has such an aptitude to fatten, for though they give a great quantity for some time after calving, they decline considerably afterwards. But the variety of great milkers, is yet to be found, wherever THE DAIRY is the chief object, and this variety is as carefully preserved and

* The passage to which we presume our correspondent alludes, is as follows, "By this you will see the DEVONS ARE NOT BAD MILKERS."—EDITOR.

pursued as the graziers do that of the fattening trade."

"Alderland's Survey of the East Riding of Yorkshire," page 179, speaking of the Hollerness cows, "Many indeed may be found which give eight gallons per day, and there are instances of a still greater quantity. The milk is also rich in quality. There are instances of sixteen pounds of butter (16 ounces to the pound) being produced weekly from one cow for several weeks after calving."

I am not aware that it has been questioned either in England or America, that many families of the fattening tribe, are not good milkers.— Mr Whitaker, who is perhaps more successful than any gentleman in Great Britain, who gives his attention to breeding cattle, confirms this impression, but he contends, there are many families of High bred improved short horns, which afford large quantities of milk, i. e. from 24 to 32 quarts per day, which readily become fat, when dry; and that there are certain individuals, although not many, which carry much flesh whilst yielding milk—and of this kind, Mr Coates names among others, Western Lady, in Mr Whitaker's herd. As the keeper of the Herd Book, and a breeder so successful, as to have obtained 400 guineas for a bull, as early as 1808, prior to a colling's sale, he must be considered a competent judge. (See Strickland's Survey, page 223.)

The Rev. Mr Berry, of Acton Rectory, England, a gentleman of great sagacity and much zeal, states in his pamphlet entitled "Improved Short Horns and their Pretensions, 1823" that he ascertained upon the spot, that Yellow Rose gave at 4 years old, 4 gallons 3 quarts—Red Daisy 4 gallons—Magdalena 1 gallons—Western Lady 3 gallons, 2 quarts—Venus 16 years old, 3 gallons 1 quart—Alfred 3 gallons—Adela first calf 3 gallons, wine measure, twice a day—that they are steady milkers possessing great inclination to fatten, and Mr Whitaker cannot be too highly complimented upon his successful exertion to combine the two qualities.

But neither Mr Berry, nor any other man, who has written upon the subject, has contended, that all the Breeders of Improved Short Horns in England, have endeavoured to unite the two properties; or that all the cows bro't to America, with short horns, and long tails, have pretensions to the excellence, of either the "grazing, or milking tribe."

"Memoirs of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, p. 50. "I have had within a year or two twelve imported animals, and I can exhibit I think, in the best blood of Mr Wetherell's, Mr Curwen's, and Mr Champion's flocks some essential points marked by the peculiar views of the respective breeders."

Whilst Mr C. Collings more anxiously sought properties fitted for the *Grazier*, other Breeders Mr Charge, Mr Whitaker, and Mr Donkin, &c. obtained the properties fitted for the dairy, in combination, as nearly as practicable, with those adapted to the stall. Mr Curwen, a gentleman of great landed estate, devoted to the agricultural interest, in all his efforts in parliament, and sedulously employed in personally superintend-

ing the most minute details of his farms; and although engaged in purchasing, and sometimes in selling the animals, bred upon his estate, was certainly no "DEALER IN LIVE STOCK," in his report 1812, to the Worthington Agricultural Society, declares his intention "to keep distinct the blood of Mr Donkin's cows," (Improved Durham Short Horns) "which, in uniting the two ESSENTIAL QUALITIES, OF MILKING AND FAT-TENING, ARE HIGHLY VALUABLE." page 86.

In selecting animals of this variety, it is essential not merely to look at the horns, but to regard the pedigree, for it is established, that certain streams produce good milkers, and good growers, in the language of breeders, whilst other streams afford had milkers with perhaps, more tendency to become fat.

The term IMPROVED DURHAM SHORT HORNS, happens to be the name of a race which accident or folly may have so named; for it is an established fact, that this race has not always very short horns, and that all animals having short horns, are not necessarily connected with it. It would be scarcely less absurd to contend that all short men, must be clever fellows, because a family named Short are highly gifted, than to say, all neat cattle having short horns, are to be received as good, because a race named Improved Durham Short Horns, are known to be so. CURWEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

MANGEL WURTZEL AND SUGAR BEET.

Worcester, April 29, 1826.

SIR—I was gratified on perceiving in your 30th No. an extract from the Mass. Agric. Repository, on the subject of Mangel Wurtzel, or Root of Scarcity. From my own experience I am satisfied of the correctness of the Abbe Rosier's statement respecting its easy cultivation and superior value. The product I have found not only greater, but of better quality, for the purposes for which I have used it, than that of any other vegetable which I have ever cultivated. It should be the object of farmers to furnish winter food for their milk cows, both succulent and nourishing. In these respects the mangel wurtzel and sugar beet excel. I mention both, as I give the preference to the latter, as of richer quality, and as it retains its virtues to a later period in the spring, when food of this kind is the most important. It is less productive, but the difference is fully compensated.

The last season I appropriated nearly half an acre of my nursery ground to these vegetables. The rows of trees are five feet asunder. One half of the spaces between them was planted in a single row with the mangel wurtzel, and the other with the sugar beet. The leaves afforded an abundance of most valuable food for my cows and swine, and seemed not to be lessened by the drought. I culled only the full grown and pendant leaves, which afforded four bushels per day through the season. As my cows had been some time in milk, a part of the nutriment in winter was necessarily converted into flesh. They were allowed three pecks each at two feedings, night and morning. Most of my swine were kept entirely on this root, previously boiled, mashed, and salted. Two breeding sows were restored to high flesh entirely on this food. On this spot of ground I raised 325 bushels of roots so well packed, as to weigh 65 pounds each—

amounting to 21125 lbs. No other vegetable would have produced half this amount with the same expense and labour. If the land had been wholly cultivated with these roots, the produce would probably have been doubled.

Respectfully yours, O. FISKE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

LAYING DOWN LANDS TO GRASS,—FRUIT TREES, &c.

Durham, N. H. May 2, 1826.

SIR—I have been a subscriber and an attentive reader of your valuable paper for the last two or three years, and, I trust, not without imbibing some important hints, and useful lessons in the important art of husbandry.

The subject of *laying down land to grass* I have not seen treated exactly in the manner that I have found beneficial for several years; and as I deem the subject of some consequence to the agricultural community, I will state the mode that I have advantageously pursued.

Method in every pursuit of life is essentially necessary, and to no class is a strict adherence to it more important than to Farmers.

In laying down land I have found the following mode attended with advantages over all others that I have seen practised, as attended with a saving of labour, productive of greater crops, and leaving the land in a better state. After the usual mode of putting grain into the ground, I sow my grass seed, and by the use of common iron garden rakes, I remove all small stones and rubbish, and cart them off immediately, then smooth the ground so that no ridges or points shall impede the scythe. One man can rake over an acre or more in a day, according to the state of the land.

FRUIT TREES.

Since I have commenced writing, I will beg leave to mention the mode of setting trees that I have practised successfully for nearly forty years.

I dig a space large enough to admit the roots in their natural position,—three or four inches deeper than they formerly grew. After placing the tree, the same part to the south as it grew, I cover the roots with fine, rich earth, and pour on sufficient water to make the dirt very soft, and then apply another layer of rich earth nearly to a level with the ground, and tread it firmly in, to incorporate the wet earth with every fibre of the roots. I then draw up about the tree a concave hill to admit and preserve all the rain that falls for the benefit of the tree; and should the season be dry, I from time to time water the hill thoroughly, after using the hoe,—suffering no grass or weeds to grow about it.

Your obt^s serv^t, JOHN FROST.

PRESERVATION OF BEES.

Chester, N. H. May 1, 1826.

MR FESSENDEN—I was last fall interrogated by an old acquaintance, if I ever buried my bees to the depth of three or four feet, to combine the preservation of their honey with the preservation of their lives.

Whether it was suggested to him by men of experimental knowledge, or by books, I do not know. I wish to submit the suggestion to you, Sir, and through the medium of your paper, to that portion of the community who may read it,

hoping it will elicit something from some one, which may be beneficial to the public, and to a YOUNG INQUIRER.

BY THE EDITOR.—We have no knowledge of any practice like that mentioned above; and should fear that the bees, if buried alive, would be suffocated for want of air. If however they were previously reduced by cold to a torpid state, and kept under ground, or in any other place where the air was below the temperature at which water freezes, probably the animation of bees might be suspended during winter, their stores preserved, and the insects revive in spring.

Dr J. Anderson in one of his papers on husbandry observes, in substance, that bees are frequently induced by mild weather in the winter, and early in the spring to leave their hives and by sudden changes to cold or wet, become chilled, unable to return, and perish. And when they do not venture abroad, warm weather, out of season, often rouses them from their torpid state and obliges them to consume their stores, and they are then starved with hunger.

To prevent such accidents, Dr Anderson is of opinion, that "no method would be so effectual as that of placing the hives in an ice house at the approach of winter. Here they may be kept till the spring is so far advanced that no danger is to be apprehended from bad weather. During the whole winter they will remain in a state of torpor and require no food. As soon as the mild weather invites them to appear, they will commence their labors with vigor. The intense degree of cold which bees sustain without the least injury in Poland and Russia, where even quicksilver is sometimes frozen, removes every doubt or anxiety, concerning the safety of bees in an ice house."

We do not know that any thing has ever been attempted to ascertain the correctness of Dr Anderson's theory, but wish that some person would try the experiment, and give the result to the public.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PEACH TREES.

MR EDITOR—How is it that we are to have no peach fruit this year? on examining my trees yesterday, and I have a great number, I am sorry to find a total failure. Is it owing to the intense cold on the last day of January, and first day of February, when the glass was from 9 to 13 below zero,—or from the cold spell we had on the 11th, 12th, and 13th of April—when the thermometer was from 20 to 23 at sunrise, and when it froze in the shade throughout the day?—I am much inclined to believe it is from one or the other of these causes. We have rarely had a season when more or better wood was made than in the last year. Three weeks ago the fruit buds of the peach looked perfectly well, and gave promise of a fine blow—and there is no appearance of disease about the trees. The fruit buds of other trees, such as cherries, plums, apples, pears, look very well; and will probably be abundant. They are much more hardy. The peach, you know, gives fruit only on the wood of the preceding year. No blossoms have yet appeared.

A. FARMER.

From the United States Literary Gazette.

MADAMIZED ROADS.

The science of road making (and in practical importance it more justly claims the rank of a

science, than many pursuits which have been dignified with that title) is just beginning to be understood in Great Britain. For about ten years the new method of constructing roads, first adopted and practised by Mr M'Adam, has been pursued there; and such has been the success which has attended it, so complete has been the conviction of its superiority over all former methods, wherever it has been introduced, that conflicting interest and prejudice, which, in common with every important improvement, it has had to encounter, have in this short time been so completely removed, that its excellence can no longer be questioned; and there can be no doubt that it will henceforth be adopted in preference to all other modes of making and repairing roads in that kingdom. Travellers of all descriptions, mail contractors, and civil engineers, parliament and people, unite in the most ample testimonials in its favour, and liberal grants have been made to Mr M'Adam in remuneration for his services in this department as a public benefactor.

A concise description of the plan on which these roads are constructed is all that our limits will admit. For a more particular and satisfactory account we must refer to the Essay of Mr. M'Adam himself, the eighth edition of which was published in London the last year, and which we hope soon to see republished in this country. His method mainly consists, after preparing the bed of the road for the purpose (in doing which all the stones near the surface must be removed,) in covering it with a flooring of broken stone of eight or ten inches in thickness, the largest stone not to exceed six ounces in weight. These fragments of stone are soon worn smooth by the travelling, and unite by their angles into a solid, impenetrable mass, over which the wheels of the heaviest carriage will pass without making any sensible impression. Another important part of the system is to have the side-gutters or water-courses so as effectually to drain the water from the earthy bed of the road, that it may not be injuriously affected by the winter frost; and for this purpose it is desirable, that the bed of the road should not be below the level of the adjacent fields, but when practicable raised a little above that level. The impervious covering or roofing of stone will prevent any inconvenience from the rain, which falls upon it; and, thus protected, the road is subject to no other injury than the necessary but gradual wear of the stone materials of which it is constructed. Under such circumstances an earthy bed is even preferred to a rocky one, as it yields more beneath the weight of the load carried over it, and the wear of the road is less on that account. It is particularly insisted on by Mr M'Adam, that no stones exceeding six ounces in weight be admitted in any part of the road. If larger stones be placed at bottom, according to the method which has been long pursued by many road-makers, while those of a smaller size are placed on the surface, the larger stones will in a short time rise to the top, thus making the surface rough and uneven, and at the same time penetrable by the rain-water, which will gradually undermine and destroy the foundation or bed of the road.

Such is a brief outline of the manner of making roads, which we hope ere long to see extensively introduced into our country.

The experiment has been tried, and with the best success, in this country. Two of the streets in the town of New-Bedford were constructed last year upon this plan, and we believe a few other attempts have been made on a small scale, sufficient to satisfy all, who have had an opportunity of witnessing them, of the excellence of the system. In the cities of London and Bristol, the pavements of several entire streets have been taken up, and the broken-stone roads of Mr M'Adam substituted in their place. This has been done from a conviction of the superiority of the stoned road for smoothness and ease of draught; while in cases where pavements are not already laid, it will be found to afford not only a much better road, but a much more economical one, than the old method of paving.

Discovery and introduction of Schuylkill Coal—Anthracite—Stone Coal of Schuylkill County.

We are led to believe that the following history of the use and introduction of anthracite in Pennsylvania, will not be uninteresting to our readers. This coal was known to exist in this neighborhood more than forty years ago; and some search was made, but the coal found being so very different from any which was previously known, it was not thought to be of any value, and the search was abandoned. It is supposed to be forty years, since a blacksmith by the name of Whetstone, found coals and used them in his smithshop. At a very early period, Judge Cooper declared his belief in the existence of coal in this district, and the Messrs. Potts explored various places along the old Sunbury road, but success did not attend their operations. A Mr William Morris, afterwards became the proprietor of most of the coal land on the head of our canals; he found coal, and took some quantity to Philadelphia, about the year 1800; but all his efforts to bring them into use, failed, and he abandoned the project, and sold his lands to their present proprietor, Mr Pott.

It does not appear that much notice was taken of the coal from the time of Whetstone, and the search made by the Messrs Potts, until about twenty years ago; when a person by the name of Peter Bastous, a blue dyer, in building the valley forge, found coal in the tail race. About the same time a Mr David Berlin, a blacksmith, in this neighborhood, permanently commenced and introduced the use of Stone Coal in the smith's forge, and continued to use and instruct others in their use for many years afterwards. But few persons, however could be induced to use them; prejudice and old habits again became victorious, and appear to have held undisputed sway until about the year 1812, when Mr George Shoemaker a resident of this town, and Nicho Allen, discovered coal on a piece of land they had purchased, now called Centreville. Allen soon became disheartened and gave up the concern to Shoemaker, who, receiving encouragement from some gentlemen in Philadelphia, got out a quantity of coal and took nine wagon loads to Philadelphia. Here again, our coal met with a host of opposition. On two wagon loads, Mr S. got the carriage paid, the others he gave away to persons who would attempt to use them. The result was against the coal, those who tried them, pronounced them stone and not coal, good for nothing, and Shoemaker an impostor. At length, after a multitude of disappointments, and when Shoemaker

was about to abandon the coal and return home Messrs Mellon and Bishop, of Delaware county made an experiment with some of the coal in their rolling mill, and found them to succeed beyond expectation, and to be a highly valuable and useful fuel. The result of their experiments was published at the time in the Philadelphia papers. Some experiments with the coal were made in the works at the falls of Schuylkill, but without success. Mr Wernag, the manager at the Phoenix works at French creek also made trial of our coal, and found them eminently useful. From that time forward, the use of the coal spread rapidly, and now bids fair to become a most important and valuable branch of trade, and to produce results highly beneficial to the interests of Pennsylvania generally.

The foregoing statement may appear minute, but it is due to the individuals who labored to force upon us the great benefits which coal is and will be in our state. We are aware that the credit of pointing out the use, and perhaps of discovering the Anthracite, has been claimed by, and awarded to, individuals in another part of our state; but it is within the knowledge of many, that those individuals joined in pronouncing the coal good for nothing. We have abundant testimony also for the facts and dates we have given; from which it appears, that to Mr David Berlin, George Shoemaker, and Messrs, Mellon & Bishop, are we indebted for the discovery of the use and introduction of our Anthracite or stone coal.—*Miner's Jour.*

BUSH ROPE.

A vine called the bush rope by the wood-cutters, on account of its use in hauling out the heaviest timber, has a singular appearance in the forests of Demarara. Sometimes you see it nearly as thick as a man's body, twisted like a cork screw, round the tallest trees, and rearing its head high above their tops. At other times three or four of them, like strands in a cable, join tree and tree, and branch and branch together. Others descending from on high, take root as soon as their extremity touches the ground, and appear like shrouds and stays supporting the mainmast of a line of battle ship; while others, sending out parallel, oblique, horizontal, and perpendicular shoots in all directions, put you in mind of what travellers call a matted forest. Oftentimes a tree, about a hundred feet high, uprooted by the whirlwind, is stopped in its fall by these amazing cables of nature; and hence it is that you account for the phenomenon of seeing trees, not only vegetating, but sending forth vigorous shoots, though far from their perpendicular, and their trunks inclined to every degree from the meridian to the horizon. The heads remain firmly supported by the bush rope; many of their roots soon reflex themselves in the earth, and frequently a strong shoot will sprout out perpendicularly from near the root of the reclined trunk, and in time become a fine tree.

Fire in New York.—The new and beautiful range of buildings situated in Witham and Garden streets, called Exchange Buildings, were destroyed by fire on Friday morning last. The loss is estimated at not less than \$200,000; and there was insurance to the amount of \$132,000.

The range consisted of seven four story brick buildings.

SCIENTIFIC MEMORANDA, APPLICABLE TO RURAL ECONOMY.

Lime is an alkaline earth, and when divested of the acid with which it is naturally combined, is caustic like potash. It exists in rocks, in earths, in water, in vegetables, and is the basis of animal bones. It is combined with carbonic acid in common lime stone, chalk, marble, and the shells of marine animals; with sulphuric acid in gypsum; with fluoric acid in Derbyshire spar, from which is manufactured vases and other ornaments; with phosphoric acid in the bones of animals and shells of eggs. To render carbonate of lime (common lime stone) subservient to agriculture and the arts, the carbonic acid is expelled by heat, in the common process of burning. It thus becomes *caustic or quick lime*. But its value as such is impaired in proportion as it recombines with carbonic acid, which it does rapidly if exposed to the atmosphere. It also possesses a strong affinity for water, and will absorb one fourth of its weight of that fluid; and yet remain perfectly dry.—The water becomes solidified, and identified with the earth. The heat, therefore, that is evolved in the process of slacking lime, is the caloric of the water, as it passes to its solid state, and does not proceed from the lime as is sometimes supposed.—*Parkes*. Upon an average every ton of lime stone has been found on experiment, to produce 11 cwt. 1 qr. 1 lbs. of quicklime, weighed before it was cold; and that when exposed to the air it increased in weight daily, at the rate of a hundred weight per ton, for the first five or six days after it was drawn from the kiln.—*Bishop Watson*. These facts suggest the importance of transporting lime, where it is to be used at a distance from the kiln, as soon as possible after it is burnt; and also of using it speedily when its caustic qualities are to be relied on. Slacked lime, therefore, is a combination of 85 parts of lime, and 17 parts of water solidified; and in this state it is called *hydrate* of lime, to denote its union with hydrogen, the principal constituent of water.—*See Davy's Ag. Chem. p. 293*.

Caustic or quicklime is extensively used in the arts, but I shall confine my present observations to some of its benefits in husbandry.

When lime, freshly burnt or slacked, is mixed with any moist fibrous vegetable matter, there is a strong action between the two, and they form a kind of compost together, of which a part is usually soluble in water. Lime thus renders matter which was before inert, nutritive to vegetables; and as charcoal and oxygen abound in all vegetable matters, quick lime is converted into mild lime by absorbing carbonic acid, which is their joint product.—*Davy*. Lime possesses the property of hastening the dissolution and putrefaction of all animal and vegetable matters, and of imparting to the soil the power of retaining a quantity of moisture necessary for the nourishment and vigorous growth of plants.—*Parkes*.

Mild lime, powdered lime stone, marles or chalks have no action of this kind upon vegetable matter. By their action they prevent the too rapid decomposition of substances already dissolved; but they have no tendency to form soluble matters.—*Davy*. They are mechanically beneficial upon sands, in rendering them more firm and adhesive; and upon clays, in rendering them less so.

The fertility of a soil depends materially (the food of vegetables being alike present) on its absorbent qualities; or the power which it possesses of retaining a quantity of moisture necessary for the nourishment and vigorous growth of plants. When this power is great, *Davy* observes, the plant is supplied with moisture in dry seasons; and the effect of evaporation in the day is counteracted by the absorption of aqueous vapour from the atmosphere, by the interior parts of the soil during the day, and by both the interior and the exterior during the night. This shows the importance of keeping the soil loose, even in droughts, in order to render it permeable to the atmosphere and dews. Various soils dried at 112, were found by *Davy*, to acquire in an hour, by exposure to a moist air of 62° an increased weight of from 3 to 12 grains in 1000, in proportion to the vegetable and finely divided matter contained in the different specimens—the absorption being greatest where these most prevailed. Vegetable substances possess the power of absorbing and retaining moisture in the greatest degree. Mild lime, or carbonate of lime imparts this property to sands in a remarkable degree; and marles are therefore useful on such soils in proportion as they abound in this carbonate.

Pulverization.—Even a free silicious soil will if left untouched become too compact for the proper admission of air, rain and heat, and for the free growth of the fibres; and strong upland clays, not submitted to the plough or spade, will, in a few years, be found in the possession of fibrous rooted perennial grasses, which form a clothing on their surface, or strong tap rooted trees, as the oak, which force their way through the interior of the mass. Annuals and ramentaceous rooted herbaceous plants cannot penetrate into such a soil.

The first object then of pulverization is to give scope to the roots of vegetables; for without abundance of these no plant will become vigorous, whatever may be the richness of the soil in which it is placed. The fibres of the roots take up the extract of the soil, or food of the vegetable, in proportion to their number. The more the soil is pulverised, the more these fibres are increased, the more food is absorbed, and the more vigorous does the plant become. *Duhamel* and *Tull* ascertained by various experiments, that the increase of these fibres was in proportion to the pulverization of the soil; though it is now known, that the vigor of growth, depends not as *Tull* supposed, entirely upon pulverization, but essentially upon the quantity of food within the reach of the fibres.

A second use of pulverization is to increase the capillary attraction, or sponge-like property of soils, by which their humidity is rendered more uniform. To illustrate this, let the reader examine his garden during a drought. He will find those parts the most moist where the spade or hoe are the most frequently used. They are the most permeable to heat and air, and draw most moisture from the subsoil during the day, and from the atmosphere during the night.—Pulverization promotes the access of water, which holds in solution the food, to the roots of the plant.

Another benefit results from the admission of air. Manure is useless in vegetation till it becomes soluble in water, and it would remain

useless in a state of solution if it so abounded as wholly to exclude air, for then the fibres or mouths, unable to perform their functions, would soon decay and rot off.

Earths are bad conductors of heat; and it would be a considerable time before the gradually increasing temperature of spring could communicate its genial warmth to the roots of vegetables, if their lower strata were not heated by some other means. To remove this defect which always belongs to a close compact soil it is necessary to have the land open, that there may be a free ingress of the warm air and tepid rains of spring. Animal and vegetable substances, exposed to the alternate action of heat, moisture, light and air, undergo spontaneous decompositions, which would not take place independent of it. Thus pulverization increases the number of the fibrous roots or mouths of plants; facilitates the more speedy and perfect preparation of their food; and conducts it, so prepared, more readily to their roots.—*See Gleanings in Europe and London*.

These principles are illustrated by the fertility of a clover lay. The roots of this plant penetrate the soil in every direction; and as they decay, they afford not only the elements of food, but free admission to heat, air and moisture, the agents for preparing this food. A complete pulverization is induced. Hence most crops are benefitted by a clover lay; and probably none more so than Indian corn, which is enabled to multiply its mouths to an incredible extent. It is the property which they possess of pulverizing the soil, that renders almost all root crops meliorating, and proper to precede barley and wheat. The effects of pulverization in multiplying fibres is particularly apparent in trees and shrubs. Trees taken from a forest are found to possess far less fibrous roots than those taken from a cultivated nursery. This is the reason that forest trees, raised in a nursery, are much more liable to grow than those taken from uncultivated grounds. *Curwen* has furnished a remarkable evidence of the benefit of pulverization, in his *Essays on agricultural subjects*.—He grew thirty five and an half tons of cabbages, some of them weighing fifty-five pounds, on an acre of stiff clay, in a very dry season; and he imputes the success of the experiment principally to very frequent ploughings which he gave to the crop.

Chamberrie.—As this fruit is largely employed in most families, some persons may be glad to be informed, that these berries may be preserved several years, merely by drying them a little in the sun, and then stepping them closely in dry bottles.—*Parkes*.

Black Cherry—(*Prunus cerasus*)—The gum which exudes from this tree is extremely nutritious; indeed it is equal in every respect to gum arabic. *Hasselquist* relates that a hundred men, during a siege, were kept alive nearly two months, without any other subsistence than a little of this gum taken occasionally into the mouth, and suffered gradually to dissolve.—*It*.

Oxalic acid—(the acid of sorrel)—Readily decomposes sulphate of lime (gypsum.) *Parkes*.—This explains why plaster always benefits clover, &c. on the light grounds which abound in sorrel!

Corn.—The utility of corn stalks for manure, has been demonstrated upon scientific principles, to an extent I believe not generally apprehended. 1000 parts of dry wheat straw gave 43 parts of ashes; and 1000 parts of these ashes afforded 22.5 of soluble matter, 1000 parts of the stalks of Indian corn (*Zea mays*) gave 81 parts of ashes; and 1000 parts of these ashes afforded 72.56 of soluble matter. See *Dory*, p. 105. Hence 100 pounds of stalks will afford more food to vegetables than 36 lbs. of wheat straw. This is a matter of moment to the farmer who duly appreciates the importance of manure, and affords a strong inducement to extend the cultivation of this useful plant. Corn takes less from the soil, and more from the atmosphere, in consequence of its large system of leaves, than wheat, and consequently is less exhausting. Its average product is three times as great. It serves as food for all animals. Its ordinary price in market is about one half the price of wheat. Both now are about the same price. Fed with unfermented manure, and planted on a clover lay, it is the most certain and profitable grain crop that is grown. On poor wet ground, badly taken care of, no crop is less profitable. We have corn soils and corn districts, and soils and districts that will not produce it to advantage. When we become wiser, every district will confine its culture to the products for which it is best adapted. We shall hereafter have our wheat districts, our barley districts, our corn districts, and our grazing districts; and an interchange of commodities will take place between them mutually advantageous. Our great error consists in blending all branches of husbandry, when our soil and location are probably only well adapted to a single branch.

Strawberry.—(*Fragaria vesca*).—It has been said that this fruit has the property of dissolving the tartareous encrustations upon the teeth; and that hence, those who have been affected with the gout and nephritic diseases (stone, &c.) have found great relief by eating them freely.

From the *New Bedford Mercury*.

RECLAIMED MARSHES.

Messrs. Errors.—It is a matter of regret that the community are so slow in following examples of improvement, when they deviate from the track which all the generations which have gone before them have walked in. And as an apology for want of energy and enterprise, scepticism as to the reality of the improvement is often pretended; when in fact the doubt is only another name for the fear of a little extra expense, or a little extra labour.

I am induced to make this remark, by the slow progress of conviction, on the minds of the land proprietors in the southern part of this county, on the advantages to be derived from dyking their salt marshes.

There are in the towns of Dartmouth and Westport, hundreds of acres of marsh meadow, bordering on small rivers and inlets, which at a small expense might be reclaimed from the sea, and converted into the finest meadows in the world; and the land, which at this moment is not worth a single dollar per acre to the owners, would fatten a thousand head of neat cattle. The idea that their marshes are worthless, may

startle some of these calculating proprietors, but I hazard little in saying I will convince them of the fact.

All who are acquainted with the marshes, are laden to know, that they are mostly situated several miles from their owners' residence, and to get the crop of salt grass they must devote more time in cutting it and making the hay, in cutting it to scows for transportation to a landing where it may be reloaded and taken to the barn, than at a fair price for labour, would amount to the value of all the produce. And the land, which is estimated at 50, 75 and 100 dollars per acre, because our farmers think "they must have a little salt hay," is absolutely a damage to the owner. For instead of bestowing the time occupied in the labour just mentioned, upon the swamps which are now claiming attention from their superior productiveness, a dependence is placed on a precarious supply of salt grass, which sometimes the raging of the sea destroys, and sometimes the scorching sun consumes; and when uninjured by any unexpected casualty, the whole will not quit cost.

But at this time there are several experiments on dyked marshes in progress, which promise the most unqualified success. One tract of 5 acres, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from this village, has been reclaimed four years. The first year the crop of salt hay was as valuable and abundant as when flowed periodically—the second, the native grass began to disappear—the third a mixture of salt and English hay, perhaps averaging a ton to the acre, was cut—and the fourth, a most luxuriant growth of herdsgrass, yielding two and a half tons per acre. And that it has not reached its highest product, is apparent from there being many spots where the cultivated grasses have not taken root. And at this moment it is as verdant as the meadows around it, which have been constantly dressed, though the former has not been manured at all.

Another experiment may be seen at the west of Little River, in Dartmouth, which has been dyked only one summer; it is now rapidly advancing to the perfection of the first, with general admiration.

Still the owners of vast tracts, which might be reclaimed at less expense per acre by 1 to 4, and in some instances even by 1 to 20, are waiting for further evidence of their loss by procrastination.

By reclaiming these marshes, a more valuable object would be gained, than merely converting them to meadow—for the distance which it would be necessary to transport the hay, would present the same difficulties which at present render the land worthless, though not to so great an extent, as the product would be fourfold, and the labour by no means increased in the same proportion. This would be effected by appropriating them to grazing, and large droves of cattle might annually be brought to market, fattened upon the finest pastures.—That there is a peculiar excellence in the grass thus produced, is evident from the fact, that cattle which have had the range of several fine meadows after mowing, still preferred to feed on the reclaimed lands, to the neglect of the former, on which, from this cause, the grass was more abundant.

It must be seen, that attention to this object would open to our farmers a new field of enterprise and profit; and instead of drawing our

supplies of beef from distant sections of the country, we might not only provide abundance for ourselves, but furnish large quantities for export and the supply of those employed in our fisheries; and besides this, greatly increase the importance and wealth of the towns in which these lands are situated.

In a future paper, I will make some remarks on the practicability of reconciling the interests of the numerous proprietors of these marshes which are involved; a circumstance which at present effectually destroys all attempts to render them more valuable.

THE SEASON.

Last year a person in this town commenced the sowing of twenty acres of Spring Wheat, on Monday, 14th March, and finished it that week—the crop averaged more than fifteen bushels to an acre. He is now engaged in sowing with Spring Wheat an adjoining field of twenty acres, being about forty days later. It must vegetate, grow and ripen, in 90 days this year, instead of 130 that it had last year. Such is the difference in the two seasons.—*Am. Gaz.* April 24.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF CHIMNIES.

Perhaps in the construction of a house, there is no part more difficult or liable to so many objections as the formation of the chimneys, nor is there any part in which impediments to comfort so frequently arise. There are a few who have not experienced the inconvenience of *smoky chimnies*, and who have not been put to serious expense—often ineffectually—to remedy the evil. We are glad, however, to find that a scientific man has turned his attention to the subject, and that after various experiments, he has at length succeeded in suggesting a plan by which all the imperfections hitherto known to exist may be completely obviated. This plan has been submitted to the judgement of some of the best practical architects of the day, and has received their unqualified approbation; and it is now applied not only to all the chimnies erecting in the new palace in St. James' Park, but to the Post Office, and all other public buildings in progress. The public are indebted to Mr. Hott, the Chief Examiner in his Majesty's Office of Works, for this useful invention; and this gentleman has devoted much of his time, by evening lectures, to explain to builders the advantage and simplicity of his plan, which consists in the substitution of flues or tunnels of any diameter, capable of being incorporated within the usual thickness of walls, instead of the old plan of square flues. Each flue is surrounded in every direction, from top to bottom, by cavities commencing at the back of every fire place, and connected with each other. The air confined within these cavities is, by the heat of any one fire, rendered sufficiently warm to prevent condensation within all the flues contained in the same stock of chimnies; and what renders the new invention more important is the fact that the flues may be carried in any direction with as much facility as a leathern pipe, without in the slightest degree, deviating from the original circular form. It would be difficult, by mere verbal description, to convey an adequate idea of the whole of the plan; but it is capable of being made clear to the commonest capacity by a few minutes' instruction. The

work is accomplished by the aid of bricks of a peculiar shape, for which a patent has been obtained; and by the mode of placing those bricks which are numbered according to a model with which the workman is provided, a perpendicular, horizontal or curved shape is attained with the greatest facility, the circular form of the flue being still preserved with mathematical nicety, without the necessity of cutting a single brick, and the expense will not exceed four shillings a foot more than is expended in the common mode, for every flue erected.

The advantages which are secured by this plan are—first, the certainty of a quick and uninterrupted draft; secondly, the prevention of an accumulation of soot; thirdly, the impossibility of accident by fire; and fourthly and above all, a facility of cleansing by machines, which will altogether supersede the painful necessity of employing climbing boys. Another advantage is also gained with respect to the appearance of the chimneys on tops of houses.—The present unseemly shafts, which are frequently raised to a dangerous height, may be dispensed with and the tops or terminations of the chimneys completely hidden from view. We have seen a model and drawing of the plans, which at once exhibit the simplicity of the invention; and the only surprise is, that so valuable an improvement in the art of building should so long have escaped the research of those who have experienced its necessity. At present, the demand for the patent bricks exceeds the power of the patentee to supply; but arrangements are making which it is hoped will enable builders to bring the plan into universal adoption. It may be proper to add, that the principle is capable of being applied to the tops and bottoms of old flues with great advantage.—*London pa-*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1826.

Steeping Seed Corn, &c.—Seed corn is commonly soaked previous to planting, for two purposes, to preserve it from birds and insects, and to accelerate its growth. In many cases, the soaking of seed corn is undoubtedly useful, but sometimes it is said to be best to plant it dry. If the corn is soaked and cold wet weather follows, it is more liable to rot in the ground without vegetating, than when planted dry. Dr Deane observed that steeping seed corn, in general, is better omitted. But if planting a second time should become necessary, by means of the destruction of the first seed; or if planting be delayed on any account till the beginning of June, then it will be proper that the seed should have boiling water poured upon it. Let it not soak more than half a minute, and be cooled speedily, and planted before it dries. The corn will be forwarded in growth several days.

A solution of copperas is recommended as a proper liquid for the preparation of seed corn, by a correspondent, whose communication we published page 221 of the current volume of the *New England Farmer*. Judge BURL of Albany, in treating of the culture of this grain, observes that "F. Blazes and great inconvenience and loss often result from the seed not vegetating,—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 these 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 further 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 cold.) it will continue to progress. The hellebore is poisonous, and tho' 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 worms. The nitre and plaster, with which latter the seed is mixed before planting, combine their fertilizing properties to give vigour and strength to the young plants."

Dr Mevins observes that "a gentleman of Philadelphia county, had his seed corn soaked in the black water of a dung heap, and in which some saltpetre was dissolved; when planting he added a small handful of gypsum to each hill, when up he put on a little more, and when the ears were about to set, a small quantity was again added. His crop was very abundant, as we witnessed; and was the more remarkable, as the field had been worn out by bad management.—In rich ground, however, the application of all these strong stimulants may prove injurious, by causing too great a growth of the stalk. The second application of the gypsum may in such cases be omitted."

Some scientific writers condemn the use of steepers for seed corn, and assert that they are generally useless and sometimes injurious. But as preservatives against birds and worms steepers of acid and poisonous substances, may no doubt be of use; and in planting a dry and poor soil it may be of advantage to soak seed in some liquid which will hasten their germination. It is true that the nutriment which can be imbibed from steepers by the vessels of seed corn is but trifling in quantity, but it may supply the young plants at a critical moment, before the absorbent vessels of the radicles can operate, by giving the germ and seedling an early impulse, may cause it to be more forward, and thus get the sooner out of the way of those insects which prey upon the plants above ground, while vegetation is feeble and the shoots, &c. tender. Steeping seed corn can have but little effect against the cut worm, which does not injure the seed, but attacks and eats off the plant soon after it comes up, just below the surface of the ground. Dr Deane says "A handful of ashes on each hill will nourish the plants, and have a tendency to prevent their being annoyed by worms. Some lay it on just before the first, or second hoeing. It will have a better effect in preventing worms, if laid on

before the corn is up. But it is commonly designed to answer chiefly as a top dressing; and for this purpose it would answer better near the third hoeing; for then the plants want the greatest degree of nourishment, as they begin to grow very rapidly. Two dressings with ashes to answer the two purposes would not be amiss."

Ringbone in Horses.—A gentleman assures us that the cause of Ringbone in horses is a small collection of water in the foot just above the hoof. He says the fluid substance may be felt by pressing the part affected with the fingers, and its situation thus ascertained. A little bag or vessel like a bladder, contains the matter, which causes the disorder, and may easily be cut out, the horse being first cast to ensure the safety of the operator. As the ringbone has ruined many valuable horses, and is generally thought to be often incurable, this discovery must be very important, if there is no mistake connected with it. The intelligence and respectability of our informant induce us to place confidence in his communication; though we think it remarkable that the cause of so common a disorder should not long since have been pointed out by professors of the art of Farriery.

Transplanting Peach Trees.—A horticulturist informs us that he has lost several peach trees in consequence of the decay of the tap root. In transplanting, the tap root is usually, and properly cut off, but is liable to decay, and the tree eventually to become hollow from the wound inflicted in taking off this root. He says that when the tap root or any other root of any considerable size is shortened, a composition should be applied to the wound; and that he has found equal parts of tar and yellow ochre an effectual application for this purpose. Any other composition which is proper for pruning or grafting trees will answer for this purpose.

New and valuable application to Fruit Trees.—We have been assured by a gentleman who has experienced its effects, that potash dissolved in water makes an excellent wash for fruit trees. The proportions, which our informant recommends, are one pound of potash to three pints of rain water. The wash to be applied by a swab, to the trunk and limbs of the tree the latter part of May, or beginning of June, and soon after pruning. We are told that this application was first introduced in Medford, Mass by the late Gov. BACON, the summer before his decease; who believed that it not only greatly accelerated the growth of the trees, but was an effectual preservative against the Borer. One application is sufficient for a season. The wash is so corrosive that it will soon destroy a brush, made of hog's bristles, whence a swab is preferred for applying it. This mode of treating fruit trees also destroys the bark louse, and is said to give the trees apparent health and vigor, in a much greater degree than lime, soft soap, Forsyth's composition, or any other of the paints or washes commonly used for similar purposes. Whether it will prove favourable to the longevity of the trees, can only be ascertained by time and further experiments. If any injury to the trees is apprehended from the corrosive quality of the liquid recommended, it may be well to increase the proportion of the water; say two quarts or more to a pound of potash.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FAREWELL LINES.

By a late Visitor to Normandy.

- Farewell to the land of bows and quivers,
- Farewell to the land of high caps and large faces,
- Farewell to the land of confessions and sinners,
- Farewell to the land of fat priests and good dinners;
- Farewell to the land of cathedrals and churches,
- Farewell to the land of passports and searches;
- Farewell to the gend'armes, prefects and mayors,
- Farewell to the sextons, to headies, and players;
- Farewell to hotels, farewell to their bills,
- Farewell to their breakfasts, the least of their ill;
- Farewell to the cider, both sour and thick
- Farewell to the wine which made me so sick;
- Farewell to the garçons, filles de chambre, farewell,
- Farewell to each shop where *far* dealing does dwell;
- Farewell to the fools whom I met on their travels,
- Farewell to the landlods their wants who unravels;
- Farewell to the voitains dirty and crazy,
- Farewell to the diligence heavy and lazy;
- Farewell to the girls who are pretty and easy,
- Farewell to the men who are filthy and greasy;
- Farewell to the streets which seldom are clean,
- Farewell to the priests at mass often seen;
- Farewell to thee, France, thou shalt not me detain;
- From country, from home, and plum-pudding again.

From the London Literary Gazette.

Various Circumstances.—The poor women of the village of Sutton Wick, Berks, have, heretofore, earned their livelihood by spinning, procured from the latter place; but having finished all the work of that description in Abington, and having nothing to do, they applied to the overseer for relief, who not being willing that the ladies should be without employment having no doubt the words of the poet in his mind,—that “*Satan finds some evil work for idle hands to do,*” he, after some contemplation and considerable racking of brains, hit upon the following employments, which perhaps may be of use to some of your readers who are at a loss to find employment for females—A leaded fan was placed in sight of his window, and part of them were employed the whole day in endeavouring to blow the same from off the roof of his house, but without effect, and the residue were employed (to much the same purpose) in *empting a large pond with a pump.*—Many persons came to see these novel employments, and there was some debate before it was finally decided which looked the most silly, the employer or employed.—*London Paradoxical Journal.*

A Deceitful Thief.—As two ladies were knocking at a door on Sunday afternoon, a person who had the appearance of a gentleman stepped up to the house, and bowed to them.—The door was opened, and they all walked in together. After some conversation in the parlour the gentleman began to wonder at his aunt's not returning from church, and observed that the length of the sermon must be the cause of it. The wishful-for lady, however, was soon heard at the door; and he instantly proposed a scheme to frighten his relative for the diversion of the ladies.—The scheme was, that he should slip into the next room with the silver teakettle and lamp, and when his aunt, as soon as she should call for it, might conclude that it was stolen.—As the lady came into the room, the gentleman

moved round to the passage; the maid opened the door for him, and he told her he should return immediately to tea. After the first compliments had passed among the ladies, the tea was called for; the visitors, who thought themselves in the secret, tittered; the mistress of the house was at a loss to know the reason; she rang the bell; the maid missed the kettle; an alarm arose; and the visitors were obliged to confess that the nephew had hidden himself in the next room, with the teakettle, to excite surprise.—The lady stared at the word *nephew*, having no relative of that denomination. The maid bore testimony to the man's abrupt exit; and not the least doubt could remain of his artful villainy.

Smart Reply.—In 1536, Philip II. King of Spain, sent the young Constable of Castile to Rome, to felicitate Sixtus V. on his exaltation; the Pope, displeased that so young an ambassador had been deputed to him, could not help saying, “And well, sir, did your master want men, by sending to me an ambassador without a beard?”—“If my sovereign had thought,” replied the proud Spaniard, “that merit consisted in a beard, he would have sent you a buck goat, and not a gentleman as I am.”

A good one.—At a recent parliamentary dinner, Mr Plunkett was asked if Mr Hume did not annoy him by his *bravo* speeches. “No,” replied he, “it is the *length* of the speeches, not their *breadth* that we complain of in the House.”

Rensselaer School, near Troy.—The annual commencement in this valuable institution, (which we have more than once noticed, and which is said to have succeeded beyond the expectations of its founders) was appointed for yesterday. After which, it is stated in the Troy Sentinel, the Students will proceed in a body on a scientific tour to the west, to Lake Erie and Niagara Falls. The expedition is to be conducted by Professor Eaton, Principal of the School. The primary object is the study of natural history, and the collections of specimens in the different departments of botany, geology and mineralogy.—*N. Y. paper.*

ORIGIN OF PHRASES.

To Rule the Roast—is to govern, manage, or preside over.—Johnson observes, that it was originally written Roist, which signified a tumult, and then implied to direct the rabble.—*Bradley's varieties of Literature.*

To come in Pudding time—that is, by dinner-time, or time to begin dinner, pudding being formerly the first dish that was served up.—*Ibid.*

To bear the Bell—is to surpass others, or to be the first in merit; alluding to the wether, who bears the bell, and is followed by the flock; or the first packhorse of a drove, who has bells on his collar.—*Ib.*

Piping Hot.—This expression is taken from the custom of a baker's blowing his horn in villages, to let the people know his bread was just drawn, and consequently ‘hot’ and light.—*Ib.*

A Welsh Rabbit.—Bread and cheese toasted; that is, a Welsh rare bit.—*Ibid.*



WM. PRINCE, Proprietor of the Linnean Garden, near New York, offers to the public his very extensive collection of the choicest Fruits, which have been selected with the greatest care from the most celebrated establishments throughout the world, and to which very large additions have recently been made. The assortment of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, and House Plants, comprising the most rare and splendid kinds. In the collection are above 500 varieties of Roses, including 54 varieties of China Roses, and 9 of Moss Roses. Also, about 10,000 thrifty Grape Vines, of the finest European kinds. The new catalogues for 1825 may be obtained of JOSEPH BARRETT, No. 25 Court Street, Boston, and orders thro' him will meet prompt attention. 3m March 17.

Green House Plants, Shrubs, and Fruit Trees.

A considerable variety of valuable PLANTS, and in high order, are for sale at the Green-house of the subscriber, on Jamaica Plain, in Roxbury, by applying to the Gardener. Also, Boats and Flowering SHRUBS and TREES, and a few thousand of the New-castle Cockspur Thorn, which are the only sort with me, that have not as yet been attacked by the borer, and are three years old. The proprietor is also bringing forward a Nursery of Fruit Trees, every Tree of which is from seed and not suckers, and will be so warranted; some hundreds, of superior sorts of Apple Trees, are now large enough for removal, other sorts will not be fit for a year or two. A few large white Dutch Currants, and English Gooseberries.

Roxbury, April 14, 1826. JOHN PRINCE.

Jack for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the high bred *Jack Columella*. His dam is of the Andalusian breed and the largest Spanish Jennet in the country. His sire the noted *Jack Barbarossa*, now owned by Gen. Williams of Stonington Con. who will realize \$200, for his services the last season.

Columella is three quarter of Spanish blood and one quarter Maltese, a proper cross to unite vigor and spirit with sufficient bone, is two years old, and gives promise to be equal if not superior in size and other valuable properties to any Jack ever bred in the United States. S. W. POMEROY.

Brighton, April 21.

New Imported Garden Seeds, &c.

JOSEPH CALLMEYER No. 166 Washington street near the Old South, has just received per London Packet, a general assortment of GARDEN SEEDS, of last year's growth, viz:—

- Early Hotspur Peas,
- Dwarf Marrowfat do
- Green Prohke do
- Dwarf Barding do
- Scarlet Radish.
- Red and white Turnip,
- Early Head Lettuce,
- Grand Lampion do
- Clube Savoy Cabbage,
- Early Dutch do
- True Swedish Turnip,
- White Dutch Turnip,
- Field Turnip,
- Blood Beet,
- Wangel Wurzel,
- Peuple curled Parsley,
- Long Southgate Cucumber
- Sweet Majoram,
- Summer Savory,
- Thyme and Sage,
- White Celbery,
- London Balm.

Also, a few bush is superior English Split Peas. On hand, a large assortment of American Seeds of last year's growth; Canary, Hemp, Millet, Rape and Maw seeds for Birds; a large collection of Green House Plants, Shrubs, &c.; Flower Pots and Flower Boxes. April 21.

THE subscriber has for sale at his nursery in Salem—the English Mountain Ash and the Common Ash, both of them of good size and very fine trees—also a great many seedling English Oaks.

Salem, April 7. P. HERSY DERBY.

Published every Friday, at THREE DOLLARS, per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscription will be entitled to a deduction of FIFTY CENTS.

ORIGINAL PAPERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

DURABILITY OF FRUITS.

Having long since been satisfied of the correctness of Mr Knight's theory, to account, philosophically, for *ascertained facts*, respecting the Apple and Pear,—I have occasionally, as a caution to farmers, advised them to avoid wasting their time and labour in attempting to continue, by grafting and budding, any varieties of those fruits which, in the expressive language of some of them, *were run out*; or, according to Mr Knight, where the trees, though still alive, *had become decrepit with age*. When, therefore, I saw the contrary doctrine advanced, in a piece introduced into your paper from the Essex Register, and confidently urged, *with an imposing display of much reading on the subject*, I thought it was proper, and even a duty, to present to your readers some facts and observations, in support of Mr Knight's theory,—a theory of which mistaken ideas had been entertained; and of which, therefore, I gave some account. I then hoped I should not have occasion again to take up my pen on the subject. But the same writer has recurred to it; and with increased confidence, attempted to overthrow Mr Knight's theory. That this theory may be better understood, I will enter into some details: the rather, because the Essex Register-writer by his partial notices, misrepresents Mr Knight's doctrine.

Subsequently to my former communication, I received from a friend, information concerning Mr Knight; which, with what is derived from other sources, will enable your readers more justly to estimate the value of his statements and opinions.

At nine years of age, he had a decided taste for Horticulture; and at that early period of life, he had become an engrafter and inoculator of fruit trees. Nothing has occurred, during a long life, to impair his ability, or his opportunities of cultivating his favourite pursuit. He is now nearly eighty years of age; and possessing a large landed estate, has enjoyed the means, favourable to an enlightened mind, of prosecuting his philosophical inquiries and experiments. These have been numerous. His communications of many of them were published in the philosophical transactions of the Royal Society. London, in his Encyclopedia of Gardening (a book I have just borrowed) gives the titles of upwards of a hundred publications of Mr Knight's, relating to the vegetable kingdom. And that celebrated chemist and philosopher, Sir Humphry Davy, now President of the Royal Society of London,—intending to "connect together, into a general view, the observations of the most enlightened philosophers who have studied the physiology [or nature] of vegetation," says of Mr Knight that "He is the latest inquirer into these interesting subjects, and his labours have tended most to illustrate this part of the economy of nature."^{*}

Such is the character of the enlightened philosopher, who has devoted a great portion of a long life in the study of the nature of plants, from the largest fruit tree to the humblest garden vegetable, whose theory concerning the limited duration

of the apple and pear, the flippant writer in the Essex Register has pronounced "absurd in itself, and ridiculous in its appearance." This forward gentleman, I would presume, does not understand Mr Knight's theory, or he would not misrepresent it. For the satisfaction of those of your readers who take an interest in the question, I will endeavor to state correctly Mr Knight's ideas, as exhibited in his treatise on the apple and pear,—the only one of his numerous publications which I have seen. It is his second edition, printed in 1801. The first appears to have been published in 1797.

Mr Knight, mentioning the introduction of the apple into England, says—"I am inclined to think that we are indebted to the industry of the planters of the early part of the 17th century, and the end of the preceding century, for most of those we have at present, and probably for all the old fine cider fruits. Of these they have left us a sufficient number; *but the existence of every variety of this fruit, appears to be confined to a certain period, during the earlier parts of which only, it can be propagated to the advantage of the planter*. No kind of apple now cultivated, appears to have existed more than two hundred years. . . . From the description Parkinson, who wrote in 1629, has given of the apples cultivated in his time, it is evident that those now known by the same names, are different, and probably new varieties; and though many of those mentioned by Evelyn, who wrote between 33 and 40 years later, still remain, they appear no longer to deserve the attention of the planter.—The Moll, and its successful rival the Redstreak, with the Musts and Golden Pippin, are in the last stage of decay, and the Stire and the Foxwhelp are hastening rapidly after them."

Mr Marshall, who wrote his Rural Economy of Gloucestershire and Herefordshire, about ten years before Mr Knight's publication, expressing what he *saw* while residing in that district of country for the purpose of describing the state of its husbandry, in all its branches, says, in accordance with Mr Knight,—"*All the old fruits, which raised the fame of the liquors of this country, are now lost; or are so far on the decline, as to be deemed irrecoverable*." He adds—"In Yorkshire [his native county] similar circumstances have taken place: several old fruits, which were productive within my recollection, are lost: the stocks cankered, and the trees would no longer come to bear."

Again Mr Knight says, "All efforts which have hitherto been made to propagate healthy trees of those varieties which have been long in cultivation, have, I believe, been entirely unsuccessful. The grafts grow well for two or three years, after which they become cankered and mossy, and appear, what I consider them really to be, parts of the bearing branches of old diseased trees."

Such are the *facts*, as stated by two distinguished writers, well acquainted, *by their personal observation*, with the subject of their writings, and sustaining unquestioned reputations.

But Mr Knight, before he formed his definitive opinion, anxious to continue the *old excellent fruits*, and hoping to find a cure for the diseases, and consequent decay, by which they were affected, tried and repeated, during a number of years, but with-

out success, various ingenious experiments, "on several kinds of fruit, but principally the Redstreak and Golden Pippin; and as they had formerly grown well *in the same soil*, he began to suspect that their diseases arose from the debility of a root, and would consequently be found incurable. The canker, however, which constitutes their most fatal disease, often arises from other causes. It is always found in those varieties which have been long in cultivation; and in these it annually becomes more destructive, and evidently arises from the age of the variety; but it often appears to be hereditary. A gravelly or wet soil, a cold preceding summer, or a high exposed situation, adds much to its virulence."

From the result of these experiments, (continues Mr Knight) and from the general failure of every attempt to propagate every old variety of the apple, I think I am justified in the conclusion, that all plants of *this species*, however propagated from the same stock, partake in some degree of the same life, and will attend the progress of that life, in the habits of its youth, its maturity, and its decay; though they will not be any way affected by any incidental injuries the parent tree may sustain after they are detached from it. The *roots*, however, and the *trunk adjoining them*, appear to possess in all trees a greater degree of durability than the *bearing branches*; having a power of producing new branches when the old ones have been destroyed by accident, *or even of old age*; and I have found that grafts taken from scions which have sprung out of the trunks of old ungrafted apple and pear trees, grew with much greater luxuriance than those taken, at the same time, from the extremities of the bearing branches. The former in their growth assumed the appearance of young seedling stocks, and the shoots of the pear were, like those, covered with thorns. Those propagated from the bearing branches frequently produced fruit the second year, but the others remained long unproductive."

Other grafts, Mr Knight says, which were taken from shoots out of the large boughs of the pear tree, between the trunk and the bearing branches, partook of the character of the foregoing kinds, producing a much smaller quantity of thorns than the one, but not being entirely free from them like the other. Whence he naturally infers, "that there is a progressive change from the roots to the extremities of the bearing branches, and probably an increasing tendency to decay: for the life of every tree is known to be greatly prolonged, when its branches are frequently taken off, and it is compelled to make use of the reserved buds which nature has provided it: and I have not the least doubt but that in the culture of the apple and pear, the life of each original tree might be prolonged to three times its natural period, by robbing it of its branches, as soon as the qualities of its fruit were known, and retaining it as a pollard,* or more properly in the state of the stools in a coppice, which is filled at regular periods." . . . "Should any valuable variety of the apple be retained in the state I have described [that is, grow-

[* In England, those trees are called Pollards, whose branches are all cut off, from time to time; new branches forming new tops, following each cutting: a common practice with willow trees, in our own country.]

* Elements of Agricultural Chemistry, p. 9.

ing the bud, and remaining ungrafted] I would recommend that its branches be taken off every third or fourth year, and used for grafts: and that it never be suffered to fulfil the intentions of nature, by producing either fruit or blossom:—under this mode of treatment I have little doubt but that the same variety might be propagated through many centuries.”

“It appears also probable that the latter period of the existence of the apple-tree would be considerably prolonged in a *southern climate*; for all the old kinds grow best in warm situations; and the most diseased flourished with the greatest vigor, when I trained them to a south wall.* *This mode of culture will not suit the cider-maker*; but it may probably be adopted with much advantage, when new varieties are to be obtained from seed; and the production of these must be the first thing to engage the attention of the planter of the present day.”

Mr Knight then proceeds to give directions, manifestly judicious (as might be expected from so skilful and experienced a planter) to adapt the varieties of apples to the various soils and situations in which they may be planted; by observing which, he supposes fine ciders might be made in almost every part of England.—He says “the most common defect in the orchards of Herefordshire, and the adjoining counties, is the want of a sufficient degree of warmth to bring their fruits to a perfect state of maturity; for almost all these, having acquired their fame in very warm and favourable situations, have been transferred from those to others, in which, except in very warm summers, they are never properly ripened. The liquor produced from them is consequently harsh and unpalatable.”

I believe I have now introduced all that is necessary to make Mr Knight's theory understood; and that every judicious reader, who will compare his facts and reasonings with the objections of the Essex Register-writer, will find the latter all obviated.

That writer, in his second publication (transferred to your paper No. 37) says—“before we proceed to overthrow Mr Knight's hypothesis, we must first show what the hypothesis is.”—That writer then introduces the following passages, as quotations from Mr Knight's publications.—“Those apples which have been long cultivated are on the decay. The redstreak and the *golden pippin* can no longer be propagated with advantage. The fruit, like the *parent tree*, is affected by the old age of the variety.”—“The moil and its successful rival the redstreak, with the musts and golden pippin, are in the last stages of decay, and the styre

* Trained against a south wall.” As few farmers in America have had opportunities to see this process, I will briefly describe it.

In order to obtain fruits of certain delicate and tender kinds, which will not thrive in open fields or gardens, brick walls are erected, ten or twelve feet high; and, for fruits requiring the most shelter and warmth, along the south. At the foot of this wall, and at about six inches from it, the young tree is planted. Its stem, when of a convenient length, is secured to the wall by passing a strand of cloth over it, as a loop, bringing the two ends together, and nailing them to the joints of the wall. The branches, extending from the sides of the tree, are in like manner fastened to the wall, the above tier, being sloping or horizontally led to the wall, and if it is covered to its top; and extending on each side to the distance of eight or twelve feet, according to the nature of the tree. Such branches as spring from the part of the tree not convenient to be trained, or which are not wanted, are cut away.

and the foxwhelp are hastening rapidly after them.”—“The diseased state of young grafted trees of the golden pippin, and the debasement of fruit, afford one among a thousand instances which might be adduced, of the decay of those varieties of fruit which have been long propagated by grafting.”

The above three quotations are *assertions of facts*: does the E. R.-writer mean to call in question Mr Knight's *veracity*?—I presume not. Are not the assertions perfectly intelligible?—Why then does the writer resort to *commentators* to show their meaning? Mr Knight is not responsible for their mistaken or absurd interpretations.—Dr Thacher has endeavoured to render a public service by *compiling* a treatise on orchard fruits; without making any pretensions to much practical knowledge of the subject. Of his great mistake respecting Mr Knight's theory, I informed him, when he was preparing the second edition of his “Orchardist.” This theory, indeed, Dr Thacher ascribes to Mr Bucknal; and cites the Domestic Encyclopedia, edited by Dr Mease, in Philadelphia, as the source of his information; and it is of Bucknal's observations on the doctrine in question, of which Dr Thacher professes to give an “abstract,” commencing at page 23 of his Orchardist. It is not Mr Knight's statement of his own theory; and of course he is not responsible for any erroneous notions or absurdities which the abstract exhibits. Such, for instance, as this—that if any single variety of apple be multiplied in millions of trees, yet, on the death of the parent tree, merely from old age, each individual will decline, *in whatever country they may be, or however endowed with youth and health.* And Dr Thacher's illustration of this doctrine (p. 27, 28) is alike unfortunate.—He says,—“Let it be supposed that the Baldwin apple is a new variety produced from the seed.—This, as the original stock, may continue to live one hundred years. A scion taken from it when ten years old, may live ninety years; another, taken ten years after, may enjoy a duration of eighty years; and so on progressively. At the expiration of one hundred years, the original stock and all derivatives from it, will become extinct.”—Now trees, like men and other animals, may, from various causes, live to different ages before they become decrepit, and die; although none live for ever.

The Essex Register-writer seizes on these palpable errors of the *commentators*, to throw ridicule on Mr Knight's theory. But, in his imaginary triumph, falls into an error as gross as any he attempts to expose. Referring to Dr Thacher's illustration, the writer says—“It is precisely the same as to say, of a family consisting of a grandmother, children, grand children, and great grand children, that all their lives depend upon that of the grand mother; and that when her term of life was completed,

* At the same time I desired him to correct several errors, in ascribing to me certain opinions which I had never expressed nor entertained. These are in pages 16, 17, 21, &c. of his first edition, where my name is introduced. He answered me, that he would make the correction.

† Thomas S. D. Bucknal, member of Parliament, wrote, about thirty years ago, a pamphlet called the Orchardist; for which he obtained, from the London Society of Arts, an honorary medal. A copy coming to my hands, I committed it to Mr Bondley, Vice President of the Philadelphia Society of Agriculture, who was then preparing the second edition of his “Notes on Horticulture,” into which he introduced some brief sketches of Mr Bucknal's method of “close pruning and mending fruit trees.”

all her progeny would die at the same time.” But there is no analogy in the two cases. Children are not, like the engrafted limbs of trees, merely *extensions of the substance* of the bones and flesh, of their parents; but bear relation to them similar to the *seeds* of an apple, or other fruit, to the tree producing them. These seeds are produced by a sexual union in vegetation, as the young of animals are produced by a like union of the male and female. In most fruits, as in the apple and pear, the two sexes are component parts of the same flowers; but in some trees, as the *oak*, and in some plants, as the *heep*, the males are relatively on one, and the females on the other; and unless they grow near together, or intermix, there will be no fruit in one, nor seed in the other. The *young* of animals and the *seeds* of fruit trees are *new stocks*, capable of producing new progenies, generation after generation, to the end of time. And such is the Wisdom manifested in the Creation, that although some plants are endowed with the power of propagation by slips, cuttings or scions,—yet, as if to ensure their renewal, and in their pristine vigour, they bear *seeds* also, capable of producing new stocks, as a new creation. If, however, in regard to such as yield fruit to man, care be not taken to obtain new and vigorous progenies from *juvenile and vigorous trees*,—degenerate and unhealthy kinds may be produced. This is exemplified in the human race: among whom peculiar debilities and diseases of parents become the unfortunate inheritance of their children. In like manner, Mr Knight having selected the seeds of apples of some of the best kinds of the old fruits, with an intention to propagate new ones; he should find that many of the young plants (particularly those from the Golden Pippin) were nearly as much diseased as the trees which produced them. He adds—“several times raised three or four plants from seeds taken from one apple, and when this had been produced by a diseased tree, I have had, on only as many distinct varieties of other seeds, but some were much diseased, and others apparently healthy; though the seeds were sown in the same soil, and the plants afterwards grew within two feet of each other in the nursery. Grafts inserted from each, remained to the end of the tree from which they were taken.”

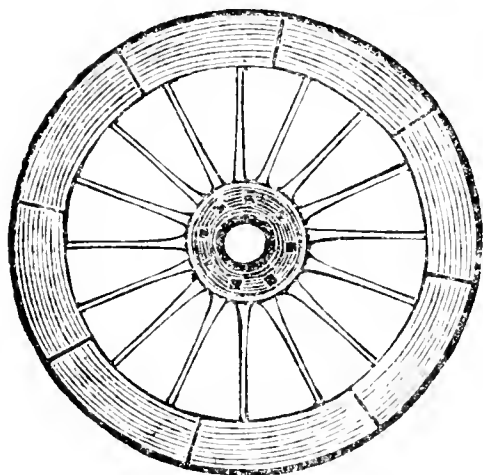
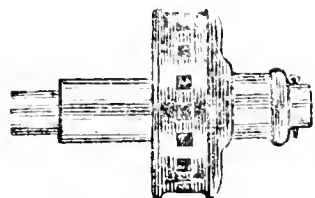
On this passage of Mr Knight, in his treatise on the apple and pear, the Essex Register-writer remarks—“Thus it is seen, that whether we propagate from grafts, or the seed of old and decaying varieties, a new line is produced; but only the continuation of the life of the old parent stock; and then *very sagaciously* adds—“If this be true, all our varieties of the apple and pear trees should long since have become extinct.”—Why so? if the indolence or carelessness of man, had prevented his raising new stocks from the seeds of *young and healthy trees*; or if, many generations, he purposely waited till the trees had grown old and decrepit, before he attempted to raise new stocks from their seeds (and this absurdity is implied in the remark of the E. R.-writer) Nature always provident, would have supplied his deficiencies.—Ripe fruit, from young and vigorous trees dropping on the ground and rotting, its seeds would there have germinated, and produced the desired new and healthy stocks. T. PICKERING.

[To be continued.]

A Hog was raised by Mr Wilbur Grover of Foxborough, the past season, and slaughtered at the age of 18 months, weight 577 lbs. [Communicated.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

IRON HUBBS.



Mr. FESSENDEN.—Permit me, through the medium of your useful paper, to suggest to the consideration of my agricultural brethren, an improvement in the manufacture of carriage wheels (some time since introduced by Mr Oliver Ames of Eastern Bristol county, Mass.) which consists in substituting for the common hub a cast iron cylinder or pipe box, of suitable size for wood or iron axles; surrounded by a flange of the same metal, corresponding to the back face of the mortice of common hubbs, and a wrought iron collar corresponding to the front face of the mortice; the spokes being placed between these plates, their ends well adjusted to the pipe and secured by bolts passing between each pair of spokes, with nuts, which are loosed up, on the face side. The advantages of the iron hubbs we consider to be as follows:

1. They are not subject to the action of the weather, in swelling, and shrinking, and splitting, spokes setting on to the axle,—hoops and boxes working loose and casting tires, &c.
2. They admit of a greater number of spokes, say 14 to 18; consequently shorten the felloes, by which the grain of the wood is preserved throughout.
3. They admit of an easy and expeditious mode of greasing while loaded, by a bolt hole through the box, by which the oil does not come in contact with the spokes.
4. They admit of a diminished diameter by increasing the length of bearing in the box throughout,—thereby diminishing the intensity of the friction and wear of the axles, causing the carriage to be propelled by one-fifth less power. So say most persons who have used them.
5. They admit of the body of carts being made from 10 to 12 inches wider; extending nearly to the spokes,—an object of some importance on side hill lands, whereby they can have a less elevation with the same weight.
6. Having worn down tires, rims and spokes, or

having passed a fiery trial, they are ready to be new stocked and recast their labors.

I have had in use, for five years, wheels of the above description, working on iron axles of 2½ inches diameter, carrying from one to three tons, with hoop tires, as sound as when built. I think I should not be easily persuaded to set up a carriage of any description, for my own use, with wooden hubbs. Yours truly, J. MEARS.

Dorchester, May 4, 1826.

CUT WORM.

Mr FESSENDEN.—Your correspondent has been in years past much troubled with the worm, called the Cut Worm, or Grub Worm, which proceeds from the eggs deposited by a dark, ashes-coloured miller. The worms when full grown are more than an inch in length, and of a dark rusty colour. They, in the night time, eat off the stems of young plants, just above the ground, as peppers, cucumbers, cabbages, &c. When the stems become too solid for their jaws, they ascend, and prey on the leaves. In the day time they are generally found just under the surface, near where they last feasted.

The only way the writer has defended his plants, is to search out the spoiler, and kill him; or to place pieces of old tin, beat into a tubular form (3 inches long, and 2 in diameter), round the plants, pressing the tin about one inch into the earth.

Now, if any of your correspondents know of a better way of contending with the enemy, they will confer a favour, not only on the writer, but many others, by making it public through the medium of the New England Farmer.

HORTICULTURIST.

Mansfield, May 1826.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

MORCHETON.

This tribe of insects are numerous, bold, blood-thirsty, and persevering. They are peculiarly troublesome in warm evenings, especially in situations near lowland and stagnant water. These assailants drive away quiet sleep, inflict wounds, frequently causing swellings and intolerable itching. The following prevention is cheap and effectual. Make light frames of the side of the lower sashes of the windows in the bed chamber: cover them with millinet, and place them in the place of the lower sashes about 5 o'clock, P. M. and shut the doors. The air will sufficiently circulate thro' the millinet to keep the apartment cool.

Bristol County, May 1825.

STATE OF THE SEASON.

Mr HALZ, I shall continue a practice, which I have followed for many years, of comparing the present season with past ones. It is a very innocent amusement to all, and interesting to many. The general impression seems to be, that the present is a very backward, or late one. It is a mistake, as I shall show. I was amused with the statement of a cultivator, in one of the Hampshire papers that he was able to put in his wheat crop forty days earlier the last year, than the present. Farmers could not be deceived by such a fact, but citizens of the metropolis might be led to infer that the present season was a very late one. The seasons of 1824 and 1825 were very early, and followed, as such seasons usually are, by late frosts, which retarded veg-

etation. The difference, however, between these very early seasons and the present, did not exceed one week. I shall now compare the present state of vegetation with ordinary seasons, by which it will be seen that it is not a late one.

In 1823 Asparagus was cut on May 6th.

In 1826 Asparagus was cut May 3th.

In 1822 Cherries opened their first flowers May 1st.

In 1823 Cherries began to blow May 7th.

In 1826 Cherries began to blow May 4th.

In 1816 Cherries began to blow May 6th.

In 1816 the blossoms of the Pear opened May 12th.

In 1822 the Pear opened May 5th.

In 1823 the Pear opened May 13th.

In 1826 Pears are opening this day, May 5th.

In all these cases the observation is made upon the same trees in the same situation. From four to six days' difference will be found in trees of the same kinds in different gardens, affected by exposure and soil. My own is a warm situation, and a warm soil, though others are still more so.

Now let us take shrubs which are less affected by the weather.

Gooseberries and Currants flowered in 1816 May 5th.

“ “ in 1823 May 8th.

“ “ in 1826 May 4th.

The season may therefore be pronounced a medium one, and it could be more clearly proved so to be, by extending the comparison further.

We are unable to compare the present season with former ones as to the earlier fruits, because we are compelled to say with deep regret, a regret in which we shall have the sympathy of our friends the consumers in the city, that the whole crop of apricots and peaches is nearly destroyed. We speak of course of our own experience and inquiry. Never have we known so universal a destruction of the blossom buds of these delicate exotic fruits. We have heard that some persons have seen a few blossoms on the peach trees. We have not seen one. Whether this is to be attributed to the openness of the winter and the unexampled cold of the early part of February, or to the still more unusual severity of April, after the great fall of snow, or to both causes combined, we are not able to say. The last severe spell in April was very injurious even to the hardy gooseberry, and destroyed the Antwerp raspberry, where it had been unfortunately raised from the ground, in which it is usual to bury it for the winter.

The strawberries stood the trial admirably, and are very promising. The grapes look well. The clover is not more injured than usual, and all the grapes are as forward as usual. They now want only constant showers, for the sudden heat of the last three days, averaging at noon nearly 80° of Fahrenheit, has produced a rapid and tender growth, to which a few days of hot sunshine will be fatal, or at least highly injurious on warm and early soils.

The apple trees promise a great show of blossoms, and so do the pears, and we ought not to repine when these most valuable fruits are abundant.

Roxbury, May 5th.

A FARMER.

A friend remarked, that he heard the note of the Rice bird, “the Bob o'Linkhorn” yesterday, and it was 7 days earlier than he had ever heard it before. This also is against the opinion of the lateness of the season, as is also the arrival of the migratory pigeon.—[Boston Daily Advertiser.]

BOSTON.

ESSEX AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

We have been favoured, by J. W. PROCTOR, Esq. Secretary of the Essex Agricultural Society, with several copies of a pamphlet entitled "An Account of Premiums awarded in 1825, and a list of Premiums offered in 1826; accompanied with Remarks and Explanations for the Information of the Farmers of the County of Essex. Published by Order of the Trustees." The Reports of Premiums awarded in 1825 we have published in the current volume of the New England Farmer.—We will now give some notice of the other interesting matter contained in this publication.

It appears that the funds of the Society amount to \$4450.00; \$2627.00 of this money was procured by subscription of members, in a manner that entitles the Society to a dividend of 20 per cent. a year upon this amount, from the State,—the remainder is the accumulated income of this fund.—The next Annual Meeting and Public Exhibition of the Society will be at the South Parish in Danvers, on Thursday the 12th day of October next.

The premiums offered in 1826 are, I. The Management of a Farm, &c. six premiums,—highest thirty-five dollars, lowest ten dollars. Claims to be entered by the 1st day of June next. Viewing Committee, Timothy Pickering, Frederick Howes, Salem, Paul Kent of Newbury, Asa T. Newhall of Lynnfield, Jacob Osgood of Andover, Aaron Perley of Boxford, James H. Duncan of Haverhill, and J. W. Proctor of Danvers. II. Dairy Stock Soiling, or experiments in feeding Milch Cows on green crops, without turning them to pasture; three premiums,—1st premium \$20, 2d \$15, 3d \$10. III. Dairy, Butter; 1st premium \$20, 2d \$15, 3d \$10. Cheese, two premiums; 1st \$20, 2d \$10. IV. Turning in Green Crops as a manure; two premiums, 1st \$15 2d \$10. V. Forest Trees; for the best plantation of White Oak Trees three premiums, 30, 20, and 10 dollars. For the best plantation of Locust Trees or of Larch Trees, or of White Ash Trees, or of Chestnut Trees, 20, 15, and 10 dollars. VI. Irrigation, \$20. VII. Ploughs and Ploughing and Working Oxen, 20, 15, and 10 dollars. VIII. Comparative Value of Crops as Food for Cattle, 20, 15, and 10 dollars. IX. Cider, 10 and 5 dollars.

The following directions for making cider we give without abridgement, as they cannot fail to prove of general utility:

1. Let the apples hang on the trees until fully ripe. Such as are then *mellow* should be at once committed to the press. Such as are *hard* should be laid in heaps not more than a foot in depth, and if practicable under cover, but where the air will circulate, until they become *mellow*—if the season admit the keeping of them so long: for as apples do not attain their highest flavour until mellow, so, if ground earlier, they will not, probably produce the highest flavoured cider.

2. Separate the rotten and partly rotten, from the sound apples; for the latter only can yield fine cider.

3. Not a drop of water should be introduced, not even to wet the straw used in making up the cheese. For the whole strength of the pure juice of the apple will be required to preserve it in casks, through our hot summers, in the coolest cellars. The straw should be clean and sweet.

If amid the great variety of apples, in most orchards, there be no one sort sufficient for a cheese, let those sorts be put together which appear alike mellow.

5. In the proposed experiment it will be desirable to use new white oak barrels. These should be scalded with boiling water; and when emptied, turned bung-hole down, to become thoroughly drained and dry.—If old casks are used, they also should be scalded with boiling water, with the addition of a small quantity of unslacked lime; in both cases, in the latter especially, the casks to be well shaken. But be careful not to be in the way of the bung, which may be violently forced out by the steam, during the agitation.

6. The cider-mill and press should be made perfectly clean; and for this end, after being swept and brushed, be washed with boiling water. In a word, to produce the finest flavoured cider, the farmer must be as neat in his operations, as his wife in her dairy.

But although all the preceding rules should be carefully observed, in gathering, mellowing, sorting and grinding the apples, and in pressing out the cider,—success is not to be expected, unless particular attention be given to the *first fermentation*.—If the cider-maker were to put thirty gallons of cider directly from the press, into a tub, he would see a scum of pomace rising to the surface, in a few days (more or fewer, according as the weather is cool or warm) and forming a close crust. This crust will soon after crack, and show a white froth at the cracks. Immediately the cider must be separated from this crust, either by skinning off the latter, very carefully, to avoid precipitating any of it down through the cider,—or, (what is better, by drawing off the cider without touching the scum) by a tap previously fixed near the bottom of the tub; taking good care, also, that no part of the lees run off: for while the lighter parts of the pomace rise to the surface, the heavier sink to the bottom.—If the cider be fermented in casks, there should want a gallon or two of being full.—No harm will be done by exposing so much of its surface to the air; for, as in the open tub, it will soon be covered with a scum or crust; which being inspected at the bung-hole, the precise time for racking may in like manner be seen. Should a fresh fermentation occur, a second drawing off will be requisite. In December, or whenever the cider shall appear to be perfectly quiet, the bung may be introduced. In the fore part of March, the cider should be again drawn off, and with special care that no part of the lees mix with it. Then it is to be closely bunged up, in full casks.

After apples are ground, the pomace should remain exposed to the air, in open tubs or vats, about twenty-four hours, before it is made into the cheese to be pressed. This is known to give not only a better colour, but to add to the richness of the cider. This was strikingly shown by that practical farmer and eminent naturalist, Thomas A. Knight, Esq. now President of the London Horticultural Society. He says—"I have often extracted, by means of a small hand-press, the juice of a single apple, without having previously bruised it to pieces; and I have always found the juice thus obtained, to be pale, and thin, and extremely defective in richness, though the apple possessed great merit as a cider-fruit. I have then returned the expressed juice to the pulp, which I have repressed after it has been exposed, during a few hours, to the air and light; and the juice has then become deeply tinged, less fluid, and very rich."—[*Knight's Treatise on the Apple and Pear, Cider, and Perry.*]

If the cider made according to the preceding intimations, prove of a very superior quality, it will

sell at a price so high as abundantly to compensate the farmer for all the extra care and labour bestowed upon it.

The cider-premiums offered last year will be awarded, if merited, at the next public exhibition in October.*

* The importance of a strict attention to the first fermentation of cider was strongly impressed on my mind by the following fact.—When I was a young man, my father received two cartloads—each load containing eight barrels—of cider, directly from the press.—According to his usual practice, these were discharged into hogsheds and tierces, in his cellar; excepting about half a barrel of each load. These two parcels I threw into a tub, placed on the cellar floor. I inspected it daily. A thick scum, forming a brownish crust, very soon covered the cider. About the 5th day (I believe late in October) the crust began to open in cracks, showing at every opening a white froth. No provision having been previously made for drawing it off, I could separate this crust only by skinning it off. This I did with great care, to prevent the sinking of any part of it. With like care, I then ladled the cider into a new white oak barrel—leaving the lees in the tub.—At this time, the cider in the hogsheds and tierces made a hissing noise at the bung-holes. The next day, I looked at my barrel—the bung, (as was the case with every hogshed and tierce) being out,—I found it as still as water; what the hissing, at all the other casks, was loud as on the preceding day. These, of course, remained with their bungs out, to give vent to the violent fermentation, lest the casks should burst. My barrel continuing perfectly quiet, I introduced its bung, but not tightly. Some time in February or March following, I drew it off; and was gratified with finding the cider of a fine vinous colour, mellow, well flavoured, and fit for bottling.—The cider in the other casks, which fermented without any check, was pale, hard and harsh; in a word, like the rough, unpleasant cider generally to be met with in farmer's houses, where the fermentation is disregarded—in England, according to English writers, as well as in New-England. T. PICKERING.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

By Richard Treat, the oldest gardener at the Shaker village in New-Lebanon, N. Y.

Lettuce.—It should be sown as early as it can be raked into the ground, for it cannot be injured by early frosts. Dr Hammond sows a bed for early lettuce late in the preceding fall. It ought to be sowed in rows sixteen inches apart, between vacant rows intended for some other plant. For as the lettuce will soon be pulled out, other rows of vegetables may occupy the whole bed.

Radishes should be sown in drills, eight inches apart. The beds should be made with horse manure fresh from the stables, well mulched with good garden mould. Often loosen the soil about them while growing and keep out the weeds.

Onions.—They should be sowed in drills 16 inches apart, made very shallow, not exceeding half an inch in depth, and raked in lightly lengthwise of the drills. The beds having been well worked with thorough rotted manure at least five inches deep; they will be up very uniformly in about 14 days.

Hoed them as soon as they are up sufficiently to be hoed carefully without injury. Let them be hoed six or seven times during the season. The tops will fall about the 10th of August, but they will continue to grow until about the first week in Sept. They must not be pulled until the tops become dry; being biennial, onions never produce seed until the second year.

Onions should be sown on the same beds; for experience has demonstrated that the crops become better, after being raised on the same beds for many years in succession.

Beets and Carrots.—They should be sowed in drills 3-4ths of an inch deep, and 20 inches apart— if carrots are in drills but 15 inches apart and half an inch deep, it is about as well. The ground prepared and the seed raked in as for onions.

Garden Beans should be planted about the middle of May, half an inch deep, in rows. The rows for bush beans should be three feet apart, with the hills in a row two and a half feet from each other. The rows for pole beans should be four feet apart, and the hills in a row three feet from each other.

They should be hoed 3 times before the flowering time; but must never be hoed when wet with dew or rain.

Melons, Cucumbers and Squashes.—They should be planted about the middle of May; cucumbers for pickling may be planted the middle of June.— The hills may be three or four feet apart. The ground should be as well prepared as for onions, and they must be hoed three times before the time for vines to run. Afterwards pull out the weeds.

A FRUITFUL FIELD.

From a piece of ground measuring 100 rods, or half an acre and half a quarter, was raised in the summer season of 1825, of the small sort 55 bushels and one peck of shelled corn, weighing 62 lbs. per bushel—25 bushels of potatoes—one large cart-body full of pumpkins, and half a bushel of beans.

The above were raised from a field belonging to Capt. M. L. Ware, of Wilmington, Vt.—[Vt. pa.]

Mr DEARBORN, of Boston, some time since invented a mode of giving notice on board ship of passing a shoal. A chain is lowered from the taffrail to any number of feet, at which it is intended to have notice of the ground, the end of which striking the bottom, causes a bell on deck to sound. A letter from Capt. Sleeper, of the ship Hogarth, at Havana, says he has tried it, and believes it will realize the most sanguine expectations of the inventor. He gives it as his unqualified opinion that in *certain voyages* it must be considered a valuable acquisition to a ship.

LITERARY.

American Medical Biography.—JAMES TRACHER, M. D. Author of the American New Dispensatory, and of the American Modern Practice &c. has announced to the public that he is about to commence a work to be entitled, "American Medical Biography," in connexion with a history of the rise and progress of Medical Science in America from the first settlement of our country.

The Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in England, has recently decided, that in a sale of property at vendue, the seller could not legally employ a person to bid for him, unless it were made known in the conditions of sale. The fact not being stated in the conditions of sale, such measures would be a *gross fraud*. This is a decision of no small importance; and is worthy of being known here, as well as in Great Britain. We believe such sales are frequently made; and the principle which would govern the English Courts, would very probably be adopted by ours, if the question were brought before them.—[N. Y. Daily Advertiser.]

Mr Dawes, of Slough, discovered that the covering of a wall with *black paint* would facilitate the ripening of wall-fruit, and yet not one wall in twenty thousand is so painted.

BEANS.

The only species of beans much used in this country, is that which in England, is called *Kidney-Bean*, and in France, *Haricot*; (*Phaseolus vulgaris*.) The bean of English writers, is what is commonly called here the *Horse-Bean*, (*Vicia faba*.) Considerable confusion has arisen from the indiscriminate use of the term bean, applied as it is, by some good American writers on agriculture, to two very distinct genera or sorts of plants. The horse-bean (*vicia*) being tap-rooted, is much used in England as a fallow crop; and probably might be advantageously introduced here. White kidney-beans are almost the only kind used for field culture at present. They require dry land that has been tilled with care, so as to destroy the weeds; and of such fertility as would produce a moderate crop of Indian corn. Poor sandy soils, or gravelly loam, will produce them; provided the beans are wet and rolled in plaister before planting. They can be planted in hills, or drills, the rows two and a half or three feet apart, according to the strength of the soil, and ploughed and hoed like other hoed crops. The time of planting is the same as Indian corn. Hog's dung mixed with ashes, is said to be the best manure for them. The hills should be from fourteen to twenty-four inches apart, according to the soil. They must not be so thick as to preclude the sun and air. Five beans will be sufficient to remain in a hill.

When about two thirds of the pods are ripe, and before the frosts, pull and spread them in rows; but they must be turned occasionally at midday, that the dampness of the ground may not mould those underneath. After thrashing, if there are any unripe ones which require more drying, spread them on a clear floor, under cover, till they are thoroughly dried.

White beans will yield from ten to forty bushels to the acre; twenty bushels is called a good crop. They are valuable for the table and for stock, particularly for sheep and hogs.

Bush Beans.—It is a great object to have beans early, and they should be planted as soon as the ground is warm; but it is useless to plant them when the ground is cold.— A principal crop should be planted early in May, and successive crops, about the middle, and also towards the end thereof. For the early kinds, select a piece of light rich ground; let the drills be made about two feet and a half asunder, and an inch and a half deep; drop the beans therein, and at the distance of 2 or 3 inches from one another, and draw the earth evenly over them. As soon as they are in full bloom, and the lower pods are beginning to set, the tops or runners should be cut off; this will greatly promote the swelling of the pods, as well as their early maturity. But with respect to the small early beans, if you would have them come in as soon as possible, top them when the blossoms at the bottom of the stalks begin to open.

Pole Beans.—For beans whose vines need support, let poles of a proper height be fixed in the ground about 2 feet apart, in rows 3 or 4 feet distant from each other— around each pole let 4 or 5 beans be planted; the poles should have small knots left on them, or pins put through to support the vines. This way of planting gives an opportunity of keeping the soil loose around the roots and prevents the injuries arising from driving poles into the hills. Of the various sorts of pole-beans one planting is enough; for, if you gather as the beans become fit for use, they continue bearing all through the summer, especially the *Lima bean*, which delights in heat, and which should not be planted till the ground is quite warm. The *scarlet bean* (*multiflorus*) is well worth cultivating, both for use and ornament. [Farmer's Guide.]

It has been proved, in many parts of France, that the *walnut tree*, if grafted, produces tenfold; yet, I believe, that walnut is seldom or ever submitted to that process, at least in this country.

SALE OF SAXONY SHEEP.

At the sale of Saxony Sheep, at Brighton, on Thursday last, by Messrs. Coulidge, Poo & Head, Auctioneers, 321 Sheep and 58 Lambs were bid off at much less prices than those sold in July last, imported by the same gentlemen (Messrs. G. & T. Seale), although said to be much superior. The sale last year, being 138 Sheep and 29 Lambs, amounted to \$26,519 75, averaging \$158 80 for each sheep and lamb; the sale this year amounts to \$16,647, averaging about \$44 for each sheep and lamb. Those imported in the America were disposed of at the following rates, for cash or 6 months on interest, payable in Boston or New-York:

Pen No. 11.—1 Ram, 1 year old, \$65; 4 Rams, do. 32 50 each; 1 Ram, do. 42 50, bought by Mr. Watson; 1 Ram, do. 52 50, Gen. Sumner; 1 Ram, do. 37 50, Mr. Sleeper; 1 Ram, do. 42 50, Col. Shepard; 1 Ram, do. 49, Dexter Reed; 1 Ram, 5 years, 267 50, S. Grant; 1 Ram, 1 year, 47 50, Gen. Duane; 1 Ram, do. 42 50, Mr. Barnett; 1 Ram, do. 50, Mr. Oakley; 1 Ram, do. 42 50, Dr. Eaton; 1 Ram, do. 42 50, Dr. Moore.

No. 12.—1 Ewe,* 5 years, \$60; 1 Ewe,* 4 years, 60; 1 Ewe,* 2 years, 60, Col. Shepard; 1 Ewe,* 4 years, 57 50; 1 Ewe,* 3 years, 65; 1 Ewe,* 4 years, 57 50; 1 Ewe,* 5 years, 57 50; 1 Ewe,* 4 years, 57 50, S. Grant; 1 Ewe,* 2 years, 60; 2 Ewes,* 3 years, 60 each; 2 Ewes, 4 years, 60 ea; 1 Ewe, 3 years, 60, Col. Shepard.

No. 13.—1 Ewe, 3 years, \$50; 1 Ewe, 3 years, 57 50; 1 Ewe, 3 years, 70; 1 Ram, 1 year, 100, Mr. Swift; 1 Ewe,* 5 years, 35, Mr. Wheeler; 1 Ewe,* 5 years, 50, S. Grant; 1 Ewe,* 5 years, 42 50, Gen. Sumner; 7 Rams, 1 year, \$40 each, Mr. Perkins; 1 Ram, 1 year, 45, Col. Shepard; 1 Ram, 1 year, 55, Mr. Barnett.

No. 14.—1 Ewe, 1 year, \$40, Mr. Barnett; 3 Ewes, 3, 2 and 5 years, 31 each; 1 Ram, 1 year, 31; 1 Ram, 1 year, 41, Mr. Wheeler; 1 Ewe, 2 years, 70, Roger Coit; 1 Ewe,* 5 years, 77 50, Mr. Deane; 1 Ram, 1 year, 55, Mr. Oakley; 1 Ram, 1 year, 77 50, Mr. Richards; 6 Rams, do. 45 each, Col. Sheard.

No. 15.—4 Ewes, 2, 4 and 5 years, 37 50 each, Mr. Oakley; 1 Ewe, 4 years, 55, A. Hotchkiss; 1 Ewe,* 2 years, 32 50, Mr. Jarvis; 1 Ram, 1 year, 105, Mr. Strong; 8 Rams, 1 and 3 years, 77 50 each, Thos. Thaxter; 1 Ram, 1 year, 85, Mr. Richards.

No. 16.—1 Ewe,* 2 years, \$50, S. Grant; 1 Ewe,* 2 years, 50, Mr. Terry; 1 Ewe, 5 years, 57 50, Geo. M. Barrett; 1 Ewe,* 5 years, 57 50, Mr. Jarvis; 1 Ewe,* 5 years, 59, D. Reed; 1 Ewe,* 5 years, 52 50, 2 Rams, 1 year, 32 50 each; 1 Ram, 1 year, 55, Gen. Sumner; 1 Ram, 1 year, 42 50; 1 Ram, 1 year, 50, Mr. Oakley; 1 Ram, 1 year, 55, Mr. Parsons; 2 Rams, 1 year, 40 each, Col. Shepard; 1 Ram, 1 year, 65, Mr. Watson; 1 Ram, 1 year, 37 50, Mr. Washburn.

No. 17.—1 Ewe, 2 years, \$50; 1 Ram, 1 year, 57 50, Mr. Oakley; 1 Ewe,* 5 years, 52 50, Dr. Eaton; 1 Ewe,* 5 years, 52 50; 1 Ram, 1 year, 42 50, Mr. Barnett; 1 Ewe,* 3 years, 60, Mr. Swift; 2 Ewes,* 5 years, 41 each, Mr. Wheeler; 1 Ram, 5 years, 42 50, Mr. Watson; 1 Ram, 1 year, 50; 1 Ram, 1 year, 45, Col. Shepard; 1 Ram, 1 year, 155, Benj. Shurtleff; 3 Rams, 1 year, 32 50 each, Thos. Thaxter; 1 Ram, 1 year, 57 50, O. P. Eaton.

No. 18.—1 Ewe,* 5 years, 52 50, Mark Morse; 1 Ewe,* 4 years, 50, Mr. Swift; 1 Ewe, 5 years, 45; 2 Rams, 1 year, 57 50 and 50, Col. Shepard; 1 Ewe, 5 years, 40, Mr. Strong; 1 Ewe, 3 years, 45; 1 Ram, 1 year, 65, Mr. Oakley; 1 Ewe,* 5 years, 52 50; 1 Ram, 2 years, 95; 4 Rams, 1 year, 35 each; 1 Ram, 1 year, 65, Mr. Jarvis; 1 Ram, 1 year, 42 50, J. B. Wheeler; 1 Ram, 1 year, 50, David Ripley.

No. 19.—2 Ewes,* 4 and 5 years, \$47 50 and 37 50, Mr. Eaton; 1 Ewe, 5 years, 35; 1 Ewe,* 4 years 35; 3 Rams, 1 year, 42 50 and 35, Mr. Jarvis; 1 Ewe,* 3 years, 37 50, Gen. Sumner; 1 Ewe, 5 years, 60, Theo. Strong; 2 Rams, 1 year, 57 50 and 42 50, Mr. Oakley; 1 Ram, 1 year, 75, Mr. Morse; 2 Rams, 1 year, 52 50 and 47 50, T. Thaxter; 1 Ram, 1 year, 47 50, Mr. Prince; 1 Ram, 1 year, 62 50, Mr. Sleeper; 1 Ram, 1 year, 45, C. Brownell.

No. 20.—1 Ewe,* 5 years, \$42 50, E. Brownell; 1 Ewe,* 5 years, 40, Geo. M. Barrett; 1 Ewe,* 5 years, 37, Mr. Hensdale; 1 Ewe, 3 years, 45; 3 Rams, 1 and 5 years, 37 50 each, Mr. Watson; 1 Ewe,* 5 years, 47 50, Mr. Sleeper; 2 Rams, 1 year, 57 50 and 45, Thos. Thaxter; 2 Rams, 1 year, 65 each; 1 Ram, 1 year, 137 50, Mr. Jarvis; 1 Ram, 1 year, 85, Mr. Coit; 1 Ram, 1 year 50, Mr. Oakley; 2 Rams, 1 year, 60 each, Col. Shepard.

* With Ram Lamb. † With Ewe Lamb.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1826.

The article on Fruit Trees, from the able pen of Col. PICKERING, which commences this day's paper, will well reward diligent perusal and careful consideration. We apprehend that Mr Knight has met with opponents in persons, who, for want of opportunity or patience to peruse a full explanation of his theory, have not thoroughly comprehended what they condemn as erroneous. Men sometimes "fall out they know not why?" and when they are made to understand the subject of dispute, find at length that there are no grounds for disputation.

We take occasion this week—on presenting our paper on new type—to call the attention of our delinquent subscribers to the justice of remitting the sums due on their subscriptions. We have enclosed bills to most of our patrons who are in arrears, which we hope will be attended to. Where no other mode of conveyance offers, the amount can be forwarded by mail.

GREATEST POSSIBLE PRODUCT OF INDIAN CORN.

In an "Essay on the intrinsic value of arable land," written for the agricultural Society of the county of New Castle, by S. A. BLACK, Esq., we find the following passage: "I risk it as an opinion without any actual experiment to support it, that as a matter of curiosity, it might be possible to make some fraction of an acre of ground so deep and perfect in its soil, as to produce and maintain to maturity one stalk of Indian corn upon every twenty-four inches of square surface. If so, and we allow one good ear to each stalk, and half a pint of grain to each ear, the product would be about at the rate of one hundred and sixty eight bushels to the acre.

This may at first view seem an extravagant idea; yet if we justly estimate the immense power which land may be made to exert, and remember that corn thus closely set, would prevent the growth of all extraneous vegetable matter, and consequently demand but little tilling, the opinion may not seem to be preposterous. I know indeed of but one insurmountable difficulty in the way of this product: the air and rays of the sun would be nearly or altogether excluded by the closeness of the corn thus planted. And yet with such a soil as is here recommended, even these might possibly be dispensed with."

The reader will perceive that this mode of planting Indian corn is merely suggested as an experiment worth the trial not recommended as a process which experiment has tested. The risk of the trial can be but small: for if the ears should not come to maturity the plants may be cut up near the ground at the proper season, and serve a valuable purpose for fodder.

PLASTER OF PARIS, CLOVER, &c.

The following extracts are from a "Series of Papers, communicated for the American Farmer, by Geo. W. Jeffreys, Esq. of North Carolina.

"I have been in the habit of using plaster more than twenty years, and its effects on every kind of vegetation, save grass excepted which it diminishes, are surprisingly good. There is no arable land left in my farm with clover seed here—neither is plaster of so much benefit to land left bare of grass, plaster is not a manure, but a stimulant; it

stimulates clover, and clover manures the land: three pecks of plaster are enough as a top dressing for clover per acre, and all kinds of small grain including hemp and flax are benefitted by the same quantity to the acre. Early in the spring we sow plaster on our clover pastures and grain fields: our sheep are not permitted to run in the clover fields in the winter, and are kept out in the spring, until the clover is well grown—at this time also hogs are permitted to graze upon it, and if they are well salted will thrive as long as clover lasts. The second crop injures the stock, particularly horses, very much by creating a slaving, and it is best to keep them off, and devote the second crop to seed, as it makes the best seed. We generally salt our clover hay, and put it under cover, too much together: mixing it with straw answers a good purpose. In saving clover seed the heads should be gathered quite dry, and kept in that state until sown. Those who sow seeds for market too often heat it, which prevents it from coming up; the good or bad quality of clover seed may be discovered by filling a glass tumbler half full of water, and dropping a few seeds in.—Those which sink are good, those that swim are generally deprived of their vegetating powers.—Clean seed should be sown in the following manner. Let the weather be calm (which is also necessary for sowing plaster) and let the ground be laid off into eight feet lands; take as much seed as you can between your thumb and two fingers for every two casts or steps, and let the casts not exceed the width of the land."

PLASTER OF PARIS APPLIED TO SEEDS.

Not only Indian corn, but peas, oats, buckwheat and probably most other seeds are benefitted by wetting them with water and then rolling them in plaster.

TO PREVENT CROWS FROM PULLING UP INDIAN CORN.

Deane's New England Farmer says "To prevent birds and vermin from pulling up the corn, steep some corn in a strong infusion of Indian poke, or refuse tobacco, and scatter it over the ground before the corn is up. White threads stretched over a field of corn, will prevent crows from alighting upon it. But I doubt whether this will deter any other birds." A gentleman, in conversation with the Editor, observed that he had been in the habit for some years of protecting his young corn plants from crows, by threads of white cotton yarn as recommended by Dr Deane. He says, however, that the threads must be large, like what spinsters call rope-yarn, or they will not answer the purpose.—Coloured threads, or those which are not large enough to make a formidable appearance in the eye of a crow, will not deter the subtle depredators from their work of mischief. Our informant says he has seen crows arrested in their flight towards a corn field, and has observed them shearing off with a croak of alarm, when they have perceived these threads; which perhaps to them appear to be connected with some gunpowder plot, menacing destruction. It seems that crows, like some other birds, are sometimes too cunning for their own interest; and outwit themselves by superabundant caution.

Caterpillars are said to be very abundant and promise much mischief to fruit trees. Many modes of destroying them have been recommended, but we believe the best is to take them by hand before they leave their beds in the morning, and crush

their entire establishments beneath your feet.—Those which you cannot reach, otherwise, may be brought low by Col. PICKERING's brush fastened to the end of a long pole. But whatever is done should be done as soon as possible after the nests are formed.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.—April 28. Two resolutions passed, one that the committee on Military affairs be instructed to inquire whether any, and if any, what alterations are necessary in the articles of war which relate to courts martial; the other that the President of the United States be requested to furnish the Senate with a copy of the proceedings of the court martial, by which Col. Talbot Chambers was lately tried, together with a list of all the Field and General Officers in the service of the United States, with a statement of the services they were engaged in, and the places they were stationed at, during the time of that trial.—The Senate refused to postpone indefinitely the bill to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States.

May 1. Mr Lloyd from the Committee of Commerce made a report unfavourable to employing apprentices on board vessels engaged in foreign commerce.

May 3. The bill making appropriations for the Mission to Panama passed.

May 4. The Bankrupt bill, after discussion, was postponed to the next session.

HOUSE.—April 28. A bill authorizing the Washington Monument Association to import into the United States a statue of Washington, was reported and read twice.—The Speaker laid before the House a report containing information respecting the imposition of taxes on the Navy Yard of the United States, near the city of Philadelphia.

April 29. A resolution was read and laid on the table directing the Secretary of the Navy to suspend until the 10th day of January next the expenditure of the sum of \$30,000 appropriated for the support of the Navy of the United States for the year 1825 for the repairs and improvements of the Navy Yard at Philadelphia.—The Speaker laid before the House a Message from the President transmitting an opinion of William Wirt, Attorney General, relative to the right of Mr Adams, when a foreign minister, to retain money advanced to him as an outfit. In this the Attorney General observes "I think Mr Adams clearly entitled to the whole outfit which was allowed and paid him by the President."

May 2. Mr Van Rensselaer from the Committee on Agriculture, made a report of which 2000 copies were ordered to be printed, on the subject of the cultivation of the Mulberry tree, and the breeding of Silk Worms.

REPORT

Of the Committee of Congress on Agriculture, on the subject of the cultivation of the Mulberry Tree, and the breeding of Silk Worms.

The Committee have examined the subject attentively, and have taken such steps as they thought best calculated to obtain information which might be useful, and lead to satisfactory conclusions.

The facts developed in the course of their inquiries, tend to place the subject in an important point of view. It is an interesting fact, that the mulberry tree grows indigenously throughout the United States, and that silk may be raised with facility from the Southern to the Northern boundary of

the Union. Formerly, considerable quantities of silk were produced in Georgia. In 1776, more than twenty thousand pounds of cocoons were exported from there to England. The production of the article was suspended, not from any difficulty experienced in the process, but from causes connected with the revolution. Measures have recently been adopted at Savannah, with a view to the renewal of the cultivation of the mulberry tree, and breeding of the silk worm. In Kentucky, the Committee learn, that sewing silk is now produced in considerable quantities and of excellent quality.—Many years ago, the attention of public spirited individuals in Pennsylvania was turned to the production of silk. The Persian mulberry was introduced into Bethlehem, Penn. by Bishop Ettween, where it flourished, and still flourishes. Silk was produced without difficulty. In Chester, and other of the Southern counties of that State, the experiment was also made with success. The great demand, and high price of broad stuffs owing to the wars growing out of the French revolution, rendered the cultivation of grain so profitable for many years, that the mulberry was neglected. In 1779, two hundred pounds of sewing silk were made in the town of Mansfield, in Connecticut; and in 1810, according to the report of the Marshal who took the census, the value of silk produced in Windham county was estimated at \$27,373.

The Committee learn that the production of silks still attended to, and found profitable. Some beautiful specimens of sewing silk, the production of that State, have been exhibited to the Committee. Of the fact, therefore, that the United States can produce silk for its own consumption, and even for exportation to the extent of foreign demand, there appears no reason to doubt. There are few persons, the Committee believe, even the most intelligent of our citizens, (who have not turned their attention particularly to the subject,) who will not be surprised at the view presented by the following official statement of the value of silks imported into the United States the last five years.

Statement of the value of Silk Goods imported and exported in the years 1821 to 1825, inclusive:

	Imported.	Exported.
1821	\$4,186,321	\$1,057,233
1822	6,150,928	1,015,202
1823	6,743,771	1,512,419
1824	7,203,334	1,816,325
1825	10,274,527	2,595,742
	\$35,150,881	\$7,965,011

What a bounty is paid by us to support the agriculturist and manufacturer of other nations, on articles which our country, with a few years of care, might supply! How important it is that the agriculturist should turn his attention to new objects of production, is very fully shown by the circumstance of the diminished and diminishing demand of bread stuffs abroad:

In 1817 the exports of bread stuffs amounted to } \$20,374,000

1819	15,388,000
1824	6,739,246
1825	5,717,997

An importation of ten millions of dollars of silks—an exportation of five millions of bread stuffs: the fact speaks the importance of the subject, and indicates the necessity of awakening the slumbering agricultural resources of our country, by introducing new and profitable articles of production. Knowledge is power, in agriculture, no less than in politics. Information is capital, and the

means of valuable improvement. The Committee conceive that the first and most important measure to be taken, is to acquire and circulate clear, distinct, precise information in these points—the relative value of the cultivation of the mulberry, and the introduction of silk, compared with other agricultural productions in the different sections of the Union, capital and labor being considered; the kind of mulberry best suited to the object; the most advantageous mode of cultivation; the most approved manner of managing the silk worm, and an explanation of the process till the article is ready for market. The Committee incline to the opinion that the best mode of raising silk, will be for every farmer and planter to appropriate a small portion of ground as for a fruit orchard for raising the mulberry tree, calculated to produce as many worms as his own family will enable him to manage without increased expense, and without permitting it, until the experiment shall have been fully tried, to interfere with the regular courses of his usual pursuits. A single acre planted with the mulberry will produce from 400 to 600 pounds of raw silk, the value of which to the individual would richly compensate for the capital and labour employed and the aggregate to the country, of great importance.

The fact is worthy of notice, that notwithstanding the high price of land in Ireland, where a year's rent of land exceeds the price of the soil in many parts of our country, yet so valuable is the mulberry considered, that importations of trees from the Mediterranean have been made during the last years, for the purpose of producing silk. Your Committee addressed inquiries to several intelligent gentlemen, who were presumed competent to give them information upon the subject, and among the papers received in reply, they beg leave to present to the particular attention of the House, a valuable memoir, replete with instructive facts and useful information, from Edmund C. Genet, Esq. and also several communications from other gentlemen, to whose attention the Committee acknowledge their obligation. As the result of their inquiries, believing that knowledge on the subject is of the first importance, the Committee submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury cause to be prepared a well digested Manual containing the best practical information that can be collected, on the growth and manufacture of silk adapted to the different parts of the Union, containing such facts and observations in relation to the growth and manufacture of silk in other countries as may be useful and interesting, that the same be laid before Congress at the commencement of the next session.

A pig was raised by David Gilbert Esq. of Mansfield, and slaughtered at the age of eight months wanting one day, weight, 384 lbs. 12 oz.—[Communicated.]

The Publisher of the New England Farmer, having set up his office with an assortment of new printing types, is ready to execute all kinds of JOB PRINTING, in a neat manner, and at fair prices. Orders from the country punctually attended to.

Milch Cow.

FOR SALE, a new Milch Cow, eight years old.—She has given from 18 to 20 quarts of milk a day, and has a calf by her side. Inquire of JOHN MEARS, Dorchester, May 12.

Bremen Geese.

2 GEESE,—3 GOOSINGS,—and a GANDLER of the Bremen breed for sale. Apply at this office, May 12.

JUST received from the manufacturer, and for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 108 State street, up stairs, a few of Perry's Patent STONE MILL PANS, a very superior article for the purpose intended.

Likewise—a full supply of TRIFLE BRUSHES, for immediate use—very useful and almost indispensable for the destruction of caterpillars. May 12.

Imported Bull Admiral.

THIS noble Animal of the best improved Short Horn Breed of England, purchased and presented to the Agricultural Society of Massachusetts, by Sir Isaac Coffin, at the cost to him of nearly \$700, has been permitted by the liberality of the Trustees of that Society, to be brought into the County of Worcester, for the purpose of being improved in his use to cows, the present season. He will be kept on a Farm, near the centre of the town of Worcester, in the care of Mr. James Campbell, and by the permission of the Trustees, his services will be charged at the reduced price of Three Dollars to each Cow, payable in advance, unless otherwise agreed.

These Farmers who are desirous of improving their breed of Cattle, particularly for the Dairy and the Stall by a cross with an animal of the best stock in England or any other country, are advised to avail themselves of the present opportunity, as the Bull will be removed from the County, early in the fall.

Worcester, April 27, 1826.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
		C.	P. C.
APPLES, best,	bb1	4 50	6 00
ASHES, pot, 1st sort, - - -	ton.	95 00	98 00
pearl do. - - - - -		160 00	103 09
BEANS, white, - - - - -	bush	2 37	
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new, -	bb1.	10 25	
" No 1, new, - - -		8 50	
" No 2, new, - - -		7 00	
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1. new,	lb.		16
CHEESE, new milk, - - - -		7	10
skimmed milk, - - - -		5	4
FLAX - - - - -		9	10
FLAX SEED - - - - -	bush	95	1 00
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St	bb1.	5 09	5 12
Genesee, - - - - -		5 00	
Eye, best, - - - - -		3 50	
GRAIN, Rye - - - - -	bush		65
Corn - - - - -			80
Barley - - - - -		75	
Oats - - - - -			53
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort, new, -	lb.		10
HOPS, No 1, inspection - - -			17
LIME, - - - - -	task		1 05
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.		85
PLASTER PARIS, retails at	ton.	4 50	4 75
PORK, Bone Middlings, new,	bb1.	14 50	
navy, mess, do. - - - -		13 00	
Cargo, No 1, do. - - - -		12 00	
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, - - - -	bush	1 67	
Clover - - - - -	lb.	6	7
WOOL, Merino, full blood, wash		38	60
do do unwashed - - - -		27	37
do 3-4 washed - - - -		32	41
do 1-2 do - - - - -		30	35
Native - - - - - do		28	33
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		46	52
do Spinning, 1st sort		38	42

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces - - - - -	lb.	10.	12
PORK, fresh, best pieces, - -		7.	9
" whole hogs, - - - - -		5.	6
VEAL, - - - - -		4.	8
MUTTON, - - - - -		7.	12
POULTRY, - - - - -		6.	8
BUTTER, keg & tub, - - - -		10.	20
lump, best, - - - - -		11.	17
EGGS, - - - - -			13
MEAL, Rye, retail, - - - - -	bush		1 00
Indian, do. - - - - -			1 00
POTATOES, - - - - -		80	1 30
CIDER, liquor, - - - - -	bb1.	2 75	4 30

MISCELLANIES.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

NATURE'S BLUNDER, OR THE DOG-WOOD BLOSSOM.

Flora at her task one day,
 Pleas'd to grace her favourite May,
 Labour'd hard with might and main,
 Gay to deck the verdant plain,
 'Though by her favourite spring inspired
 To various toil; at length grew tired.
 Good mother Night, come here, says she,
 A prettier leaf you'll never see
 I made it for the Dog-wood tree.
 Quoth the old woman, 'tis well done,
 And if you please, I'll stick it on;
 But where the petal should be tied,
 'The wrong end of the leaf applied.
 Heavens! cried Flora, what you've done!
 You've stuck the wrong end of it on!
 Quoth Night, no matter, pretty creature,
 I'll make variety in nature.

Mansfield.

G.

*** "As I have gazed upon these quiet groves and shadowy lawns, silvered over, and imperfectly lighted by streaks of dewy moonshine, my mind has been crowded by "thick coming fancies" concerning those spiritual beings which

—Walk the earth

Unseen, both when we wake and when we sleep.

Are there, indeed, such beings? Is this space between us and the deity filled up by innumerable orders of spiritual beings forming the same gradations between the human soul and divine perfection, that we see prevailing from humanity downwards to the meanest insect? It is a sublime and beautiful doctrine, inculcated by the early fathers, that there are guardian angels appointed to watch over cities and nations; to take care of the welfare of good men, and to guard and guide the steps of helpless infancy. "Nothing," says St Jerome, "gives us a greater idea of the dignity of our soul, than that God has given each of us, at the moment of our birth, an angel to have care of it.

Even the doctrine of departed spirits returning to visit the scenes and beings which were dear to them during the body's existence, though it has been debased by the absurd superstitions of the vulgar, in itself is awfully solemn and sublime.—(However lightly it may be ridiculed, yet the attention involuntarily yielded to it whenever it is made the subject of serious discussion; its prevalence in all ages and countries, and even among newly discovered nations, that have had no previous interchange of thought with other parts of the world, prove it to be one of those mysterious, and almost instinctive beliefs, to which, if left to ourselves, we should naturally incline. * * * * *

It is more the manner, therefore, in which this superstition has been degraded, than its intrinsic absurdity, that has brought it into contempt.—Raise it above the frivolous purposes to which it has been applied, strip it of the gloom and horror with which it has been surrounded, and there is none of the whole circle of visionary creeds that could more delightfully elevate the imagination, or more tenderly affect the heart. It would become a sovereign comfort at the bed of death, soothing the latter bear wring from us by the agony of our mortal separation. What could be more consoling than the idea, that the souls of those whom we once loved were permitted to return and watch over our welfare? That affectionate and guardian spirits sat by our pillows when we slept, keeping a vigil over our most precious hours? That beauty and

innocence which had languished into the tomb, yet smiled unseen around us, revealing themselves in those blest dreams wherein we live over again the hours of past endearment? A belief of this kind would, I should think, be a new incentive to virtue; rendering us circumspect even in our most secret moments, from the idea that those who we once loved and honored were invisible witnesses of all our actions.

"It would take away, too, from that loneliness and destitution which we are apt to feel more and more as we get on in our pilgrimage through the wilderness of this world, and find that those who set forward with us, lovingly and cheerily, on the journey, have one by one dropped away from our side. Place the superstition in this light, and I confess I should like to be a believer in it. I see nothing in it that is incompatible with the tender and merciful nature of our religion, nor revolting to the wishes and affections of the heart." [Irving.]

Reminiscence.—By an ordinance of Congress, 1784, the territory northwest of the Ohio, and east of the Mississippi, was erected into TEN NEW STATES, by the names of Assenisippia, Chersonesus, Illinois, Metropotamia, Michigan, Pelisippia, Polypotamia, Sylvania, Saratoga, and Washington. By a subsequent act, the above territory was divided into three districts. And by still later acts, the large and flourishing states of Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, and the Territory of Michigan have been formed.—[Communicated.]

"In the sixteen miles of the Canal [Junction Canal in Scotland,] which we traversed, there is very little either in the work itself or on its borders deserving of particular notice. Although this would seem to be the principal commercial channel across the country, it does not exhibit one tenth part of the business and active bustle, which are observed at any point on our own great work between Albany and Buffalo. The freight-boats are clumsy and awkwardly managed in comparison with those of the United States. From what has been seen, I am satisfied that the British government could not do a better thing, than to send out a naval commission to learn the construction of ships, steam-boats, and vessels of all kinds in our country. The functions of the mission might be profitably extended to all great public works, which are calculated for utility rather than ornament.—Such a measure would confer a more substantial benefit on Great Britain, than the volumes of the whole corps of tourists, who have received the countenance of the ministry in their abuse of the United States.—[Carter's Letters from Europe.]

Col. Symmes has arrived in New York, and has been delivering lectures on the theory of the *Polar openings of the earth* to tolerably large audiences. It is said that the Colonel has made several proselytes. The following texts of Scripture have been thought applicable to this theory, by a correspondent of the Pittsburgh Mercury:

Which maketh Arcturus, Orion, Pleiades, and the CHAMBERS OF THE SOUTH—Job ix. 9.

He stretcheth out the north over the empty place, and hangeth the earth upon nothing—Job xxxv. 7.

A lady asked a gentleman the time of the day. He said he kept no watch, and that in the morning Chanticleer was his timepiece. "I did not know," rejoined the lady, "till now that the fowl was so accurate a chronometer."



W. M. PRINCE, Proprietor of the Linnæan Garden, near New York, offers to the public his very extensive collection of the choicest Plants, which have been selected with the greatest care from the most celebrated establishments throughout the world, and to which very large additions have recently been made. The assortment of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, and Plants, is very extensive. Above 1900 species of Green House Plants comprising the most rare and splendid kinds. In the collection are above 500 varieties of Roses, including 54 varieties of China Roses, and 9 of Moss Roses. Also, about 10,000 thrifty Grape Vines, of the finest European kinds. The new catalogue for 1825 may be obtained of JOSEPH FRIDGE, No. 25 Court Street, Boston, and orders thro' him will meet prompt attention. 3m March 17.

LINCOLN FEARING & Co. at No 110 State-street, have for sale, all sizes of Lead Pipe from 1/2 to 2 inches, warranted equal to any imported or manufactured in this country.—Contracts for any quantity made and furnished at short notice. April 14, 31.

CRUDE ROCK SALT.—The subscriber has for sale at No. 69 Broad Street, 50 Tons Crude Rock Salt, in large lumps for cattle, or for sheep.

This article deserves the attention of Farmers, both for its economy and utility; being less than half the expense of the common salt, and less liable to waste. Feb. 24. 3m. F. WILBY.

SUGAR BEET SEED, for sale at this Office, raised last season, by John Prince, Esq. of Roxbury.

FOR SALE at this office, seven glasses of White Mulberry Seeds, raised by a gentleman in Connecticut. Price 50 cents a glass. Each glass contains about 3000 seeds. May 5.

THE subscriber has for sale a number of pigs, from five weeks to five months old, of the Bedford race, undiluted by any mixture. To those who know the circumstance of his having so far trusted to a recommendation of "an improved cross," as to send for one, and who have seen the animal, it may be necessary to state, that he was not suffered to be even in sight of the breeding sows, until he was incapacitated from doing mischief. O. FISKE.

Worcester, May 2, 1826.

PATENT FROES.—J. & A. Dale's Patent Froes constantly for sale by French & Ward, 31 & 32 South Market St., and French & Davenport 713 Washington Street, who are appointed sole agents for vending the same. 4pt. Boston, April 28, 1826.

WANTED in a Mechanical business near this city, a healthy capable boy; from 14 to 16 years of age—of a mild disposition and good habits—one from the country would be preferred, to whom good encouragement will be given. Enquire of NATH. DEARBORN, engraver, No. 39 Market St.

BELLFOUNDER. This celebrated horse, of a bright Bay, with black legs, standing 15 hands high, a celebrated trotter, and a true descendant of the *Fireaway*, will stand at Col. Jacques' stable, in Charlestown, during the season. Charge \$20, and \$1.00 the groom—see New England Farmer, April 14, 1826.

SIR ISAAC. This fine young seed horse of the Cleveland Bay Breed, will stand at his stable, opposite the Bull's Head Tavern in Brighton. The charge for each mare will be ten dollars the season, in advance. A more particular account of Sir Isaac will be found in the New England Farmer of the 31st of March.

Published every Friday, at THREE DOLLARS, per annum, payable at the end of the year—Let those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing will be entitled to a deduction of FIFTY CENTS.

Gentlemen who procure five responsible subscribers, are entitled to a sixth volume gratis.

New subscribers can be furnished with the preceding numbers of the current volume.

ORIGINAL PAPERS.

ON THE DURABILITY OF FRUITS.

(Concluded from page 330.)

The Essex Register-writer proceeds, "We have not yet given quite all of Mr Knight's hypothesis;" and introduces him as saying: "No new life is here generated, and the *graft*, the *layer*, and the *cutting*, appear to possess the youth and vigor, or age and debility of the plant of which they have formed a part."—Here the E. R.-writer remarks, "It is only necessary to state this proposition for its own refutation; for mulberries, currants, and gooseberries have been propagated in France, England, and the United States, by this method; and yet, whoever was able to show, that such has been the result, as the hypothesis requires? Nay, these plants, as well as the apple and pear, have been propagated by cuttings and graftings, ever since the time of the Romans; and whoever observed that they suddenly every where decayed? Currants and gooseberries are not long lived plants, and yet we go on propagating them from cuttings to all appearance *ad infinitum*."

These remarks of the E. R.-writer are made with an air of triumph, for an *imaginary* victory over a man of an enlightened mind, an assiduous student of nature, an eminent philosopher, and of larger and longer experience in the subject under discussion than probably any man now living!

But to be entitled to a *real* triumph, the E. R.-writer is wanting in one important fact. Trees, shrubs, bushes, and the vine-bearing fruits, have doubtless been propagated by cuttings and graftings, from the time of the Romans, and probably for a period long anterior to them. But to avail himself of this fact as an argument against Mr Knight's theory, the E. R.-writer should show that the same plants had never, in all that time, been propagated by *seed*, and by that means renewed; or that other *varieties* of the same species of fruits, of equal or superior qualities, had not been obtained to supply the places of such as were worn out with age. But of this essential requisite neither he nor any other person can produce any proof. On the contrary, it is most probable, that in all ages, fruits, in all the varieties which have been subjects of cultivation, have sprung from *seeds*; and have endured, according to their several native constitutions, different lengths of time; and on their failures from age, valuable kinds, springing from seeds of young and healthy stocks, have supplied their places. In every part of our own country, some new varieties of apples, in high estimation, have appeared, manifestly springing from seeds; for they are not traced to any other source. Among these, may be mentioned, the Newton pippin, first discovered in a single tree in Newton on Long Island;—the Spitzenburgh, formerly called the *Esopus* Spitzenburgh, where it was said to have originated. These two varieties growing in the state of New York, were, I well remember, in great perfection, in the time of the Revolutionary war; but the latter, and another excellent apple called the *Swaar*, are now stated by a writer in the N. E. Farmer, of the 17th of March, under the signature of Rusticus, (who I am assured is JESSE BUEL, Esq. of Albany, a distin-

guished agriculturist, as having gradually passed their prime, and the *favor* and *wood*, propagated by buds and grafts, are more diseased than formerly." In my former communication I mentioned the pear-main, once so celebrated, and 50 or 60 years ago decidedly our best apple, much superior to what the Baldwin is now, *as having run out*; and in confirmation of my own statement of its being unproductive, gave the information received from a farmer in Danvers. I have since seen his son, who inherits the same farm; and he says the same pear-main trees continue unproductive, and are really of no value, except as wood for fuel.

In Massachusetts several new and valuable varieties of apples have appeared, which evidently sprung from seeds. The Baldwin or Woolpecker apple is one of them. In Wenham is an excellent fall apple, large, rich, and a constant bearer. I have seen it no where else. It goes there by the name of *Killiam Hill*, from the name I suppose, of the original owner on whose hill it was discovered. Probably there are few large farms in the state in which new and valuable varieties may not be found. Look into any American catalogue of apple trees and there will be seen a variety of apples, whose local names indicate their American origin, and whose good qualities have recommended their cultivation. Hence we need not repine at the extinction of old favorites, seeing others as good, or better, may be obtained from seeds, in all future time.

The Essex Register-writer thinks the common practice of propagating mulberries, gooseberries and currants, being by cuttings, that therefore they may be so continued, and in perfection, forever. Forsyth remarks, that these three fruits are propagated by *seeds* or cuttings. In my first communication to you on this subject, I mentioned the improvements in the propagation of gooseberries in Lancashire (which I observe was printed Lincolnshire) in England from the *seeds*. And from the estimation in which these varieties are held, it is probable that few of the old sorts remain. The same process with currants has doubtless produced the large red and white Dutch currants, which a few years since were introduced from England, and which are so vastly superior to those before in the country. Forsyth advises the culture of young plants raised from the seed, in order to obtain some fine varieties. And there can be no reasonable doubt, but that in all ages fruit bearing trees and plants of all kinds have been raised from seeds purposely sown, or which had fallen from ripe fruits.

The E. R.-writer, in his third publication, affects to sneer at Mr Knight, and at all who adopt and support his theory. But either he does not yet understand that theory, or wilfully perverts it, and misstates his facts. It was in this third piece that the writer promised "to bring forward such proofs as shall to an unprejudiced mind, totally destroy all credit in so strange a notion as Mr Knight has advanced."—I have looked for these overwhelming proofs—but do not find them. His first authority is that of a "Mr Henry Phillips," who having F. H. S. added to his name, may be a *fellow* of the Horticultural Society of London, of which Mr Knight is the President. The first quo-

tion from Phillips is, "Before the year or some years past it has been stated by several ingenious writers that many of our best varieties of apples could no longer be cultivated with success, that by length of time they have become degenerated and worn out. Mr Knight, the President of the Horticultural Society, seems to have been the first who gave birth to this idea." So it appears that Mr Knight does not stand alone, in maintaining his theory. And to overthrow it, Phillips says—"Having observed in Covent Garden market, in 1819, a great quantity of the real Golden Pippin, in a perfect state, the author was induced to make particular inquiries respecting this fruit and has received satisfactory accounts *from all quarters*, that these trees are fast recovering from a disease or canker, which appears to have been brought on by a succession of unpropitious seasons; but that the summer of 1818, and the following year, have greatly improved them." A notable proof this of the falseness of Knight's theory, a theory founded on *facts*, the result of many years of careful observation, and of numerous experiments made with distinguished skill, by an eminent Naturalist, Agriculturist, and Horticulturist, anxiously trying every method which ingenuity could devise, to discover the means of renewing and continuing the old celebrated apple trees in a productive state; for in which he totally failed: excepting when he *changed their position*: for he had before observed, "that the golden pippin only, but not the *old* fruits were free from disease when trained against a south wall."—But Mr Knight's great object, in his experiments, was, not to provide the luxury of fine fruits for the wealthy, but *standard trees for the farmer's orchard*; and here he found all his patient labours were fruitless. Mr Knight's established character is enough to repel the hearsay evidence of Mr Phillips, with his *reus* "from all quarters." And the real golden pippin, which he saw in Covent Garden market, were probably raised against south-walls—the very position in which Mr Knight says he also succeeded.*

Mr Phillips' next proof is this. "He waited on some gentlemen who are well known in all parts of the world for their practical knowledge in the cultivation of apples. Mr Hugh Round, Jun. of Brentford informed him that he had lately seen a tree [*one tree!* and this not a golden pippin, but only] of the golden pippin kind, which had been *planted against a wall in a south aspect*, which was in a thriving condition, and the fruit in a perfect state." But this, again, if a genuine golden pippin merely corresponds with Mr Knight's own experiment.

Mr Phillips's third proof—"Mr Lee of Hammersmith, who showed me five hundred various kinds of apples, *was decidedly of opinion* that the apparent decay of *some* trees was owing to the unfavorable springs we have had for several years. But

* It is the expensive modes of raising fruits in the cool climate of England, to please the palates of the wealthy, that cause their high prices. In the same Covent Garden market, there are apples, whose average prices, from November to March, are from thirty to forty-eight shillings sterling (from six to ten dollars) a bushel. This is stated in Loudon's *Encyclopedia of Gardening*.

the "unfavorable springs" caused the decay in question, why did they not produce the same effect on all his 5000 varieties, as well as on *some*—meaning the old fruits) whose decay had for years been apparent? Besides, this is merely the *opinion* of one, a nursery man, who with his brethren of the craft, wished still to find a market for their golden pippin trees and other old fruits.

Phillips's fourth proof. "Mr Knight of King's Court, Chelsea, has also favoured us with his observations, which perfectly agrees with that of Mr Ronalds and Mr Lee."

Phillips's fifth proof. "We are informed by Thomas Harrison, Esq. who resides several years in Madeira, that there are at this time a considerable number of the true golden pippin trees growing on the mountains of Madeira, about fourteen miles from the capital of that island, which regularly produce abundance of fruit." He adds, that grafts sent to England about three years before he wrote his book, produced fruit the second year, and proved to be the *original* golden pippin."—He says further— "These trees are also in a thriving state in several parts of America, as has been shown by the excellent quality of the fruit lately sent to this country" [England.] He also observed them in several parts of England, in the summer of 1821, in as healthy a state as most other apple trees.—But all these, like the two cases he specified, were, doubtless, trained against south walls. "I have no reason to believe that any *golden pippin* were ever sent from America to England. I never heard the name mentioned among farmers in the middle or northern states. I much doubt whether there are twenty golden pippin trees in the United States; except in the gardens, or well sheltered grounds, of a few gentlemen, who spare no expense in the cultivation of them. Besides, the few specimens of golden pippins which I have tasted, were all *sub-acid*. Whereas Forsyth, describing the true English golden pippin, says, "its juice is *very sweet*." Excellent apples have indeed been sent from America to England—particularly the *New-England Pippin*; which, in my estimation, has no equal in the United States. That is the *genuine* New-England Pippin; for I have seen some varieties called by that name, which had no claim to superiority.

Such are the proofs furnished by Mr Phillips, which are to overwhelm Mr Knight, and the several "ingenious English writers" who agree with him. With regard to the Madeira Golden Pippin, really of the same quality with that of England, it does not follow that it was the original golden pippin carried from the latter country to Madeira. (for England claims to be the native country of the golden pippin;) on the contrary, it is, probably, like the one tree mentioned by Ronalds, "of the golden pippin kind"—so much like the old golden pippin as to receive the same name; although it may be a new fruit sprung from a seed. And among the infinite number of varieties of apples growing from the seeds, it would be extraordinary if no two should so far resemble each other as to be called by the same name.

The next proof is taken from Mr Cox's book on fruit trees, printed in 1817. Referring to the doctrine in question Mr Cox says— "Writers of the highest reputation concur in the opinion, that the existence of every variety is limited to a certain period; no kind of apple now cultivated is supposed to be more than 200 years old. This term does not exceed the age of a healthy tree. The stripe apple of Hereford in England is supposed to have

long passed the zenith of its perfection, and to be rapidly declining there; yet in the growth and vigour of at least one hundred 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 the beauty of their growth. The soil is a light but rich sandy loam, such as the English writers describe to be best adapted to the cultivation of this apple."

This statement by Mr Cox I have no doubt is correct; but it is not adverse to Mr Knight's theory. Apple trees which, in Herefordshire in England, in 52 degrees of latitude, were approaching the state of decrepitude from old age, and could no longer be cultivated in their orchards with success, might live and thrive for a number of years, when transferred to Burlington in New Jersey, twelve degrees farther south, and planted in the warm sandy loam of Mr Cox's farm, (such as he describes it, and such as it appeared to me when I formerly walked with him in his orchards, there enjoying the "glorious hot sun" of the British degree of latitude. The change must be equivalent to the removal of the same fruit trees from the open orchards of Herefordshire, to the south wall of Mr Knight's garden in the neighbourhood. The insular situation of England exempts it from the severe frosts of our winter; but the want of the heat of our summer suns, obliges them to resort, at vast expense, to artificial means to ripen delicate fruits. Peaches and nectarines, for instance, besides raising them against a south wall, (thus facing the sun at noon-day) they find it necessary, about the time the fruit is ripened, to "thin away the leaves;" clipping off, at first, the half of each leaf with scissors, and about a fortnight afterwards, the other half, to let the sun shine upon the limbs and buds; without which the fruit bud would not be so matured as to be productive the year following." Every New England farmer will understand the nature of the English climate, when informed, that the sun's heat is not sufficient to ripen Indian Corn. But their winters are so mild, as to admit of their ploughing their fields, at times, in every winter month. And the "long, though cool and shadowy summers of England,"—the growing season, in spring, summer, and autumn,—usually bring their small grains, wheat, rye, barley and oats to maturity; and, from their superior culture, in abundant crops, much surpassing the general products of the same grains in the United States.

The last witness produced by the E. R.-writer, is a Mr George Bliss, who, having had tens of thousands continually under his care, professes to be thoroughly acquainted with the constitution of the apple tree. "He is confident that it is nothing but bad management and ill treatment, which is the cause of the general decay of their apple trees (in England) and principally from want of proper attention to the canker." And he says,— "this is quite evident, from all the new sorts becoming affected by it as well as the golden pippin."—This Mr Bliss, from the vast number of trees under his care, must be a nurseryman, and like his brethren of the same craft, interested to make their countrymen believe in the practicability of continuing in a productive state, the old favourite fruits, which they continue in their nurseries. He however ad-

ditionally on the Culture and Management of Fruit Trees, by George Bliss, London, 1818, a new work, printed in 1822.

mits, just what Mr Knight asserts, "the early decay of the golden pippin"—when young trees are grafted with it; and that "it is entirely owing to the canker;" and Mr Knight says it is their most fatal disease. And what is this nurseryman's remedy? "Keep the body of the tree sound, and you may depend on your golden pippins flourishing as well as ever." As if he had said—Keep your tree from sickness and decay, and it will not be sick nor decay.

But Mr Bliss says the decay of their apple trees in England is owing to bad management; and after him, the E. R.-writer says the same thing;—bad pruning—suffering the grass to grow about them, &c. &c. But was the management better fifty and a hundred years ago, when the good old fruits flourished, than since the establishment of agricultural societies all over England, and the general spirit of improvement has been pervading every department of the farmer and gardener?—Incredible! Besides, when Marshall wrote, apples abounded in the cider counties in England—not of the far famed favourite sorts of old times—for they were "thin or fast running out"—but of other varieties sprung from seeds; which once in two or three years, when there was a "dilt," so loaded the trees that the farmers with difficulty could find casks enough to hold the liquor. Yet, says Marshall, who wrote what he believed, "It is no uncommon sight to see trees in this district [Herefordshire] with two or three tiers of boughs pressing down hard one upon another; with their twigs so intimately interwoven, that even when the leaves are off, a small bird can scarcely creep in among them." Nevertheless, Marshall says—"It would be difficult to describe the burden, which many trees, this year [1788] had to bear. Notwithstanding the above were as full of wood as neglect could make or every twig, within and without, was loaded with fruit. Of trees of luxuriant growth, the most upright shoots, even to the summit, were rendered pendulous with the weight of their produce, hanging down on every side like strings of onions; the fruit appearing to the distant eye, to cover the entire surface of the tree.

I have already said much more on this subject than many readers, perhaps, may think necessary; but the captious remarks of the E. R.-writer were uttered with such imposing confidence, that a full examination of them appeared to be expedient.—This writer alleges that the common mode of propagating goose berries and currants by cuttings for ages, even from the time of the Romans, as decisive proof that Mr Knight's theory is unfounded. But besides that, to give any force to this as an argument, it becomes the writer to prove (which is not only improbable, but impossible) that those plants have never been propagated by seed—every person who has seen a cutting of a gooseberry bush, knows that they continue themselves by annually sending up from their roots, *new shoots* (according to Mr Knight's doctrine of the longevity of roots) to supply the places of their predecessors, debilitated by the bearing of a few years; and the latter should be cut away, to make room for the former. And this suggests a reason for suffering them to grow in *bushes*, instead of trans-

1 Marshall in 1783, said, that in Gloucestershire the soil of orchards was generally in grass, and that the farmers, in planting their trees, carefully replaced the sods on the surface, that no grazing ground might be left. In Herefordshire, the soil of orchards was generally under tillage.

ing them with single stems, as *trces*. Advert, further, to the raspberry. The shoot of this year from the root, will bear fruit the next,—and then absolutely die. Yet the original root and the young shoots from its running branches, will continue the plant, perhaps for a century. It may nevertheless be expedient, whether to continue the plant in existence, or to obtain superior fruit, to raise new plants from the seed: as is the practice of gardeners with currants and gooseberries. It is to the vain attempt to perpetuate varieties of the apple and pear, from grafts and their branches worn out by age and bearing, that Mr Knight's doctrine applies. And it is by cutting out the branches of wall fruits, after a few years' bearing, that the English gardeners are able to present good fruits to their employers. No one would commit the folly of attempting to propagate the raspberry by setting in the ground the shoot which had once borne fruit: and it must be comparatively foolish to expect to continue forever the varieties of the apple and pear from grafts and their branches, not indeed absolutely dead, like the raspberry, but in a state of *decrepitude*, tending to dissolution, and incapable, in the meantime, of producing any fruit, or but a little, and that of an ordinary kind.

Mr Knight's doctrine was founded on *facts*, and could not therefore be overturned. The individual instances mentioned in opposition, are only *exceptions* to the *general principle*, and correspond with his own admission and actual experiments. He had even anticipated the case of Mr Cox's *Steele* apple: when he says—"It appears also probable that the latter period of the existence of the apple tree would be considerably prolonged in a *southern climate*." I have eaten very fine *Newton Pippins* which grow in Maryland near the bank of the *Potomac*: and I have supposed that they with other varieties originating in the north, might continue to flourish in Maryland, Virginia, and the wily parts of the Carolinas, long after the originals had perished in their native climates. At the same time, I have not imagined that in the most genial climes they would last forever: adopting the sentiment so elegantly expressed by Mr Knight, that "Vegetable, like animal life, in individuals, appears to have its limits fixed by nature: and that immortality has alike been denied to the Oak and to the Mushroom—to the being of a few days, and to of as many centuries." T. PICKERING.

PRESERVATION OF BEES.

MR FESSENDEN.—In your paper of May 5, I noticed a communication, over the signature of "a Young Engager," on burying bees. I was informed a few days ago by a Mr Annis of this town, that he had a swarm of bees come out the 29th of last June; upon examination of the hive last fall, he found them very light, and in order to preserve them through the winter, dug a hole in the ground; put in the hive with some straw about it, covered them up so deep, that he thinks potatoes would not have frozen in that situation;—the last of March he *disinterred* them, and found them alive and active, as much so as those that had lived through winter in the usual way—he found not over half a dozen dead bees when he took them from their snug winter quarters. They lived till about the 10th or 12th of April, when we had several days of severe cold—and from neglecting to feed them they died.

Mr A. says he has no doubt, had they remained

in the ground till the 20th of the month, they would have lived and done well.—The idea of burying them was suggested to him last fall, by one of his sons who has lived in Lebanon and Plainfield, N. H. and says it is there a very common way of preserving bees.

There is now a young man (W. W. Stickney, studying in the office of H. B. Chase, Esq.) whose parents, reside in Enfield, N. H. he tells me there is a Capt. Ticknor of Plainfield, who has long practised this way of saving light swarms and generally with success.

I have no doubts of the correctness of the above statements. Yours respectfully,

LEVI BARTLETT.

Warner, N. H. May 15, 1826.

The following has been mislaid or it would have had an earlier insertion. We solicit a continuance of the favours of the writer.

PRESERVATION OF YOUNG APPLE TREES FROM FIELD MICE.

MR FESSENDEN.—As I read your paper weekly and am of the opinion that not only myself, but the public are receiving weekly benefits thereby: if I in my turn can communicate any thing that will prove beneficial to any one, I think it to be my duty. My present communication relates to fruit trees, and in the first place, to the preservation of young apple trees from the ravages of field mice. I think the *best way* is to take the common tea-chest lead, and cut it first into strips about ten inches wide; then cut them crosswise into strips to suit the size of the trees you mean them for.—Then place the lowermost edge as near the ground as possible, and wrap the lead round the tree.—The expense is very trifling and by changing the leads so as to accommodate the size of the trees, they will last several years. Secondly, a word about peach trees. It is known to many, but I believe not to all, that the use of common wood ashes is very beneficial to peach trees, not only in prolonging their life, but also in causing them to produce larger and better fruit. All stone fruits are benefited by the use of ashes.—Scrape away the earth from the roots and put from half a bushel to a bushel of ashes to a tree, having regard to the size, as it respects the quantity of ashes used. This ought to be repeated yearly.

J. CRANSTON.

Marlborough, April 1826.

EARLY SETTLEMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA

The Bucks County Patriot contains a letter from SAMUEL PRESTON of Stockport, which gives many interesting particulars relative to the founders of Pennsylvania. MR PRESTON states that his grandmother, upwards of 100 years old when she died in 1774, often related that she had seen William Penn first land near or where Philadelphia now stands. There were great guns on the ship; they fired, and all the settlement at the mouth of Neshamony, Indians and all, went to meet the Governor. She was then of age and strength to travel that distance, say 19 miles, through the woods. She used to say that as the ship came up, the mast struck the trees at Swede's Hill (the present Navy Yard); that the white people had prepared the best entertainment they could, for the Governor and family, the Indians had done the same. Both invited them. William Penn walked with the Indians; sat down with them on the ground and roasted Acorns and Hominy, that pleased

them so that they began to show how they could hop and jump. She said William Penn stepped up and beat them all.* Such wise complaisance won and secured their friendship and affection for William Penn during his life.

MODE OF SECURING WOODEN BUILDINGS AGAINST FIRE.

Two years ago a great theatre in Munich was burnt to the ground. This unfortunate accident roused the attention of the chemists of Bavaria to endeavor to discover some means of destroying the inflammability of wood; and of all the methods, the best, and that which has been employed in the new theatre just finished, was invented and composed by Dr Fuchs, Professor of Mineralogy in Munich. The following is the process: 10 parts of potash or soda, 12 parts of quartz (sand) and 1 part charcoal are melted together. This mass dissolved in water, and either alone or mixed with earthy matters, applied to wood, completely preserves it from the action of fire. The detailed account of his process will be given afterwards. As the materials, viz. the alkali, quartz, and charcoal, are in plenty in most districts where houses are built of wood, the compound can always be had at a cheap rate. In America where dreadful fires are of too frequent occurrence, the preservative materials are abundant; and there we may expect to hear of the compound being extensively used.

A practical farmer in Cow-Harbour recommends sowing barley with oats—about one bushel of barley to three of oats. The same gentleman has observed that the tide-water overflowing land on which he had put ashes, greatly promotes the growth of crops. Would not our farmers do well to put salt on ashed ground? [Portico.]

SEED-CORN.

Jonathan Gardner, Esq. of Eaton's Neck, finds, by a series of experiments, that the kernels from the butt-end are far better for seed-corn than from any other part of the ear. The nearer the seed is taken from the butt-end, the larger will be the ears. He also recommends that those ears of corn which ripen first in the field should be selected for seed [Portico.]

ON THE LOADING OF STAGE COACHES.

We have often wondered that a contrivance is not made for placing the luggage of a coach much nearer the ground than is commonly done. Why might not a luggage box be fixed beneath the axle-tree instead of above it? The weight would act as a ballast in a ship, and greatly tend to prevent the carriage from overturning. We know that the coachman will object, that the weight fixed so low would drag heavier. But this every well informed mechanic knows is not true. The reason why it is commonly supposed that a weight so fixed drags heavy, is, because the lower the weight is placed, the smaller the wheels commonly are, and small wheels, for several reasons, we know, do produce a heavy draught, but, if the wheels continue the same, the draught no doubt, must be the same.

Dr. Franklin observed—"The eyes of other people are the eyes that ruin us. If all but myself were blind, I should want neither fine clothes, fine houses nor fine furniture."

In Florida a delicious *Rena* is made from Mulberries.

*Rena was 36 years old when he first landed.

BOSTON.

Further Extracts from the Pamphlet lately published by the Essex Agricultural Society with remarks by Col. PICKERING. (Continued from p. 332.)

POTATOES.

For the best and most valuable potatoes, taking them for all in all, raised from the seed of the apples or green balls—samples to be produced at the Society's public exhibition in 1836,

For the second best	ten dollars.
For the third	seven dollars.
	five dollars.

The Trustees presume that some farmers have already begun their experiments; and, consequently, will have samples of new potatoes to offer in the present year. The same premiums will be continued to be awarded, in 1837 and 1838, to meritorious claimants.

REMARKS ON POTATOES

In Great Britain and Ireland, their best sorts of potatoes, after a few years, are found to degenerate; and hence they have recourse to seeds in apples or green balls, to obtain new kinds. Seeds from the same ball have produced a great variety—some early, some late—some yielding a small, some a large product—some watery, some mealy and well flavoured—some moderately prolific, may be of so superior qualities as to be well worth cultivating. The judicious planter will select, to be offered for premiums, such sorts as upon the whole he shall think worthy to be cultivated.

In 1823, the Trustees offered premiums to encourage farmers in Essex to plant the seeds found in the green balls, in the hope that some new sorts of potatoes might be obtained, superior to those generally cultivated; and at the last public exhibition (in October, 1825) they were gratified with the sight and taste of several new sorts, meriting the premiums. But believing greater improvements to be very practicable, they have renewed the premiums. And to prevent errors and mistakes in presenting experiments, every intended claimant is desired to take notice—

1. That seeing the seeds in the same ball will produce various sorts of potatoes, it will be indispensably necessary that each young plant grows at the distance of eight or ten inches from any other.

2. That in autumn, or as soon as the vines, or stems of the plants die, and the young potatoes are dug up, those of each plant are to be saved by themselves; and it will be easy to put each sort in a separate paper bag. These potatoes will be very small, perhaps from the size of a pigeon's down to that of a sparrow's egg.

3. In the ensuing spring, the potatoes of each sort, that is, the potatoes in each bag, must be planted by theirelves; and if not in distinct rows, then stakes, driven down into the ground, should mark the divisions of the several sorts in the same row, leaving a space of about two feet between one sort and another, to guard against any mixture.

4. In the time for harvesting them in the second year, the potatoes, if grown in a good soil, will be large enough to be boiled, to ascertain their qualities. Each sort must be tried by itself. Such as are watery, or ill-flavoured, may be at once thrown aside, for the use of live stock. Every other sort, so valuable as to be thought worth cultivating, must be kept unmixed, by putting each kind in a separate bag, box or cask. And such of those as the

experimenter thinks may fairly entitle him to a premium, he will bring a sample of—not less than half a peck of each sort—to the place of public exhibition.

Some farmers may think the exactness above proposed and required to be unnecessary. But let such recollect, that the experiments are proposed, not to gratify curiosity, but to obtain several sorts of potatoes of superior excellence, to be imparted from farmer to farmer throughout the country; of whom some may prefer one improved sort, some another, for their own tables, and to supply their customers in the market towns, who may have like preferences. Such exactness in keeping the products from each original plant is the more necessary, because they may possess very different qualities from the products of other plants, which may have the same appearance in size, shape and colour.

ADDITIONAL REMARKS ON POTATOES.

Formerly it was supposed, and the opinion remains with many, that to insure a crop of good potatoes, it was only necessary to plant good kinds; such, for instance, as were brought from England, Ireland, Nova-Scotia, or, sometimes, the most eastern part of Maine: but disappointment has been the general result. Near sixty years ago, I received a small parcel just brought from Passamaquoddy. At that time I had never tasted any so good, and since then, never any better. They were small, yet so mealy that it was difficult to boil them without their falling to pieces. In the ensuing Spring, I planted them on what would be called a dry, sweet spot of ground, in an old tillage field. The manuring was moderate. They were properly cultivated during the season. When ripe, in autumn, the produce was of potatoes generally much larger than those I had planted, the bigger ones hollow in the middle, and all watery and not well flavoured.

Within the last five-and-twenty years, I have planted various kinds of potatoes, from England and Ireland; but without obtaining any valuable products.

Now-and-then, a good potatoe from Nova-Scotia, has yielded potatoes resembling, though not equal to the originals. Such was a small blue potatoe from that country, whose product continued of a good quality, if planted on newly broken up grass-land; but the sort was only moderately productive.

It has seemed to me, that while potatoes from the more northern climes degenerated, those from more southern regions gradually improved, in quality. This, I believe, has been generally perceived in the case of the long red potatoe now almost universally cultivated, and the most productive of any sort at present known amongst us. It is sometimes called the River Plate potato. But while it has been improving in quality, it has, as far as my observation extends, become less productive. The best early potatoes I ever planted spring from a handful of small ones I brought from Maryland, many years ago. They became mealy and well flavoured.

It was formerly the prevailing opinion, that dry, warm lands such as sandy loams, were the best for producing good potatoes. I have long been satisfied that they were the worst; at least when no further north than Massachusetts.—Lancashire, a western county in England, and Ireland, are distinguished for producing fine potatoes. Ireland is remarkable for the moisture of its climate;

and the western coast of England is more moist than the eastern. Both are many degrees farther north than Massachusetts; and are exempt from the droughts and burning heats of our summers.—These circumstances suggest the propriety of our planting potatoes on moist and cool grounds; thus in some measure ascertained to the soils of Ireland and Lancashire; and I may add, of Nova-Scotia and New-Branswick.—Two or three years ago, early in May, dining with the late Governor Brooks, at Medford, I mentioned the superior goodness of his potatoes; and asked him on what sort of ground they were raised. He answered, *It is now under water.*—The late Sir James Anderson of Great Britain, has written largely on Agricultural subjects. In the early part of his life, he was a practical farmer in Scotland. In some of his works, read long since, I recollect his saying, that in one season uncommonly dry, in Scotland or England, or in both, the crops of potatoes were unusually small, and poor in quality. In the next season—a moist one—the crops were abundant, and of excellent quality.

From the preceding remarks, it seems just to infer,—That in Massachusetts (and further south it must be more important) we may expect to raise our best potatoes on moist and cool grounds; and better on newly broken up grass land than on such as had been long in tillage, as the latter may not be sufficiently productive without a greater portion of manure.—And further, that as no reliance can be placed on fine potatoes raised in more northern and cooler and moister climates than our own, for producing potatoes equally good in our own,—it is highly expedient to try the experiment proposed by the Trustees, of raising new sorts, from the seeds of the potato apple; some of which thus originating in our own climate, may prove superior to any imported ones; especially if the most proper soils be selected for their cultivation.

MILLET.

This grain has been but little cultivated, or even known, as yet, in the New-England States. A few individuals in this vicinity have, however, been induced to make trial of cultivating it, and the results have proved highly satisfactory. We have conversed with a gentleman of this town on the subject, who has raised more or less of it for several years, and is fully of the opinion that it is one of the most useful and valuable products that our farmers can grow. He states that on land of common fertility, with ordinary cultivation, his medium crop has been at least twenty bushels of grain, and a ton of fodder to the acre. He considers the seed of even more value, as food for domestic animals, than an equal quantity of corn.—When ground with other kinds of grain, his cattle and hogs eat it with more avidity, and their thrift is greater than when fed with a like quantity of meal from his other kinds of grain without the Millet. The flour is likewise valuable for many culinary purposes. But besides the uses and value of Millet as a farinaceous product, it has others that ought to recommend it to the attention of the New-England farmers, particularly the abundant and nutritious fodder it affords. Perhaps there is no greater desideratum among our farmers, than the means of obtaining a cheap and copious supply of winter food for their cattle. This, it is believed, cannot be more effectually accomplished, than by the culture of Millet to a certain extent. It is a well-known fact, that almost all our small grains

afford the grower no fodder of a valuable kind, while his yields not only a useful grain, but also as large a quantity of excellent fodder as the same field would when seeded down with the best kind of grass. The gentleman above alluded to, says that his neat stock, horses and sheep, appear to eat the Millet straw as freely as they would the best English hay; and he thinks a ton of the first quite as valuable as a ton of the last.

Another gentleman of this town sowed about three acres with Millet the last year. And altho' the ground was not suitably prepared for this crop, being green sward turned over by the plough but a short time previous to sowing, yet the product was, in his opinion, more than a ton per acre.—What the quantity of grain was, he does not know, as the crop was cut before all the seed was fully ripe, and used principally as dry fodder, which proved to be very good.

We could easily mention many instances of the entire success of this crop in other States, but deem it unnecessary, as our object is not so much a confirmation of the importance of this vegetable, as to induce our agricultural readers to make the experiment themselves: as a few rods of land on their own farms, devoted to its culture, would afford more satisfactory and convincing evidence of the advantages of raising this grain, than all we could say on the subject.

The soil best adapted to the growth of Millet, is found to be a light one, and should be well tilled. Col. Powel, a very distinguished agriculturalist, of Pennsylvania, says, "Millet succeeds best on light land, and requires as much strength of soil as is necessary to produce heavy oats." We have conversed with several persons belonging to the middle and western States, who have been in the habit of growing Millet, and they all agree in the opinion that the land should be in good till, in order to produce a large crop. Indeed, the same observation may be made with equal propriety in relation to all kinds of agricultural products. And it is a matter of surprise and regret, that our farmers are generally so blind to their interest as to persevere in the useless attempt to improve more arable land than their means allow them to manure and till properly; by which their labour is much increased and their crops diminished and deteriorated.

But to return—the land for the growth of Millet should be as well prepared as for any other kinds of small grain: the surface made level by the harrow or other means, and the seed sown by the last of May, or the first week in June. The quantity of seed necessary for an acre, should vary somewhat according to other circumstances. On a strong, well cultivated soil, if the object is a crop of fodder, from two to three pecks may be sown per acre: some use even a larger quantity. If it is wished to procure a heavy growth of grain, a smaller quantity should be sown, say from one to two pecks. As many of the seeds are often not sufficiently ripe to vegetate, perhaps, on our common lands, half a bushel would generally be about the proper quantity. After the seed is sown, the best method of covering it, is either by a light wooden toothed harrow, or better, with what our farmers call the bush. This leaves the surface even, and while it effectually covers the seed, it does not bury it too deep.

There are different opinions as to the best time of cutting Millet. The crops raised in this town have been cut as soon as the seeds in the upper parts of the heads have become fully ripe and

hard. The same stage is considered by Col. Powel to be the most proper, as he thinks from his observation and experience, that the fodder is then the best and most nutritious, and the easiest made. The same opinion has been expressed by the Hon. Gaspar Washington.

Although the labour, perhaps, is greater to cradle the crop than to mow it, yet, on several accounts, the former is preferable to the latter—the seed is more easily threshed; it is less liable to be shelled out in curing it, and it may be more conveniently and compactly stowed in the barn, than when mowed, which is oftentimes of much consequence.—[Worcester Yeoman.]

WORCESTER COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The annual Meeting of the members of this society, for the election of officers, and the transaction of other business, was held on the 19th ult.—From the period of the first establishment of this society in 1818, may be dated the origin and progress of that spirit and improvement in agriculture, which had enriched the dairies and stalls of our farmers with the finest of animals, and covered their fields with heavier harvest, than ever before loaded the green valleys. The institution, which first communicated a reviving and invigorating impulse to husbandry, has experienced the reciprocal action of public favour on its prosperity. It now numbers more than seven hundred of our worthiest citizens among its members. From the annual report of the Treasurer, our much esteemed fellow townsman, Theophilus Wheeler Esq. it appears that the funds, under the most faithful and prudent management, suffer no diminution. In March, 1825, the amount of available funds was stated at \$4209 56. In March 1826, this officer charges himself with the sum of \$5257 58 including the grant of \$600 paid from the State Treasury. The expenses of the last year, including the amount in liberal premiums, are comprehended in the sum of \$621 51 leaving a balance in favour of the society of \$636 07, principally loaned to individuals with good security for the payment of interest and principal when demanded. Seventeen new members have been added during the past year, who by the payment of \$5 each have deposited in the funds \$85.

The first exhibition of Animals and Manufactures took place in 1819. Since that period, the Agricultural festivals have been attended with increased interest and undiminished zeal. The following list exhibits the names of those gentlemen who have officiated as orators on these pleasant occasions.—[Worcester Aegis.]

- 1819 His Excellency Levi Lincoln,
- 1820 Hon. Lewis Bigelow,
- 1821 Hon. Jonathan Russell,
- 1822 Hon. Nathaniel P. Denny,
- 1823 Hon. Oliver Fiske,
- 1824 Isaac Goodwin, Esq.
- 1825 George A. Tufts, Esq.

The following officers were re-elected.

- President, LEVI LINCOLN.
- 1st Vice-President, Aaron Tufts.
- 2d Vice-President, William Stedman.
- Treasurer, Theophilus Wheeler.
- Cor. Sec. Oliver Fiske.
- Rec. Sec. William D. Wheeler.

ORNAMENTAL TREES.

In a young region, where all the disposable industry must be consumed in freeing the earth from those stately forests, whose leaves have al-

ternately shade) and enriched the soil of our successive Springs and Autumns of many centuries, it is not surprising, that little attention should be paid to the preservation of those beautiful ornaments of a cultivated country, the green trees, which afford so innumerable a retreat from the summer sun. But where the warfare with the original settlers of the country has ceased, it is remarkable that so little care should be bestowed on the comfort of the traveller, or the convenience of the resident, by planting trees along the wayside. There is not a more lovely object, than an ancient elm with its glossy leaves stirred by the wind, at eventide, with the hum of insects, sounding from its branches, and the troops of children frolicking about its trunk. Objects like this, may be every where multiplied, at a very trifling expense of care and trouble. A few hours' labor, a few moments' carefulness at intervals, are all that are necessary for the cultivation. Would each individual bestow these in planting that portion of his land which borders on the public roads with trees,—our highways, instead of being bleak, barren, and sultry, would seem like avenues of green, joining village to village, equally sheltered from the burning sun, and the driving storm.—[Ibid.]

CHEAP PAINT.

Take a pound of potatoes, skinned and well baked, bruse them in three or four times that weight of boiling water, and pass them through a hair sieve. Add two pounds of fine chalk in powder, mixed with double its weight of water, and stir the whole well together. This mixture will form a glue to which any colouring matter may be added, even charcoal, brick or soot, which will make a cheap and durable paint, for barns and fences.

SILK WORMS.

The diminution of the duties on the importation into England of foreign silk goods, seems to have given a stimulus to the manufacture on the Continent. At Berlin, M. Bolzani, an Italian, has undertaken, with apparent success, to revive the culture of silk worms in Prussia, where it has been abandoned since the reign of Frederic II. The King has granted him several rooms for the purpose at the Hospital of Invalids; and he has besides obtained, on payment of certain rent, the privilege of availing himself of the mulberry trees in the garden of that establishment. M. Bolzani has induced a number of female silk spinners to emigrate from Italy to Prussia; and is very well satisfied with the progress which he has made in the present year.

An experiment has been tried upon a toad, by immuring it in a small flower pot, sunk deep into the earth, to ascertain the fact of the animal's living without food. When the light was let into his cell, after three years' confinement, it hopped out upon the earth quite cheerful. "The prisoner was re-committed for further trial."

Good Advice.—The last Dover (Delaware) Gazette says that one of the reverend gentlemen of that town, in the course of a Fast-day sermon, gave the following excellent piece of advice.

"H," said the preacher, "the young gentlemen were more frequently to mingle with the virtuous young ladies of the town, instead of hovering around grog shops and gaming tables; it would in time have a beneficial tendency in weaning them from many of their vicious practices, and thereby render them more respectable members of society."

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1826.

BREEDS OF CATTLE.

Continued from page 319.

In pursuance of the plan which we proposed at the commencement of our remarks on this subject, we now proceed to place before our readers American testimonies, (in addition to those which we have formerly adduced) relative to the qualities of the Short Horned breed of cattle.

A letter from Edward Lloyd, Governor of Maryland, to John Hare Powell, Esq. dated May 3, 1825, contains the following passages: "Many of my half breed Champion [short horn] heifers (now two years old) have had calves this spring, and contrary to my expectation are 50 per cent superior for milk to any breed I have ever had. They have had only the fare of the common cattle on my estate. All of the mixed blood are so much superior to my common stock, that I consider myself well paid for my purchase, by the mixed blood alone which I have reared." * * * *

"I have given my mixed Devons a fair trial, with my mixed short horns, and it would be only necessary for the most prejudiced or sceptical to see them, to decide in favour of the short horns. In size and form there is no comparison, and the short horns are vastly superior for milk."

A letter from Charles A. Barnitz, Esq. of York, Penn. to John Hare Powell, Esq. contains the following passage: "We have a rich valley, highly cultivated, extending through York county, and almost every farmer has one or two choice cows of the native stock, which he considers of a superior kind: but from all that I have seen in my own examination, (and I have taken pains in the matter,) as well as from what I hear, they fall far short of Hebe [a short horn heifer] in beauty, size, shape, and other points of value. Early last summer I obtained from a neighboring farmer a beautiful heifer of the native stock, of the finest shape and promise, and of the same age with Hebe. I kept them together upon the same feed until now year, when the difference was so great that allowing for a small original difference in size, Hebe appeared at least two years ahead in improvement." * * * *

Our farmers, who generally know the leading points of good stock, have formed the highest opinion of this breed, and all agree on the great importance of extending them as rapidly as possible. The great difficulty of obtaining them, and the high prices they command, will for some years retard the progress of the full blood; but even the half blood, which almost every farmer may obtain, must make a sensible improvement in the course of two or three years."

Mr Alexander Reek, an eminent cultivator of Washington, Penn. having paid \$200 for a bull of the Improved Durham Short Horn breed, expresses his satisfaction with the purchase as follows:

"The object I had in purchasing was the improvement of my own stock. I am now perfectly satisfied that this will be accomplished equal to my most sanguine expectations; and I have the additional gratification of seeing my neighbor's stock also rapidly improving, you will probably recollect that at the time I purchased I attributed the fine appearance of your stock in some degree to extraordinary keep. The experience I have had is calculated to do away this impression. I have sold

every calf I could spare, to experienced farmers, for from six to eight times the price of common calves, and reserved the best. Several of my next spring calves are already bespoke. Nonsuch took the highest premium at an exhibition of 1821. At our last show I entered all my stock for exhibition only, and not for premium. The committee on Cattle reported Nonsuch *the finest animal they had ever seen*. They noticed his calves in the same handsome manner; there were twelve of them on the ground."

A letter from Joseph Kersey of Chester County, Penn. to John P. Milnor, Recording Secretary of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, contains the following passages:

"I purchased an half breed Improved Durham short horn bull, which I sold at public vendue for one hundred dollars, and I am happy to learn that he has had during the last season, near one hundred cows. His docility, his aptitude to fatten upon little provender are admirable. I raised two of his calves, which when four weeks old were generally supposed to be two months old, from their being so remarkably fleshy and well grown, although they had not received any thing but the milk from their dams. Robert Clemmons raised one from a cow that would not weigh more than three hundred pounds. He killed the calf at six months old, the meat of which weighed three hundred and thirty-four pounds, for which he obtained ten cents per pound. * * * * Taking this breed in every point of view, I consider them better adapted to the use of farmers than any other breed I am acquainted with. They arrive at maturity early, feed quick, are good milkers, and are exceedingly kind and docile; they have more weight in the most important parts, viz. the standing ribs, the sirloin, the rump, &c. and have much less offal than cattle in common. Take one of this breed, and another of the common kind of equal weight: slaughter them at the different prices the different pieces command in the market, and it will be found that the short horn will return considerably the most money, merely because it has more of the high priced pieces and less offal."

At several Agricultural Exhibitions and Cattle Shows of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, the greater part of the premiums for neat cattle were awarded for those of the Short Horn breed. At the second annual exhibition, Mr Powell was awarded ten premiums on as many different animals, of his own raising, all of which were of the short horn breed. Col. Powell, however relinquished those premiums, and received no other reward for his display on this occasion than honorable mention by the Committee of said Society, who observed that "they cannot avoid expressing the great satisfaction at the decided improvement which has been made in the stock, by the introduction of Mr Powell's Improved Durham Short Horns, whose blood can be traced in nearly all the breeding animals which were distinguished as best fitted for the general purposes of the country, by uniting, with fine forms, the requisites for the dairy and the stall."

At a special meeting of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society held November 12th 1825, "Resolved that the thanks of this Society be presented to Col. Powell—

For his unwearied assiduity in advancing the general objects of this institution—for his fairness and impartiality as Corresponding Secretary, in carefully recording and faithfully promulgating

opinions, whether in conflict with his own, or in support of theories which he does not approve—for his exertion in introducing at extraordinary expense, a race of Neat Cattle, which experience has proved to be superior to all which we have ever seen—for his disinterested and successful efforts in disseminating them without view to profit, or hope of return, regarding solely the interest of that portion of his "*fellow citizens*," upon whose practical exertions the wealth and prosperity of this country mainly depend—and further, that a piece of plate be presented to him, not merely in testimony of our personal regard, but in proof of our conviction of the usefulness of his "*zeal*," as well as the "*soundness of his opinions*" in all matters connected with the improvement of Farm Stock, "*a topic peculiarly interesting*" to the middle and northern sections of the United States."

At the same meeting a number of Pennsylvania Dairy Farmers gave their opinions as follows:

"We have examined the Durham Short Horn cattle. We have never seen animals better fitted for the yoke in gait: the bull, although appearing heavy from his round shape, moves with great vigor, and places his feet so accurately, that the tracks made with his fore feet are occupied by his hind feet, as he advances. The heifers also move with alacrity, and have very straight legs.

"We are all DAIRY FARMERS, and have visited Povelton at our own suggestion, to satisfy our minds as to the dairy properties of the females.—We do not hesitate to say that they have ALL THE APPEARANCE OF GREAT MILKERS, having also yellow skins. We think the heifers EXCEL, in these points, all which we have seen." This certificate or testimonial is dated Philadelphia County, Jan. 19, 1826, and signed by Messrs. Lloyd Jones, Isaac W. Roberts, Paul Jones, David Roberts, John Roberts, Joseph Trasel, Geo. W. Roberts, and Isaac Hester.

Since writing the above we have been favoured with an opportunity of conversing on this subject, with His Excellency LEVI LINCOLN, Governor of Massachusetts, whose statements relative to the improved Durham Short Horn breed of cattle we have given in the current volume of the N. E. Farmer, page 1. His Excellency says, in substance, that further experience, since the date of his letter to Col. Powell, above referred to, has fully corroborated his former impressions with regard to the superior excellence of this breed. That his stock of short horns was kept last winter, altogether on meadow hay and barley straw—no roots nor English hay allowed them—that he was absent from home, during the winter and part of the spring, attending to his official duties in Boston, and trusted the care of his stock wholly to hired men, who had no injunctions nor inducements to bestow anything more than ordinary care and attendance on his stock. The result was highly favourable to this breed of animals, and would appear to establish another link in the chain of evidence in their favour. It proves that in *hardihood* they are not inferior to our native cattle. He has also a pair of steers of this breed trained to the yoke, which in strength and docility are not surpassed by any cattle of any breed. The only objection against them lies in their colour, which being light renders any soil or stain conspicuous, and suggests an idea of their being less hardy than those of deeper hues."*

* Mr Lawrence, however, remarks that "The colour of cattle seems perfectly immaterial, in the view of

It would be easy to lengthen these remarks by introducing farther testimonies in favour of this breed of cattle; but we believe it not necessary, and are apprehensive that our readers will be weary of a subject, which though of great and acknowledged importance has already been frequently discussed by our correspondents. We will, therefore, in our next, conclude these sketches with a summary review of the evidence relative to the rival races of cattle; of which we have before treated, and such other observations as we hope may be useful to many and perhaps new to some. We are aware that these essays will be deemed of little value by those whose principal object in looking over the columns of a newspaper is amusement; but we flatter ourselves that they will be thought worthy of some attention by those, who are willing to trace truth through the dullest and driest details of fact and argument, for the sake of the *profit* as well as the satisfaction which results from its acquisition.

NEWLY INVENTED LAMP SHAVING CUP.

The Editor of the New England Farmer has invented an apparatus for heating water for shaving, &c. which has been found useful. It consists of a spirit lamp, shaving cup, and soap dish, which are packed in a compass about the size of a pint basin. The water to be heated pervades the bottom, and a part of one side only of the cup or boiler; and being exposed in thin sheets to the blaze of the lamp is soon heated. Less than two tea spoonfulls of alcohol (spirit of wine) with this implement boils water sufficient for shaving in 4 or 5 minutes. It is very convenient for travellers, gentlemen residing in boarding houses, and others who wish to shave in their chambers. The whole is afforded for the small sum of one dollar.

The above is part of a patent invention, which the inventor secured some months since. The following persons, and those only, besides the inventor, have a right to sell Lamp Shaving Cups of the above description; Marsh and Capen, 362 Washington street, Charles Barrel 156 Washington street; Ebenezer Wight, Druggist, Milk street, opposite Federal street, Dr. A. T. Howe, No. 12 Bowdoin Row, and William Howe No 7 Marshall's lane.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE, May 5. The bill supplementary to an Act further to establish the compensation of Officers of the Customs, and to establish certain collection Districts, &c. passed to a third reading.

May 6. A communication was received from the Secretary of War, transmitting a report of the Chief Engineer upon the additional means of defence for the Mississippi River.

May 9. The resolution authorizing the purchase of a number of the Journals of the Old Congress passed.

May 10. A resolution passed that the President of the United States be required to cause an assay to be made of the Gold and Silver coins of all foreign nations, which circulate in the United States, and to determine the value and the rate at which each might justly be made a legal tender.

May 11. A report was made, and ordered to lie on the table, on memorials from certain underwriters, unless we allow the common exception of white and light colours on the score of tenderness.—The old prognostics drawn from colour were truly nonsensical.—*Treatise on Neat Cattle.*

ers and others of Philadelphia and Baltimore stating that the amount provided by treaty with Spain for indemnity to claimants against the government of Spain, was insufficient, and praying that the balance and interest be paid, &c.—Mr Dickerson from a Select Committee reported a bill to provide for the annual distribution of a part of the revenues of the United States to the several States of the Union, for the purposes of Education and Internal Improvement; which bill was read, and 3000 copies ordered to be printed.

HOUSE, May 8. A Committee was appointed with instructions to examine into the existing laws in relation to the Receivers of Public Money; and to report on measures to enforce a more rigid and strict accountability on the part of those officers.

May 9. Mr Burgess from the Committee on Military Pensions reported a resolution providing for certain persons engaged in the Revolutionary war; which was ordered to lie on the table.

May 11. The report relative to the raising of *Silk Worms* was taken up, and it was Resolved, that the Secretary of the Treasury cause to be prepared a well digested Manual, containing the best practical information that can be collected, on the growth and manufacture of Silk, adapted to the different parts of the Union, containing such facts and observations in relation to the growth and manufacture of Silk in other countries as may be useful and interesting, that the same be laid before Congress at the commencement of the next Session.

We have received a communication from Dr THACHER, too late for this paper. It will appear next week,—likewise, several others.

The Publisher of the New England Farmer, having fitted up his office with an assortment of new printing types, is ready to execute all kinds of **JOB PRINTING**, in a neat manner, and at fair prices. Orders from the country punctually attended to.

Dr. A. G. Hull's Late Improved Patent Hinge Truss.

The efficacy of this Truss in the cure of Hernia or rupture, is no longer a subject of doubt or experiment. The cures it has so frequently effected on very aged people, and so universally on children, has induced the members of the Oneida Medical Society to present Dr. Hull, through the medium of one of its members, the following certificate:

We, the undersigned, members of the Medical Society of the county of Oneida, sensible of the indefatigable exertions of our President, Dr. Hull, in inventing and bringing into use his valuable Truss, are happy to observe, that the numerous cures effected by its use, on very aged people within our knowledge, renders it in our opinion, superior to any ever introduced in Europe or America. We most sincerely congratulate the public on the discovery of an instrument so well calculated to relieve the distressed; and from a regard to suffering humanity, we feel it our duty to recommend it in the strongest terms to public use.

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|------------------------------|----------------------|
| Arab Blair, V. President, | Marcus Hitchcock, |
| Seth Peck, Sec'y. | Seth Capron, |
| Laurens Hull, Del. | Sewell Hopkins, |
| Seth Hastings, Tr. | Ezra Williams, |
| Josiah Noyes, Prof. of Chem. | Ch's Babcock, } Cen. |
| Ham. Coll. | Elnathan Judd. } |

The following communication from Dr Thacher, author of Thacher's Dispensatory, is equally explicit and satisfactory:

"In compliance with your desire I hereby inform you that I have for several years experienced the great utility of Dr Hull's Hinge Truss. It is in my opinion

well calculated to effect all the valuable purposes to be expected from any instrument of that kind. Its facility of adjustment, firmness of support, ease and convenience in all the attitudes of body, are properties by which it surpasses all others which have fallen under my observation; and I feel incumbent upon me to recommend to all who may be afflicted with hernia, to have recourse to this **INVALUABLE** instrument as a safeguard against accidents of a fatal tendency."

I am, Sir, friend, &c.
Plymouth, Dec. 14, 1823. JAMES THACHER.

Having been requested by D. Hull to express an opinion of the Truss invented by him, I hereby certify that I think it the easiest, most efficient and best adapted to the purpose for which it was designed, of any Truss which has come within my knowledge.

Boston, May 6, 1825. J. B. BROWN, M. D.

The following are a few of the cures effected by the above TRUSS.

Isaac Bull, Hartford, aged 82 years; cured in less than one year. Aug. 6, 1824.

Thomas Hath, Carpenter, New York, cured in about 8 months. July 1824.

Eli Bristol, Oneida, aged 65, cured in two years, after having been ruptured 30 years.

Deacon Benjamin Maltby, Conn. aged 65 cured in six months.

Dr Nash, Fairfield, Conn, aged 40, ruptured from his infancy up, cured in 12 months.

S. Smith, Deerfield aged 70, cured in less than 2 years.

William M. Cheever, Whitesboro, aged 40, cured in 10 months.

Joseph House, Westminster, U. C. aged 45, cured in less than one year, after being ruptured 25 years.

Hon. Matthew McNair, Oswego, aged more than 40, cured in one year. "It is now more than one year since I discontinued the use of it." July 26, 1824.

For sale by EBENEZER WIGHT, Druggist, Milk street (opposite Federal street) Boston.

Where may be had a general assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES. May 19, 1826.

Milch Cow.

FOR SALE, a new Milch Cow, eight years old.—She has given from 18 to 20 quarts of milk a day, and has a calf by her side. Inquire of JOHN MEARS, Dorchester, May 12.

BELLFOUNDER. This celebrated horse, of a bright Bay, with black legs, standing 15 hands high, a celebrated trotter, and a true descendant of the *Fireaways*, will stand at Col. Jaques' stable, in Charlestown, during the season. Charge \$20, and \$1.00 the groom—see New England Farmer, April 14, 1826.

SIR ISAAC. This fine young seed horse of the Cleveland Bay Breed, will stand at his stable, opposite the Bull's Head Tavern in Brighton. The charge for each mare will be ten dollars the season, in advance. A more particular account of Sir Isaac will be found in the New England Farmer of the 31st of March.

THE subscriber has for sale a number of pigs, from five weeks to five months old, of the Bedford race, *undulterated* by any mixture. To those who know the circumstance of his having so far trusted to a recommendation of "an improved cross," as to send for one, and who have *seen* the animal, it may be necessary to state, that he was not suffered to be even in sight of the breeding sows, until he was incapacitated from doing mischief. O. FISKE, Worcester, May 3, 1826.

PATENT HOES.—J. & A. Fale's Patent Hoes constantly for sale by French & Weld, 31 & 32 South Market St., and French & Davenport 713 Washington Street, who are appointed sole agents for vending the same. Boston, April 28, 1826.

FOR sale at this office, an Essay on Sheep, by H. D. Grove, containing remarks on Crossed Breeds—On the introduction of a Pure Breed—On the selection of sheep for breeding—Pasturage—On the disorders of sheep—the Rot—the Mouth and Hoof Distemper—the Itch or Scab—the Sheep-Pox—the Redling Sickness—the Moulded Paunch. Price 1 1/2 cents.

MISCELLANIES.

THE VOICE OF SPRING.

BY MRS. HE MASS.

I come, I come! ye have called me long,
I come o'er the mountains with light and song!
Ye may trace my step o'er the waking earth,
By the winds which tell of the violet's birth,
By the primrose-stars in the shadowy grass,
By the green leaves opening as I pass.

I have breathed on the south, and the chestnut flowers
By thousands have burst from the forest-bowers,
And the ancient graves, and the fallen fanes,
Are veild with wreaths on Italian plains,
—But it is not for me, in my hour of bloom,
To speak of the ruin or the tomb!

I have pass'd o'er the hills of the stormy north,
And the larch has hung all his tussocks forth,
The fisher is out on the sunny sea,
And the rein-deer bounds through the pasture free,
And the pine has a fringe of sifter green,
And the moss looks bright where my step has been.

I have sent through the wood-paths a gentle sigh,
And call'd out each voice of the deep blue sky,
From the night-bird's lay through the starry time,
In the groves of the soft Hesperian clime,
To the swan's wild note by the Iceland lakes,
When the dark fir-bough into verdure breaks.

From the streams and founts I have loosed the chain:
They are sweeping on to the silvery main,
They are flashing down from the mountain-brows,
They are flinging spray on the forest boughs,
They are hursting fresh from their sparry caves,
And the earth resounds with the joy of waves.

Come forth, O ye children of gladness, come!
Where the violets lie may be your home.
Ye of the rose cheek and dew-bright eye,
And the bounding footsteps, to meet me fly,
With the lyre, and the wreath, and the joyous lay,
Come forth to the sun-hue, I may not stay!

Away from the dwellings of care worn men,
The waters are sparkling in wood and glen,
Away from the chamber and dusky hearth,
The young leaves are dancing in breezy mirth,
Their light stems thrill to the wild wood strains,
And Youth is abroad in my green domains.

Hur ye! ye are changed since ye met me last!
A shade of earth has been round you cast!
There is that come over your brow and eye
Which speaks of a world where the flowers must die,
To smile! but your smile hath a dizziness yet—
—Oh! what have ye look'd on since last we met!

Ye are changed, ye are changed! and I see not here
All whom I saw in the youth of your year!
There were gravenet heads, with ringlets bright,
Whom tossed in the breeze with a play of light,
There were eyes in whose glistering laughter yet,
No faint remembrance of dull decay.

There were steps that flew o'er the cowslip's head,
As if for a banquet all earth were spread;
There were vines that rung through the sapphire sky
And had not a sound of mortality!
—Are they gone?—O! from north from the green hills pass'd
—Ye have look'd on Death since ye met me last!

I know where the shadow comes o'er ye now,
Ye have strewn the dust on the sunny bow,
Ye have given the livid to the earth's embrace,
She hath taken the hue of Beauty's race!
With their laughing eye and their festal crown,
They are gone from among you in silence down.

They are gone from amongst you, the bright and fair,
Ye have lost the gleam of their shining hair!
—But I know of a world where the hills no blight,
I shall find them there, with their eyes of light,
Where Death mak'd the bosoms of the mom may dwell,
I carry no longer—farewell! farewell!

The sunbeams are fastening, on soft winds borne,
Ye may press the grape, ye may bind the corn;
For me I depart to a brighter sun,
Ye are scor'd by time, ye are none no more,
I go where the loved who have left you dwell,
And the flowers are not Death's, face ye well, farewell!

The Banquet Condemned, a Morality from the French of the fourteenth century.—Among the quaint little moral dramas of former times, was a piece with the above title. It opens with the following personages enjoying themselves at table.

Good Company.—I drink your health.—I pledge you.—Frequent repetition.—Supper.—Fastime.—Gluttony.—Laziness. These gay fellows are watched through a window by others very ill disposed towards them. *Apoplexy, Paralysis, Epilepsy, Pleurisy, Colic, Squinancy, Hydropsy, Jaundice, Gravel,* and others of the same nature, not less formidable, grotesquely habited, and armed with bludgeons. After some time, *Supper*, who betrays his guests, admits the whole cohort of enemies. A dreadful battle ensues.

The table is overthrown, and its contents dashed to shivers. At this instant enters a personage more traitorous still than *Supper*; this is *Banquet* himself, who affects to protect the jolly company, seats them again at table, and they begin to revive; but are once more surprised by the diseases, who prevail against them *fatally*. *Good Company* is the only one who escapes; and reports to dame *Experience* with his complaints.—This sage dame causes *Supper* and *Banquet* to be arrested by *Sobriety, Medicine, Phlebotomy,* and *Fasting*, by whom they are led away to prison.—He afterwards holds council with Hippocrates, Galen, Avicenna, and Boerhaave. The criminals are condemned. *Rouddy* passes sentence on them, *Banquet* is executed.

Supper is pronounced not guilty, as to himself; but by reason of his having admitted too great a number and variety of dishes on the table, he is sentenced to wear a badge on his arm, of leaden tufts down the whole front of his sleeve: and forbid to approach dinner, modestly and moderately taken, nearer than the distance of six hours, at the least.

Scraping.—A bad fiddler came one day to beg at the door of the facetious Foot, and in order to earn a mite, and excite attention, struck up a jig, which Foot bearing, he gave the fellow a shilling, at the same time desiring him to go about his business, "For," said Foot, "one *Scrap* is enough at a door."

Gersau.—Simonds, in his history of Switzerland, says that Gersau existed *four centuries* as an independent sovereignty, and was then annexed to Schwytz; and that "during the whole period of the republic of Gersau, no instance occurred of an individual punished for any crime."

Declaration of War. In the 14th century, 167 Lords and Princes combined for a war on Switzerland; and in the course of *two days* 67 distinct Declarations of war were received by the Swiss! [Simonds.]

At that period, each Lord or Baron was supposed to have the right of waging war, just as an Emperor or King is supposed to possess such a right in our day; and the opinion in the former case was as well founded as in the latter. The progress of light has shown that a *nobleman* has no more right to wage war than a *peasant*; and it will hereafter show the same in regard to Kings and Emperors.

Extraordinary Delusions. Between the years 1345 and 1349, "a frightful plague was sweeping away one third of the inhabitants of Switzerland"—"By a strange accumulation of wo the country was shaken by earthquakes of unexampled violence and duration."—"An active persecution of the

Jews being supposed by many to be the best means of propitiating Providence, at Basle they were collected in a wooden building and burnt together! At Zurich they met with the same fate."—"The Bernese indulged in a whim of another sort; their magistrates, fancying that *war* might be a happy diversion to the *plague* and *earthquakes*, invaded their neighbors of the Stamenthal, and effected a permanent conquest of the country." [Simonds—Friend of Peace.]

Cochin China Delicacies.—Fat pork and rotten eggs they seemed to consider as delectable morsels, and were not sparing in their power of consumption. It will appear scarcely credible to a European, both here and in many parts of China, fresh eggs are looked upon with indifference, while those that have become putrid are much esteemed, and that the latter cost in the market thirty per cent. more than the former; eggs that contain young ones are still more highly esteemed, and, amongst the numerous dishes sent to us by the king, were two plates full of hatched eggs, containing young that were already hatched. We were assured that this was considered a mark of great distinction. Doubting still the fact, we sent them to the soldiers appointed as our guard, who gobbled them up in haste with the most luxurious voracity. [Pinlayson's Mission to Siam and Cochin China.]

Imported Bull Animal.

THIS noble Animal, of the best improved *Short Horn* Breed of England, purchased and presented to the Agricultural Society of Massachusetts, by our Isaac Coffin, at the cost to him of nearly \$500, has been permitted by the liberality of the Trustees of that Society, to be brought into the County of Worcester, for the purpose of being improved in his use to cows, the present season. He will be kept on a Farm, near the centre of the town of Worcester, in the care of Mr. James Campbell, and by the permission of the Trustees, his services will be charged at the reduced price of Three Dollars, to each Cow, payable in advance, unless otherwise agreed.

Those Farmers who are desirous of improving their breed of Cattle, particularly for the Dairy and the Stall by a cross with an animal of the best stock in England or any other country, are advised to avail themselves of the present opportunity, as the Bull will be removed from the County, early in the fall.

Worcester, April 27, 1846.

Bremen Geese.

2 GEESE.—3 GOGLINGS,—and a GANDER of the Bremen breed for sale. Apply at this office, May 12.

Stone Milk Pans.

JUST received from the manufacturer, and for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 108 State street, up stairs, a few of Perry's Patent STONE MILK PANS, a very superior article for the purpose intended.

Likewise—a full supply of TREE BRUSHES, for immediate use—very useful and almost indispensable for the destruction of caterpillars. May 12.

CRUDE ROCK SALT.—The Subscriber has for sale at No. 69 Broad street,

50 Tons Crude Rock Salt,—in large lumps for cattle, or for sheep.

This article deserves the attention of Farmers, both for its economy and utility; being less than half the expense of the common salt, and less liable to waste.

Feb. 24. 3m.

F. WHEBY.

LINCOLN TEARING & Co. at No 110 State-street, have for sale, all sizes of Lead Pipe from 1 to 2 inches, warranted equal to any imported or manufactured in this country.—Contracts for any quantity made and furnished on short notice. April 11, 46.

The FARMER is published every Friday, by JAMES B. RUSSELL, at \$2.50 per annum, in advance.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at the corner of Congress and Lindell Streets.—THOMAS G. F. PRINCE, Printer.

VOL. IV.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1826.

No. 44.

ORIGINAL PAPERS.

MR FESSENDEN—It will be a gratification to your correspondent, if he shall be able to add anything, however small, to the general stock of knowledge. The following result of many experiments was communicated to Br ADAMS, who published it in the Medical and Agricultural Register, 1803. By request, it is now revised, with some addition, and presented to you. Dispose of it as your wisdom shall direct. R. GREEN.

Mansfield, April 23, 1826.

NATURAL HISTORY OF THE BOT-FLY, WITH A VARIETY OF OBSERVATIONS AND EXPERI- MENTS, INTERESTING TO THE FARMER.

The Bot fly, (*Oestrus Equi*) is a species of insects, which belong to a genus of the order Diptera. Their natural history is involved in some obscurity. There are many concurring circumstances, which prevent us from exhibiting a complete history; their economy being different from that of most other insects. They are, in a certain period of their existence, placed beyond the scope of observation; hence it is very difficult to trace them through the several stages (the egg, the larva and the chrysalis) of the imperfect state to the last or perfect.

Many valuable horses have been lost in consequence of these insects, which, while in the larva or growing state inhabit the stomach, prey upon it, destroy its texture, and introduce disease and death. From these circumstances, the following observations and experiments were made, hoping that they would lead to the discovery of some effectual remedy.

The insects in their perfect state, commonly present themselves to our observation; therefore, we shall begin with them in this state, and endeavor to trace their offspring through their various gradations of "youth, vigor, and old age," or until they arrive to the perfect insect, which is in about twelve months.

The insects appear toward the end of June or the first of July, but are most numerous in August and September. Few are to be seen after one or two cold evenings. They cannot endure the cold, of course they are not active in the night.

There are two varieties, one larger than the other. The larger kind are covered with down of a brownish colour with darker shades. The wings two in number, are transparent, having darkish shades. The female deposits her eggs generally on those parts of the horse where he can bite himself, especially on the anterior legs, but never under his throat. When she approaches the horse she supports her body nearly upright in the air, and with one of her feet bends out a hair, on which she deposits an egg, and thus she continues to do for a short time, and then goes off, probably to rest herself, and then return to her charge.—The smaller kind are covered with a darker and thicker down. Wings transparent and without any shades. The female deposits her eggs under the throat and no where else. As she approaches the horse, instantly darts up under his throat and

deposits an egg with incredible expedition, and then goes off, but soon returns again and again, to the great disquiet and trouble of the horse, causing him to throw up his head with violence. Each kind varies in size, but in general they are about three-fourths of an inch in length. The head, thorax, and abdomen are divided by slender intervening portions. The body of the female is larger than that of the male, ending in a conic form, which when she flies is folded up. From the under side of the thorax proceed six slender legs, the extremities of which are armed with two claws.

The eggs are fastened to the hair by a strong glutinous substance, which when dry, neither the heat of the animal combined with moisture, nor frost will dissolve. They are small, about three-fourths of a line in length, and of a bright yellow colour; and are always placed on the hair with the largest end downwards. One female of a middle size, was known to contain 500 eggs, a numerous increase—this being the last work assigned, which when concluded, the male and female perish.

It has been supposed that the horse's stomach was the only fit place for the eggs to hatch, and that the eggs are taken in by the horse biting himself, &c. but this is not well founded. These eggs, like all others, require a certain time to hatch.—The larva in miniature must have time to expand before it can burst from its confinement; and this it may do, in about 20 days* after the egg is deposited; but they do not generally burst the shell so soon, either from cold weather,† (which retards their coming out, and perhaps their growth,) toughness of the shell, or for the want of pressure.—When the larva is formed, and ready to break from its prison, it seems to wait for pressure, on which the shell is broken at the largest end; and the insect though very small, appears to be very active. When this minute creature bursts the shell by its own accord, it commonly remains for some time only a part out of the same, waiting perhaps for the horse to take him in. They are now ready to enter the horse's stomach, which they do by the horse biting himself or others; or they may fall on the grass and be taken in while the horse is feeding. Those of the smaller kind, under the throat, may travel to, and enter the mouth, and from thence be conveyed into the stomach.

The young larvæ (commonly called Bots) are provided with two small sharp hooks, by which, when they arrive at the stomach, they take hold, and there prey upon it until they arrive to their full growth; but fortunately very few, in comparison to the whole, come to maturity; most are destroyed in their infancy; yet it is too often the case, that too many remain consistent with the life of this noble animal. When they are full grown, they are about three-fourths of an inch in length,

and about one fourth of an inch in diameter at the truncated or larger end, which has every appearance, to the naked eyes, of being the head of the insect, but the reverse of this is true. The smaller end, which is somewhat pointed, is the head from which proceed the two hooks, by which they hold fast. They are covered with a thick tough skin, of a pale yellowish colour. From the head there are ten segments, which seem to be a chain of circular muscles, whose fibres being contracted under the segments, make them narrow, and by the segments, move from place to place; stretching forwards, and taking hold with their hooks, and then contracting themselves, which carries them onward; then unfasten and stretch again, and so on.

In the anterior part of the segments, except the two posterior portions, are a numerous small dark coloured, sharp pointed horns, projecting backwards, which prevent them from slipping back when moving. They have no feet.

They penetrate through the vessels into the muscular coat of the stomach, forming small cavities in the same, and there hang by their hooks, irritating and wounding the animal. If at any time, they lose their hold, they immediately catch again. Not any part of the stomach is exempt from them; but they are most numerous near the passages into and out of the stomach. They are of all insects the most tenacious of life, at this period; and at the time of their existence it is that they prove the most destructive to a horse.

Those horses that are last by the insects, most commonly die in the months of February, March, or April; however this depends on the number and growth of the insects, and the injury done to the stomach. How long it is necessary for them to dwell in the stomach is unknown; but in the months of May, June and July, especially the two latter, they pass the intestines, and immediately seek refuge in the earth at an uncertain depth, according to the hardness of the soil, not deep however. At this time they are of a light colour. The second or third day after they go into the earth, they become contracted in length, less active, and of a light mahogany colour. In one or two days more, stiff, hard, and a still darker colour. They have now passed the larva state (the state of growth) into the chrysalis or aurelian state, (the state of torpor) and are rather more than half an inch in length and nearly one fourth of an inch in diameter, oblong, motionless, and the hooks and points almost obliterated. They do not cast off the skin, (which becomes a shell) as many other insects do, when they pass into the chrysalis state. The wings when formed, are folded up, but expand when they arise to new life. In about thirty days after they enter the earth, the fly or perfect insect breaks the shell near its smallest end, and comes out of its confinement, a renovated creature—"every thing is changed, all its powers are new, and life to it is another thing." With certain individuals there is some variation as to the length of the aurelian period, from certain causes it may be protracted beyond the usual term of thirty days. They have no proboscis. They receive no food in the chrysalis stage, and it is probable that they receive none in the perfect state, being doom-

* September 2, 1802, placed a number of eggs just deposited in a moderate temperature of heat; on the 30th four hatched, and on October 2d two more came out by pressure; others hatched not so soon.

† January, 1802, after severe frosty weather, eggs were taken from a horse and placed in a warm room; some hatched in five days, others in twelve. Eggs deposited in September may not hatch until the spring following.

ed only to the continuation of their species. A further description perhaps is not necessary.

General Symptoms of Bots in Horses.

Sometimes old horses, which are hard worked, discover no apparent symptoms until a short time before death. In young horses the symptoms are generally better ascertained. In general the horse loses flesh, eats but sparingly, coughs, bites his sides, and frequently with violence. These symptoms continue and increase for a longer or shorter time, according to the violence of the case, and then a discharge from the nose commonly takes place: and at length stiffness of the legs and neck, staggering, laborious breathing, spasms, and death.

Appearances on Dissection.

The larvæ in great numbers collected near the passages into and out of the stomach, and of various sizes, according to the time of residence in that organ. The villous coat of the stomach perforated, and the texture of the muscular coat penetrated and greatly injured. The coats appeared thicker and preternaturally hard on those parts where the greatest injury was done. In five out of six dissections the lungs were found greatly inflamed; some parts in a state of suppuration, others in a putrescent state. The one whose lungs was not marked with inflammation, was a young horse of two years old whose lungs had never been injured by hard usage. *Query*, Why this inflammation, &c. on the lungs?

The irritation arising from the action of the larvæ in the stomach, may produce a general inflammatory disposition in the system; but as the lungs of horses, by hard usage, are more predisposed to inflammation and its consequences than any other given part of the body, inflammation fixes there, and in many (if not in most) instances seems to be the immediate cause of death.

Means which have commonly been used to remove the larvæ from the stomach.

Rum, aloes, jalap, brine, linseed oil, pepper, solution of alum, tincture of tobacco, decoction of pink root, &c. are all ineffectual. This will not appear strange when we consider how very tenacious they are of life. Nothing is more injurious than rum, and other heating things, to the irritable state of the stomach, whose texture is mutilated in various places.

Almost every farmer has some specific, and frequently one of the above named, or those of less consequence. A farmer's horse sickens with a cold, or pain in the stomach from travelling, and no refreshment but cold water, perhaps, and that taken when he is too warm: he asks his neighbor, what is the matter? he answers, the bots.—What shall I do? Give him rum. The rum is given, and the horse recovers immediately. Well, and what is next? Why, rum has killed the bots. In like manner other things obtain credit for destroying bots.

It may be proper here to observe that when a cathartic is needful, a larger quantity is required, in order to be effectual, than is commonly thought necessary; and that calomel, given in quantities of half an ounce, seldom has any known effect on the larvæ, except in their infant state, and even then it is to be doubted, whether it will be generally effectual. Horses do not commonly manifest symptoms of bots until the insects have considerably advanced towards their full growth, and then

cathartics, however useful in removing other diseases, will have little effect in removing them from the stomach. If the larvæ be small and the stomach not so injured as to forbid heating articles, spirits of turpentine seems to promise more success than many other things, if given in large quantities.

Experiments to cause the insects to let go their hold without the Body.—Larvæ three-fourths grown.

The stomach laid open, the following things were applied without effect, except in some instances, they appeared stimulated to hold their places—rum, brine, lime, fish oil, British oil, burnt alum, corrosive sublimate, spirits of turpentine, tincture of aloes, decoction of tobacco, pepper, volatile spirit, elixir, camphor, &c. Strong vitriolic acid would immediately cause them to let go their hold. This acid joined with oil or water (equal parts) would answer the purpose though not so effectually. This acid was found to be more effectual than aqua fortis. Actual fire would cause them to quit their hold, although not in all cases; sometimes certain individuals would cling the stronger and die, like a Spartan soldier at his post, before they could relinquish their position.

Experiments to destroy the Insects without the Body.

The following experiments were made at different times, and on the larvæ three fourths grown or more.

	II. Minutes.	
Rum	25 "	No effect, & experiment discontinued.
Decoction of tobacco	11 "	
Strong elixir vitriol	2 18	
Essential oil of mint	2 5	
Volatile spirit	" 56	
Spirits of turpentine	" 45	
Decoction pink root	lived 16 "	
Fish oil	49 "	
Linseed oil	10 "	
Tincture of aloes	10 "	
Brine	10 "	No effect, & experiment discontinued.
Solution of indigo	10 "	
Elixir camphor	10 "	

Mercury is not so effectual in destroying the insects as is generally believed. September 16, 1806, immersed a number of small bots, with one which was full grown, in a strong solution of corrosive sublimate: the small bots died in sixty minutes, but the full grown one was taken out of the solution, six hours after its immersion apparently unhurt.

The larvæ cannot endure the cold so intense as to freeze.

Preventive Means.

Scrape off the eggs when deposited on the horse, every ten days. A much longer interval will answer the purpose, even once in 20 days; but there is a greater certainty of destroying the whole in shorter intervals, as some may be overlooked at one time and not at another. This practice must be continued through the season of their appearance, July, August, and September, and may be performed with a sharp knife. The eggs should not be scraped off where the horse can feed, as in that case, the young larvæ may be taken in with the grass.

Salt has been used as a preventive means, also certain preparations of mercury. From a number of experiments, it appears, that the daily applications of strong brine to the parts where the fly places her eggs, is no bar to prevent her object, neither will it injure the eggs. September 6,

1806, immersed a number of eggs in strong brine, and after 24 hours had elapsed they were taken out, and on the 16th examined, and found to contain the insects in good health. The daily application of mercurial ointment, so powerful in destroying vermin, will not entirely prevent the fly from her design, yet it may destroy the eggs; but in this way, it would be expensive and disagreeable, and fall far short of the simple, easy, and effectual plan of scraping them off with a knife.

Palliative Means.

From what has been said, it appears exceedingly difficult to remove the larvæ from the stomach: they are covered as with a coat of mail, and seem to be proof against any thing that can be thrown into the stomach with safety.

As no certain method has been found effectual, in removing them from the stomach, the whole indication seems to be to remove irritation and inflammation; and this is to be done by blood-letting and a free use of mild oils. Blood-letting has a tendency to remove the inflammatory disposition, and mild oils lubricate the fibres of the stomach, and tend to obviate the effects of the stimulus which introduces inflammation, spasm and death. However, all this ought to be done in the early stages of the disease, and even then the event is uncertain.

In most instances it appears that the immediate cause of death was the local affection of the lungs; and in those instances where the local affection did not exist, it appears that the irritation occasioned by the insects introduced spasms ending in death. In the latter case, opium is the proper remedy.

When the lungs are much affected, death is almost certain; but when this is not the case, there is considerable probability, that by proper means, the effects of the insects may be warded off for some time, and perhaps long enough for them to come to maturity or full growth, at which time they cease to act.

Blood-letting is easily performed with a phlebotomy in the jugular veins. Bleeding in the mouth, as practised by many, is improper, as the quantity taken cannot be known. When a horse is diseased in consequence of the insects, copious bleedings are necessary. We ought not to suppose that blood-letting is not a proper remedy, because it does not always cure: it ought to be the first resort, and not the last, when every prescription is unavailing. Time and opportunity are lost, by those who tamper with a sick horse, day after day, tormenting him with heating drenches, with a mistaken view to remove the insects from the stomach, until the poor animal sinks irrecoverably, either from the pressure of the disease, or the improper prescriptions, or both.

About the 10th of March, a very small horse was seized with the usual symptoms, which increased rapidly, especially the cough, until the 15th, at which time six pints of blood were taken, by measure; this moderated the symptoms. On the 17th, six pints more were taken, and seemed to perfect the cure. The horse was fit for labour in a few days, and no symptom of disease remained. The inflammatory affection of the lungs was removed, but not the insects. However, as the insects were not removed, but continued to act upon the stomach, the disease, with all the symptoms, was liable to recur again, so long as they should remain in that organ. And this took place: for towards the end of May, following, the symptoms

again appeared, and increased to the 2d of June, when seven pints of blood were taken, on which all the symptoms disappeared, and did not occur afterwards; neither was it expected from the same crop of insects, for in the months of June and July they leave the horse, and seek an asylum in the earth.

Were the preventive means (which are certain) universally pursued, this race of insects would become extinct; and, in fact, by a partial observance in this vicinity, they are far less numerous than formerly, and it is now rather a rare occurrence to hear of the disease.

QUERIES.

MR FESSENDEN.—A friend from Connecticut has sent me the following enquiries. Can any of your correspondents furnish the information that he requests?

"I am extremely annoyed by ground moles.—They are increasing yearly in this place. I wish to know by what course they may be destroyed, or the evil remedied?"

"An agricultural friend is much annoyed by an army of rats in his barn. What can be done to get rid of them? I have read that rats and mice will immediately quit barns, granaries, &c. in which is placed the field-plant, called Dog's Tongue, bruised with a hammer. What is the botanical name of the "Dog's Tongue?" Does it grow in your quarter, and has it ever been tried? I cannot find it here."

QUERIST.

CUCUMBERS.

Although this is rather an article of luxury than absolute necessity, yet it is one so easily obtained by every person, and consequently of so general use, a few observations on its culture may not be unacceptable to our agricultural friends.

It can hardly have escaped the notice of the most unobserving that during the fore part of the season many of the blossoms on cucumber vines are what are usually denominated *false blaws*, which never produce fruit. We have seen it stated by a writer on Gardening, that to prevent the appearance of these, and greatly to increase the productiveness of the vines, when the plants have but two rough leaves, a stage to which they arrive within a few days after they first come up, the bud or top of the vine should be carefully cut off with a small knife or pair of scissors above these rough leaves, but not too close to them. This causes the plant to put forth runners sooner than it would otherwise do, in greater numbers, and nearer the root of the plant; and thus it becomes more productive and at an earlier period than those plants on which this operation is not performed. What the effect produced by such treatment is, we cannot say from personal experience, but a friend has informed us that he made the experiment last year, and that its success far exceeded expectation. The plants treated in this manner produce fruit several days earlier, and in greater abundance during the whole season than others which were planted at the same time and in the same hills with them, which were not topped.—It is a common error, not only in relation to cucumbers but also as to almost all other vegetables of this class, that too great a number are suffered to grow on a given quantity of ground. For instance, it is not unusual to find, on a square rod, from one hundred to one hundred and fifty plants, which is at least too great a number by one half.

The root of the cucumber extends many feet in all directions: the fruits require, in order to be of a good quality, a large quantity of juices from the vine; and consequently where too many plants are suffered to remain, the earth cannot yield the requisite supply, and instead of continuing vigorous and productive through the season, becomes feeble and barren.

Another common error in the culture of this vegetable is suffering the vines to rest upon the ground. If instead of this, people would take the trouble of sticking them, or, while the plants are small, laying between the hills brushwood, their labour would be richly compensated.

[Worcester Yeoman.]

GEOLOGICAL EXPEDITION.

On Thursday last, Professor Eaton with a party of students from the Rensselaer school, arrived in this village in the Packet Boat "Marquis La Fayette." The expedition started from Troy, and it was the intention of the students to make a geological tour to Lake Erie on the line of the Canal, during the vacation of the school. The Boat was provided with scientific apparatus, and lectures were informed, were pronounced daily to the students, by the able Professor, accompanied with practical illustrations of his subject. It is agreeable to witness an expedition like this, where instruction is so elegantly united with amusement, and where the heart is not less gratified, because the mind is improved.

After witnessing whatever of interest this neighbourhood could afford, the party proceeded on their expedition westward. [Syracuse Gazette.]

A RECEIPT FOR MAKING BEER.

Boil 10 ounces Hops in 3½ pails of water one hour, or until the leaves settle at the bottom of the kettle. Then strain it into a 20 gallon cask in which must first be put 6 quarts and one pint of good thick molasses. Fill it up with cold water. Add one pint brewer's yeast. Roll it over and shake it well. Let it remain in the cellar 24 hours with the bung out, after which it must be bunged tight, and in one week it will be fit for use. If bottled it will very much improve.

SLIGHT BUILDING.

It is mentioned to us as a fact, says the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser, that a gentleman who has occupied, since the 1st of May, one of a block of new three story brick houses, which rent at a high price, in attempting to drive a nail into his wall to hang his hat upon, actually drove a brick into his neighbor's parlour!

HALF BREED CARAMANIAN LAMB.

We saw on Saturday (says the N.Y. Statesman) a fine looking lamb, three and a half months old, raised on Mr Shotwell's farm, New Jersey, and derived from a native American ewe, crossed by the Caramanian sheep imported from Asia Minor last year by Mr Shotwell, [of which a full description was published in the current volume of the New England Farmer, page 11.] The lamb was covered with flax-covered wool from three to four inches in length.

A strange fatality existed among the horses in Shelby county, Tennessee, about the middle of last month. About forty horses had died within twenty four hours, supposed to be occasioned by the Buffalo gnat, a small fly, which continues about

three days. They get into the nostrils, ears and sheath of the horse, and produce an inflammation, which takes off the horse in a few hours.

[N. Y. State.]

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE, May 12. A bill to regulate the summoning of Grand Juries in the District Courts of the United States, passed to a third reading.

May 15. The Senate refused 19 to 14 to consider the bill repealing in part the duty on salt.—A joint resolution directing a system of Cavalry Tactics was ordered to a third reading.

May 17. The President, by Message, communicated eighteen Treaties, ratified during the present session of Congress with different tribes of Indians.

May 18. Mr Randolph and Mr Holmes introduced some resolutions making provision for the better accommodation of the Senate, preserving order in that body, &c. which evoked some altercation between several of the Members, but those at length subsided, without anything more than words.—The bill from the House for the relief of President Monroe was reported by the Committee thereon, with an amendment to strike out the sum allowed in the bill, and to insert \$225,000 in full of all demands against the United States, which was adopted 25 to 14.

House, May 12. The House took up the bill for allowing to James Munroe out of the Treasury the sum of \$15,522.25 with interest from the third day of December 1840. This bill, after debate, passed to a third reading, the allowance of interest having been previously struck out.

May 13. The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of War covering a report of the Board of Internal Improvements respecting the probable cost of roads from Washington City to New Orleans.

May 15. A resolution was agreed to, authorizing the Speaker to engage with Gilbert Stuart to paint a Portrait of Gen. Washington. The Judiciary bill, after several motions and discussions was ordered to lie on the table, and the next day postponed indefinitely.

May 16. The House went into Committee on the following resolution offered by Mr Bradley of Vermont. Resolved, &c. That Professor James Renwick of New York, be employed under the direction of the President of the United States, to repeat the experiments heretofore made; and also to make further experiments for the purpose of ascertaining the true length of the pendulum vibrating sixty times in a minute, at the city of New York, and also at the city of Washington, and to compare the length thereof with such measures now in possession of this Government as will best show the proportion between the lengths of such pendulums and the standard yard recently adopted by the British Government, and to make report of the results to Congress at their next session; and that there be appropriated for that purpose, a sum not exceeding seven hundred dollars, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. This resolution has since passed the House.

May 18. Mr Everett offered a resolution, that the Secretary of State be directed to submit to the House at the next session a schedule of the claims of American citizens on certain foreign governments.

BOSTON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

WASH FOR FRUIT TREES.

DEAR SIR.—I was pleased in looking over your paper of the 5th inst. to see pot ash, dissolved in water, recommended as a wash for fruit trees.—As the discovery comes from so respectable a source as the late Governor Brooks, I hope it will be generally used by our farmers. No persons need be afraid of its injuring their fruit trees; but it may be applied with the utmost confidence. I have used it for nearly twenty years with great effect.

I have recommended it to a great many gentlemen, but only a 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 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 moss and lice at once: and the first rain that comes washes the bark perfectly smooth; and gives it a fair, natural, healthy colour.

My way of using this preparation is to dissolve 2 lbs 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 or 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 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 lie loose round the roots.

Yours with respect,
BENJAMIN WHEELER.

Framingham, May 15, 1826.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

DESTRUCTION OF CATERPILLARS.

SIR.—The caterpillars, in our neighbourhood, have this season, re-appeared, in formidable force. What you have recommended, I have repeatedly tried, for their destruction—They, however, still live; because, I suppose, our *All-Wise Creator* means the *birds* shall live.

Sulphureous gasses have been introduced to their densities, to create a pestilence among them. But that grand menstruum, the atmosphere, has quickly swallowed up the acid, and rendered harmless the poison. Turpentine, too, the greatest of all scourges to insects, has not been spared—Even *mercury*, if we may be indulged in a chemical *fight*, has been *invoked*. But his wand, though reconciling wrathful serpents, has excited only a momentary alarm among worms.

Col. Pickering's *brush* is a very ingenious and useful invention; but not generally known. This worthy veteran, if I rightly remember, considers *resing*, or, if the term be admissible, *smashing* them with the hand, where they are assembled, the readiest and surest mode of extermination.—To me, who am in the habit of handling a *Rattle-*

Snake with nearly the same unconcern, as *catching* a worm on my *fish hook*; there is nothing disgusting nor indelicate in this manner of operation. Darwin has very justly said, we must either eat, or be eaten; we must either destroy, or be destroyed.

I have discovered no better temporary substitute for the *Brush* than an *Old Mulletin Stick*. While it lasts, this is in some respects preferable; and it can always be accommodated with a successor.—The spiculae, or beards, with which its husky part is armed, more readily seize the web, and closely confine the reptiles. So situated, they may, with little labor, be scratched to pieces, or drawn down and crushed under the feet. The experiment is certainly not expensive, and I wish its utility might be further tested.

Yours, respectfully,
INVESTIGATOR.

Framingham, May, 1826.

MR FESSENDEN—

My attention has been arrested by several productions in some of the last numbers of the *Farmer* relative to the contested theory of the celebrated Mr Knight respecting the limited duration of the apple and pear. Among these we recognize the essays of Col. Pickering, whose pen never fails to carry a peculiar interest and value, and from whose investigations we often derive lessons of instruction. It is nevertheless not to be supposed that this gentleman is altogether exempt from erroneous impressions. I am incited by personal feelings to offer some observations in reply to his communication in a late number of the *Farmer*.—Col. P. there accuses me of "a great mistake" and of erroneous notions and absurdities respecting Mr K's theory, altho' I have on no occasion advanced an opinion respecting the integrity of the doctrine in question. In compiling the *American Orchardist*, I felt it incumbent upon me to promulgate every sentence of information on the subject which could promise utility to the public. Accordingly I transcribed a few paragraphs containing Mr K's sentiments relative to the gradual degeneracy, and eventual loss of the old varieties, and his ingenious method of procuring new varieties of the apple and pear; and this chiefly in the words of the author without a single comment of my own, (page 19th 1st edit. 20th 2d edit.) Another point of conduct—which Col. P. seems to consider exceptionable, is that I have quoted from the *Domestic Encyclopedia*: the language of Mr Bocknal as published in the *Transactions of the Society of Arts*, for 1802,—*On the Varieties of Engrafted Fruit Trees.*" This exhibits the views of Mr B. on the subject of the total annihilation of certain varieties of the apple, and however preposterous his doctrine may appear, I feel no responsibility for any agency in the promulgation, nor have I in this instance named or even alluded to the peculiar theory of Mr Knight. I have therefore yet to learn in what particular I have "mistaken" or exhibited "erroneous notions and absurd interpretations" of Mr Knight's theory.

That I have not misrepresented the views of Mr Bocknal on the subject, will appear from the following extracts: "Engrafted fruit trees are not permanent,—they being continued from elongations, and not raised as a repetition of seeds. Some years ago, from due investigation, and thorough conviction, I propagated this principle; and it was published in the 17th volume of the *Society's Transactions*, in the following words: 'All the grafts taken from this first tree, or parent stock, or any

of the descendants, will for some generations thrive; but when this first stock shall by mere dint of old age, fall into actual decay, annihilation of vegetation—the descendants, however young, or in whatever situation they may be, will gradually decline; and from that time it would be imprudent in point of profit, to attempt propagating that variety from any of them. This is the dogma which must be received. I do not expect a direct assent neither do I wish it; for it should be taken with much reserve; but it is undoubtedly true.' . . . The proper conclusion to be drawn from the statement in the last paragraph is this—that were any one to put the thought in practice on a full grown hardy crab stock, it would produce an excellent proof that engrafted fruits are not permanent.—For if twenty different varieties were placed together, so that each might receive its nutriment from the same stem, they would gradually die off in actual succession, according to the age or state of health of the respective variety, at the time the scions were placed in the stock, and a discriminating eye, used to this business, would nearly be able to foretell the order in which each scion would actually decline—should it also happen that two or three suckers from the wilding stock had been permitted to grow among the *twenty grafts*, such suckers or wilding shoots will continue, and make a tree after all the rest are gone.' . . . 'To place the nature of varieties in its true light, for the information of the public, I must maintain, that the different varieties of the apple will, after a certain time, decline, and actually die away, and each variety, or all of the same stem or family, will lose their existence in vegetation.' . . . 'Within the last twenty years I have travelled many hundred miles, and conversed with the most intelligent men in each county; and I now want to convince mankind, for no other reason than because it is their interest so to believe, that there is in creation an order of beings (engrafted fruits) so formed, that we have the power of multiplying a single variety, to whatever number of trees we please; that the first set arises from a small seed; that the next and descendant sets are propagated by engraftings, or from cuttings, layers, &c.; and although these trees may amount to millions, yet on the death of the primogenious or parent stock, merely from old age or inability of growth, each individual shall decline, in whatever country they may be, or however endowed with youth and health. I say they shall gradually begin to decline, and in the course of time or of centuries, to those who would prefer that expression, the *whole variety* will scarcely have a single tree remaining to show what the fruit was."

I have thus endeavoured to vindicate myself against the allegations of Col. P. without a desire to interpose between that venerable gentleman and the indignant writer in the *Essex Register* with whom he is at issue.

JAMES THACHER.

Plymouth, May 16, 1826.

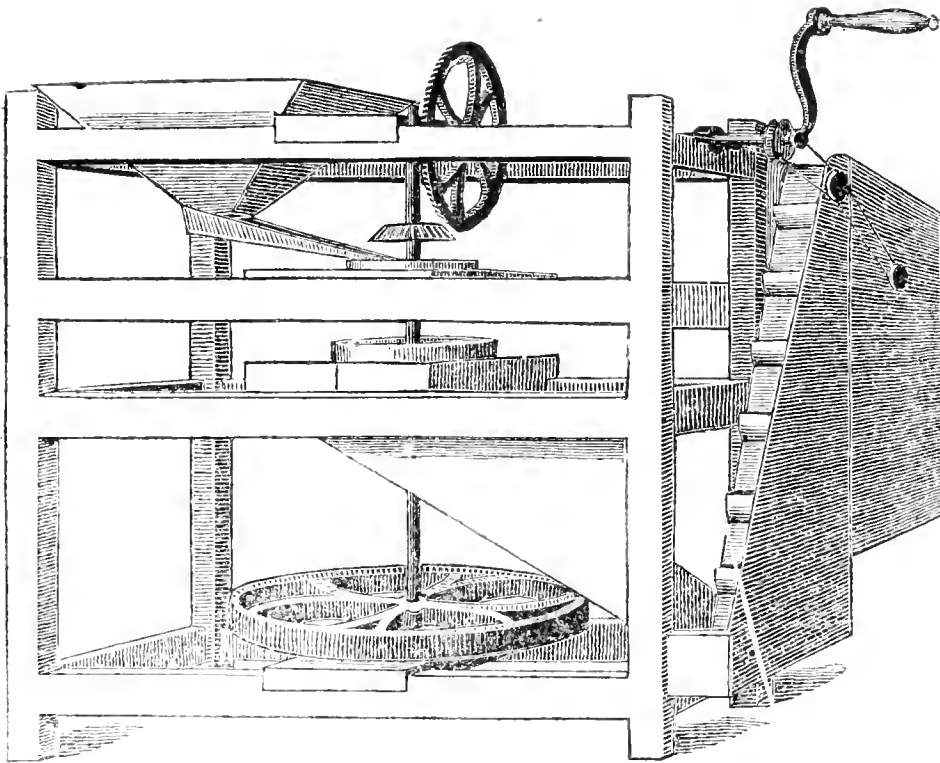
PEACHES.

MR FESSENDEN—I noticed in your paper of May 5th a communication with the signature of "*A Farmer*," remarking that we were to have no peaches this year—or to quote his own language "How is it that we are to have no peach fruit this year? On examining my trees yesterday, I am sorry to find a total failure. No blossoms have yet appeared."

I am happy, Mr Editor, to inform you, that our

Cape Cod, we are exempt from the evil. My own peach trees, and those in the vicinity, abound with blossoms, and never looked more promising for a supply of fruit. Your humble serv't
Brewster, May 11, 1826. J. SIMPKINS.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN MILLER.



IMPORTANT INVENTION.

The above plate is a view of a *Family Mill*, (invented by Mr DAVID FLAGG of Gardiner, Me.) in which are made meal and flour of the first quality, which is or may be at pleasure bolted by the same operation. The power necessary to turn it is small, —requiring only one man or a boy at the crank, to grind two bushels in an hour. We think its utility in parts of the country newly settled, and in situations where water power is precarious, is very obvious. We understand Mr FLAGG has already sold the right for using and vending the same, for New York and the states south. A single mill can be constructed for the moderate price of thirty-five dollars. We expect our enterprising friend Mr NEWELL will soon have them for sale at the Agricultural Establishment in this city.

[From our late English journals.]

TO EXTRACT GREASE SPOTS FROM LINEN.

The following method is not generally known, and is certainly the most simple and (we speak from experience) the best we ever met with:—Take magnesia in the lump—wet it, and rub the grease spots well with it; in a little time brush it off, when no stain or appearance of grease will be left.—*Housekeeper's Magazine.*

SALUBRIOUS QUALITIES OF THE STRAWBERRY.

Every friend to the fair will be glad to diffuse the knowledge of a pleasant dentifrice, and infal-

lible sweetener of the breath. The common strawberry in a ripe state, when rubbed upon the teeth and gums, has these most agreeable influences, and becomes more efficacious if eaten freely. The celebrated Linnæus cured himself of gout by persevering in a regimen of strawberries.

Ackermann's Repository.

TO REMOVE WARTS.

Cut an apple, ripe, but of an acid quality; rub it over the wart for a few minutes, and in a few days the wart generally drops off. If the first application does not succeed, repeat it in a week, from time to time, till it removes the excrescence; but this is very seldom requisite.—*Ibid.*

ON SHUTTING DOORS BY WEIGHTS.

I have often been surprised at the silly way in which doors are shut by a pulley. You hear a great noise every time the door is opened. Instead of fixing the cord to the outer edge of the door, it ought to be always placed a foot from the hinges: it would then open with no noise and little friction.

POISONOUS CHEESE.

We have recently seen an account of a whole family in Washington being sick, and their lives endangered, by eating poisonous cheese, and the paper gravely affirms, that it was probably rendered so by some ingredient used in coloring it. A late Salem Gazette mentions that several persons in that town, also, have been made sick by eating poisonous cheese, but it also states, expressly, that it contained *no coloring*. It is unquestionably

true, that the matter used for colouring cheese is perfectly harmless and innocent. We have treated of this subject before, and we do it again, that an unfounded prejudice, calculated to do mischief, may be removed. So long as the poisonous quality in some cheese is attributed by general consent to the colouring, no attempts will be made to ascertain the true cause, and guard against the evil. Various opinions are held as to the cause, some attributing it to something eaten by the cows, and others to a chemical change which takes place in some particular stage of the making or curing of the cheese. That the latter opinion is correct, is strengthened by the experience of those most extensively engaged in dairying. It is found that from the same cows, kept on the same feed, where the cheese is usually good, there will occasionally be a poisonous one.

We recommend this subject to the notice of those who are in a situation to investigate it more thoroughly than it has been heretofore, and hope that it may engage the attention of our Agricultural Societies. Indeed, we have wondered that a premium has not, before this, been offered for a discovery of some mode to remedy an evil which has become so common. In the mean time we shall be happy to receive and publish any communications which may throw more light on the subject.

[Worcester Spy.]

For many years past, it has been common to hear from different parts of the country, of the deleterious effects by eating cheese. At first, the poisonous qualities supposed to be infused by the ingredients used in colouring cheese; but subsequent casualties and observations have altogether exploded that inference. As in the instance mentioned by the Salem Gazette, the bad qualities of the cheese could not have been derived from colouring, it is supposed some chemical change has been effected in the cheese. This is a subject worthy the attention of the curious and skillful, and he who shall detect the latent poison, will deserve much of his fellow creatures. [New Bedford Advertiser.]

BEARING OF FRUIT TREES.

It has been considered highly desirable to ascertain some mode by which good fruit trees might be reared sooner than by the usual mode of planting the seed. It has recently been said that this object has been effected by planting scions, with the end were they were cut off, covered with wax; but several experiments leave it at least doubtful whether this mode can be pursued with any reasonable degree of success. In many instances, where suitable pains has been taken, it has failed entirely, and we know of no well authenticated instance where, after three or four years' trial, it has been completely successful. We therefore offer another plan, which, so far as it has been tried has justified every reasonable expectation, and which, we believe, will, before many years, be generally adopted. It subsists simply in cutting a piece of root from a tree, and engrafting a scion into it, after which it should be well secured and dressed with the composition usually made use of in grafting. The place where the scion is united with the root should be put an inch or two below the surface. We have known an instance, in an experiment of this kind, where the scion flowered the year it was engrafted. In this way from a single tree, a great number may be procured, which will arrive at a bearing state several years sooner than when raised from seed. [Wor Spy]

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1826.

BUTTER.

The following method of preparing butter is practised in Holland. When the cows are milked the fluid is poured into pans, till it becomes perfectly cold, it is then stirred two or three times in the day, so that the cream and milk may more intimately combine, and if it be agitated till a spoon will nearly stand upright, the butter thus obtained is held in high esteem. As soon as the milk acquires a proper consistence, it is poured into a churn, worked for an hour, and when the butter begins to form, one or two pints of cold water are added, in proportion to the capacity of the vessel, with a view to separate the milk with greater facility.

After the butter is taken out of the churn, it is repeatedly washed and kneaded, in pure water, till the last affusion be clear and free from milk. In this simple manner, it is said, a large portion of butter is gained from an equal proportion of milk, and which is not only more firm and sweet, but also remains fresh for a longer time than that, usually made, while the buttermilk is more palatable.

The mode of making butter is, probably to be preferred, when buttermilk, as an article of diet is considered of consequence. But Willich's Domestic Encyclopedia says that "Decisive experiments have been made, in order to ascertain whether it be more profitable to churn the whole milk, or only the cream which the milk produces: it was found that one days' milk of a particular cow, churned by itself, yielded only 12 oz. of butter; and the cream of two days' milk produced 3 lbs. 2 oz. Hence it appears to be more profitable to collect the cream, and churn it, than to churn the whole milk. Cream-butter is, likewise, the richer of the two, though it will not keep so long sweet."

In warm weather, milk should stand only 24 hours before the cream is taken from it. The time for skimming should be at or before sunrise. In winter, milk may remain unskimmed thirty-six or forty-eight hours; or the milk may be frozen as soon as possible, and the cream scraped off with a spoon, and at the time of churning warmed just enough to give it fluidity. [See N. E. Farmer, vol. 1, page 221.] The cream should be deposited in a deep pan, kept during summer in a cool place, where a free air is admitted. Dairy houses ought to be erected, if possible, near a cold spring, or running water. Ice houses, or spring houses are almost indispensable for making butter of prime quality. In Pennsylvania they make use of spring houses, which are thus described by Col. Pickering in an address delivered to the Massachusetts Agricultural Society [See N. E. Farmer, vol. 1, p. 217.] "There it seems to have been an early practice in taking up land for a farm, to search for a spring; and as near to it as the ground would permit, regardless of its situation in respect to the public road—to erect the dwelling house. Here the cattle, as well as the family, would at once find good water, without the labour of digging a well. Over these springs, small houses are erected usually of stone. The room of the spring-house may be from ten to twenty feet square, according to the quantity of milk to be provided for. Trenches are made on the four sides of the floor, and bottomed and lined with flat stones. The residue of the floor is likewise paved with stones. The water from the spring enters at the side of one trench,

runs all round, and at the opposite side passes away at a hole left in the wall. The under side of the hole is at such height above the bottom of the trenches, as to raise the water just enough to keep the milk cool in the pans, which are placed in it. This water runs perpetually from its source and as constantly passes off at the outlet. In one of these trenches are also set the cream pots, and the pots with the butter the night before it is carried to market. Perhaps in the vicinity of Boston and other towns in the state, there may be some springs which may furnish the same accommodations."

Dr James Anderson has published some excellent observations "On the management of the Dairy" from which we shall extract a few aphorisms. 1. The first milk drawn from a cow is always thinner, and of an inferior quality to that which is afterwards obtained; and this richness increases progressively to the very last drop that can be drawn from the udder. 2. The portion of the cream rising first to the surface is richer in quality and greater in quantity, than what rises in the second equal space of time, and so forth: the cream continually decreasing, and growing worse than the preceding. 3. Thick milk produces a smaller proportion of cream than that which is thinner, though the cream of the former is of a richer quality. If therefore, the thick milk be diluted with water, it will afford more cream than it would have done in its pure state: but its quality will at the same time be inferior. 4. Milk carried about in pails, or other vessels, agitated and partly cooled, before it be put into the milk pans, never throws up such a good and plentiful cream as if it had been put into proper vessels immediately after it came from the cow.

Cows should, therefore, always be milked as near the dairy as possible to prevent the necessity of carrying and cooling the milk before it be put into the dishes and as cows are much hurt by far driving, it must be a great advantage in a dairy farm, to have the principal grass fields as near the dairy or homestead as possible. It is injudicious to put the milk of all the cows of a large dairy into one vessel as it is milked, because it prevents the owner of the dairy from distinguishing the good from the bad cow's milk, so as to enlighten his judgement respecting the profit that he may derive from each. Without this precaution he may have the whole produce of his dairy greatly debased by the milk of the bad cow, for years together. A better practice therefore would be, to have the milk drawn from each cow separately, put into the creaming-pans as soon as they are milked, without being mixed with any other; and if these pans were always made of such a size as to be able to contain the whole of one cow's milk, each in a separate pan, so that the person who manages the dairy could thus remark the quality and quantity of each cow's milk. If the same cow's milk were always to be placed on the same part of the shelf, having the cow's name written beneath, there never could be the smallest difficulty in ascertaining which of the cows it would be the owner's interest to dispose of and which he ought to keep and breed from. If it be intended to make butter of a *very fine quality*, it will be advisable, not only to reject entirely the milk of all those cows which yield cream of a bad quality; but also in every case, to keep the milk that is first drawn from the cow at each milking, entirely separated from that which is drawn last; as it is obvious, if this be not done, the quality of the butter must be

greatly debased, without much augmenting its quantity. It is also obvious, that the quality of the butter will be improved in proportion to the smallness of the quantity of the last drawn milk which is used, as it increases in richness to the very last drop that can be drawn from the udder at that time; so that those who wish to be singularly nice keep for their very best butter a *very small* proportion only of the last drawn milk."

The same writer directs to force the buttermilk out of the cavities of the butter with a flat wooden ladle or skimming dish, provided with a short handle, with as little working of the butter as possible: for if it be too much beaten and turned it will become tough and gluey, which greatly debases its quality. To beat it up by the hand is an indelicate practice. When butter is first made, and just taken out of the buttermilk, get out of it as much of the buttermilk as you can; then spread it over a marble stone, plate of clean iron, or other suitable substance, and soak up the moisture by patting it with dry towels. This will tend to keep it sweet longer than it would be otherwise.

Dr Anderson observes that wooden vessels are most proper for containing salted butter. Oak is said to be the best kind of wood. Iron hoops should not be used, as the rust of them will sink through the wood and injure the butter. It is difficult to season new vessels, and therefore best to use old ones as long as they will last. Unlacked lime, salt and water well boiled, hot water and wood ashes are recommended for scouring them. The vessels having been repeatedly scrubbed with some or all of these, should afterwards be thrown into cold water to remain three or four days or till wanted. They should then be scrubbed as before and well rinsed with cold water, and before the butter is put in, every part of the inside should be well rubbed with salt.

Dr Anderson's famous receipt for preserving butter has been often published, but it may not be amiss to give it again, as things of the greatest utility are often a long time in making their way to general adoption.—"Best common salt, two parts; saltpetre, one part; sugar, one part—beat them up together, so that they may be completely blended. To every pound or 16 ounces of butter, add one ounce of this composition. Mix it well in the mass, and close it up for use." Butter prepared in this manner will keep for years, and cannot be distinguished from that recently salted. It should, however, be remarked, that butter thus cured does not taste well till it has stood a fortnight or three weeks. Dr Anderson remarks that he has found by experience, that the above mentioned composition not only preserves the butter more effectually from any taint of rancidity, but makes it also look better, taste sweeter, richer, and more marrowy, than if it had been cured with common salt alone.

When butter is put into firkins, or other vessels, for preservation, it should be so closely packed and crowded, that no air can come in contact with it. The butter should be carefully covered with a piece of fine cloth, previously dipped in melted sweet butter. When more is put into the tub, take up the cloth; and after that is well crowded in and levelled, put on the cloth again so nicely as to shut out the air. When the tub is filled in this manner, pour a little melted butter over the surface to fill up every vacancy, before the top is put on.

"For keeping butter sweet that is salted the usual way," says the Farmer's Guide, "it should be salted with an ounce and a half more of the

MISCELLANIES.

NEW SONG.

When a poor little maid feels her senses astray,
Cannot sleep on her pillow, nor rest all the day,
Sees a form still pursue her do all she can,
And this form should be that of a handsome young man,
Sly neighbours will whisper then, Good Luck-a-day!
'The poor little maid's in a very sad way.

When of all her old friends she begins to grow shy,
When she speaks very seldom, and speaks with a sigh,
When, though witty or wise, she appears like a dunce,
And folks wonder what's come to the girl all at once,
Sly neighbors will whisper then, good Luck-a-day,
'The poor little maid's in a very bad way.

RECOLLECTIONS.

Sweet as the calm that o'er the sea
At twilight's hour steals silently,
Are those loved minutes men may steal
From this sad world of woe and care,
To seal their hearts, and blissful feel
Some early recollections there:
Some little hymn, to which the knee
Of bends in earliest infancy:

Some short prayer, which the memory
Can call forth just as easily
As when a child—or when, perhaps,

Maternal eyes would gaze and weep,
While, sinking in our sisters' laps,

They bid us with this prayer to sleep.
Oh, thought divine! e'en life's rough sea
That hour would gild most lovely.

Dr Parr.—A lady was once holding forth with great loquacity, and not permitting the Doctor to wedge in a word, till he fairly said to her, "Madam, allow me to have my share in the conversation." "Why, you know, Dr Parr," she replied, "it is the privilege of ladies to talk." "No, madam," said he, "it is not their privilege, but their infirmity! Ladies are privileged to talk, because they cannot help it: as ducks are privileged to waddle, because they can't walk straight."

Nobonne the Miser.—Nobonne, who was a miser, had such an aversion to the word *give*, that it had nearly caused him a serious misfortune. His horse stumbling threw him into a ditch, and his servant wishing to assist him, said, "Sir, give me your hand!" This expression totally disconcerted Nobonne. "Give what?" said he. "The servant, at his mistake, said I give you my hand?" standing by as he spoke. "Oh, certainly!" said his master, and he was soon extricated; but if the man had not heard the force of his expression, the miser would have remained in the ditch.

A shopkeeper in Boston, about the time of the revolutionary war, remarkable for his whimsical advicements, gave notice to his friends and the public, that he kept constantly for sale, crooked stockings for negroes, black leather breeches and other's advicements.

Every species of confections sold is more or less adulterated, and often with very pernicious ingredients. The common caramels are adulterated with the cheapest American flour that can be bought, and this varies from 25 to 100 per cent, according to the part of the country they are intended to. Common peppermint lozenges are adulterated with flour, plaster of Paris, Derbyshire spar, starch, arrow root, &c. &c. instead of being made as they ought to be of pure sugar and gum. The best way to test confections is to put a portion of them into warm water, and allow it to stand till cold; the confection will then be dissolved,

and the adulterated composition will fall to the bottom of the vessel in which the experiment is tried.—*Glasgow Mec's Mag.*

From the American Sentinel.

ON SHEEP—DISORDER OF SCAB &c.

No animal among us is more useful than the Sheep, which furnishes us with food and clothing, while it employs numerous people in manufacturing the wool. The Merino Sheep are the most profitable, unless it be the Saxony breed, which are far more costly. I have owned the Merino mixed blood 20 years, and have made great profit by them. They have never suffered by having the scab. It is said, that imported sheep are more likely to have it, owing to their having been kept in large flocks in a climate not so good as ours.—My full blooded Merinos were mostly bred in this country, and I think that the wool has been better than that on the imported ones.

I have been acquainted with the scab more or less about 40 years. In 1811, I took more than 200 full blooded Merino sheep to keep for another person, all of which had been imported, except a few lambs. Some of the old sheep had the disorder, but none died with it; nor was the scab to be seen the 1st of next June, when they were sheared. I used spirits of turpentine and hog's lard, agreeably to the directions of Chancellor Livingston, but having lent the book cannot give extracts from it. I warmed the lard, and put an equal quantity of spirits of turpentine with it—then with that mixture anointed the diseased parts.

The Farmer's Calendar recommends sulphur and Bay salt, and purging salts given internally, and also to anoint the diseased parts with mercurial ointment.

The Domestic Encyclopedia recommends tobacco tea with a little oil of turpentine, or sulphur and alum: or if but partial, a little oil and grease will be sufficient. These applications will do best after shearing, particularly sulphur: for if wool is filled with sulphur, the cloth will smell of it when you wear it. It is best to shear scabby sheep early—it will even do in winter, if you cover the shorn ones with blankets. But the scab is much easier cured in summer, by giving the sheep plenty of grass or good feed where there are shades for them to lie under in the heat of the day. Pasture sheep incline to eat in the morning and evening: they will even feed at midnight in hot weather: for I have seen my sheep scattered over a field feeding at dead of night.

I think it is best to discontinue public flocks while the scab is among the sheep, as it is known to be contagious: for when one becomes infected, it will generally go through the company that it is kept with. I believe it is more contagious than the itch. Let each man carefully separate all scabby sheep from his flock, and keep them by themselves until they are cured. I hope that no man of honor or honesty will put scabby sheep into a public flock; for it would be something like giving the itch, or small pox. A prudent man will not do it, because it is against his interest; for scabby sheep will do poorly in the flock, where they get their living in the highway—they cannot well endure the burning sun, exposed as they are to its heat in travelling the roads and picking their scanty meals.

Sheep may be fattened on corn, as easy as hogs, at any season of the year, provided that they have

plenty of good hay or grass for their cuds and distention, and there is no need of grinding it for them.

Snuff is good to destroy ticks. Where there are lambs in the flock which are not shorn, the ticks will all leave the old sheep in a few weeks after shearing, and get on to the lambs. To kill the ticks, I have sometimes wet the lambs with weak tobacco water. 25 cents worth of the stalks of the leaves of tobacco will kill the ticks on 30 lambs.—Boil the tobacco in a large kettle, then put some of the liquor in a tub, adding water to it, and after wetting a lamb, let a boy hold him standing on his feet in the tub, then squeeze out all the liquor you can to save it. A man and a boy can wash the above number, after the liquor is prepared, in two hours. If the liquor is too strong, it may injure the lambs, and also the wool, but if weak it will not harm either. It may be well to repeat it after a few weeks, for other ticks may hatch.

If your sheep have ticks in autumn or winter, open the wool on the back, sides, neck, and shoulders, and scatter in a little snuff which will soon destroy them.

The Encyclopedia recommends corrosive sublimate, Bay salt and cream of tartar, tar and butter, &c.: but I think it is better to use tobacco to kill vermin, than to use it any other way.

A FARMER.

Imported Bull Admiral.

THIS noble Animal, of the best improved *Short Horn* Breed of England, purchased and presented to the Agricultural Society of Massachusetts, by Sir Isaac Coffin, at the cost to him of nearly \$700, has been permitted by the liberality of the Trustees of that Society, to be brought into the County of Worcester, for the purpose of being improved in his use to cows, the present season. He will be kept on a Farm, near the centre of the town of Worcester, in the care of Mr. James Campbell, and by the permission of the Trustees, his services will be charged at the reduced price of Three Dollars, to each Cow, payable in advance, unless otherwise agreed.

Those Farmers who are desirous of improving their breed of Cattle, particularly the Pony and the Stall by a cross with an animal of the best stock in England or any other country, are advised to avail themselves of the present opportunity, as the Bull will be removed from the County, early in the fall.

Worcester, April 27, 1826.

Milch Cow.

FOR SALE, a new Milch Cow, eight years old.—She has given from 18 to 20 quarts of milk a day, and has a calf by her side. Inquire of JOHN MEARS, Dorchester, May 12.

Bremen Cows.

2 GEESE.—3 GO-SINGS,—and a GANDER of the Bremen breed for sale. Apply at this office. May 12.

PATENT HOES.—J. A. Fale's Patent Hoes constantly for sale by French & Weld, 31 & 32 South Market St., and French & Davenport 713 Washington Street, who are appointed sole agents for vending the same. rptd. Boston, April 28, 1826.

SIR ISAAC. This fine young seed horse of the Cleveland Bay Breed, will stand at his stable, opposite the Bull's Head Tavern in Brighton. The charge for each mare will be ten dollars the season, in advance. A more particular account of Sir Isaac will be found in the New England Farmer of the 31st of March.

Published every Friday, at THREE DOLLARS, per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing will be entitled to a deduction of FIFTY CENTS.

Gentlemen who procure five responsible subscribers, are entitled to a sixth volume gratis.

New subscribers can be furnished with the preceding numbers of the current volume

ORIGINAL PAPERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

ON GRASSES.—No. I.

SIR—I have lately seen the third volume of the Memoirs of the New York Board of Agriculture. Casting my eye over the table of contents, I found some papers on Grasses. The first was by JESSÉ BUEL, Esq. of Albany, an ingenious and zealous Agriculturist. Prefixed to his essay is a table of twenty-five grasses, "compiled from the Appendix to Davy's Agricultural Chemistry; embracing (he says) all the grasses treated of in that work, which are known to be indigenous here [natives of our own country] and such foreign kinds as seem to be most worthy of cultivation among us." That Appendix consists of minutely detailed accounts of experiments on ninety-seven grasses and plants, instituted by the Duke of Bedford, and conducted by his gardener, George Sinclair. Unquestionably they were made with much skill and general accuracy; and as such received the approbation and adoption of that illustrious chemist and philosopher, Sir Humphry Davy. The object of the experiments—a highly important one—was to ascertain the productive powers and the nutritive qualities of the grasses and plants subjected to the experiments.—When, some few years since, I first saw Sir Humphry Davy's book, and but slightly inspected that appendix, the latter appeared to me of much less value than his marked approbation was calculated to impart to it. The results of the experiments, as stated by Sinclair, did not appear to me to be sure guides to the practical farmer; but I thought no more of them; nor should ever have recurred to them had I not seen the select table above mentioned, compiled by Mr BUEL, for the information of *American farmers*. This has induced me to examine some of the experiments with more attention. My statements I submit to his censure. Impressed with Davy's high authority, he seems to me to have adopted too implicitly his opinion. If in my observations I fall into any material errors, Mr BUEL, I trust, will have the goodness to correct them.

Sir Humphry Davy thus states the minute accuracy with which the experiments were commenced and prosecuted.—"Spots of ground, each containing four square feet, in the garden at Woburn Abbey, were inclosed by boards in such a manner that there was no lateral communication between the earth included by the boards, and that of the garden. The soil was removed in these inclosures, and new soils supplied; or mixtures of soils were made in them, to furnish as far as possible to the different grasses, those soils which seem most favourable to their growth; a few varieties being adopted for the purpose of ascertaining the effect of different soils on the same plant."

"The grasses were either planted or sown, and their produce cut and collected and dried, at the proper seasons, in summer and autumn, by Mr Sinclair, his Grace's gardener. For the purpose of determining, as far as possible, the nutritive powers of the different species, equal weights of the dry grasses or vegetable substances were acted upon by hot water, till all their soluble parts were dissolved; the solution was then evaporated to dry-

ness by a gentle heat in a proper stove, and the matter obtained carefully weighed." These "dry extracts were supposed to contain the nutritive matter of the grasses;" and, Davy says, "this mode of determining the nutritive power of the grasses, by the quantity of matter they contain soluble in water, is sufficiently accurate for all the purposes of agricultural investigation."

All this has a very imposing appearance, and at the first glance would seem to conduct us to certain results. Each experiment was confined to four square feet of ground; and from the product of each four square feet, Sinclair calculated the product of an acre, of each sort of grass. In an acre there are 43,560 square feet; consequently, 10,896 times four feet. Now what practical farmer would think of taking the product of any space of four square feet, in an acre of his grass land, and thence calculating the product of the whole acre, containing 10,896 such spaces? Could a more uncertain rule of calculation be imagined?—See the results, in a few instances.

1. *Phleum pratense*, or Meadow Cat's-tail grass—called in New England Herd's grass—and which elsewhere, in America and in England, is known by the name of Timothy. The four square feet of this grass, cut in the flower, produced 60 ounces; and at that rate, he sets the product of an acre at 40,837 lbs., and when dry, 17,355 lbs. equal to 7 tons 15 cwt.—The same grass cut in the seed—or in Sinclair's words "when the seed is ripe"—is set by him at the same quantity, 40,837 lbs. but when dried, at 19,397 lbs. equal to 8 tons 12 cwt. 21 lbs.; being 18 cwt. more of hay than the same weight of grass, mown when in flower, produced; but the difference of nutritive matter in these two quantities of hay, as stated by Sinclair, is immense—and to me incredible. He says the nutritive matter in the last (in the 8 tons 13 cwt. 21 lbs. hay) amounted to 3668 lbs.* while the 7 tons 15 cwt. of hay made of the grass mown in the flower, yielded of nutritive matter only 1595 lbs. that is, 478 lbs. less than one half of the former.

2. *Avena clatior*—Tall meadow Oat Grass. The four square feet of this grass, cut when the seed was ripe, produced 24 ounces, and at that rate, by the acre, 16,335 lbs. which when dried, weighed 5,717 lbs. equal to 2 tons 11 cwt. in which the nutritive matter weighed only 255 lbs. or 5 lbs. to every hundred of hay. Whereas, he makes each hundred of the Cats-tail, or Timothy, yield 21 lbs. of nutritive matter, or more than one fifth of the weight of the hay; while the Tall Oat Grass yielded but one twentieth.—I repeat, that I have not confidence in these results.

3. *Dactylis Glomerata*—Orchard Grass. The four square feet of this grass, cut when in flower, produced 41 ounces, and at that rate by the acre, 27,905 lbs. which when dried, weighed 11,859 lbs. equal to 106 cwt. nearly, or 5 tons 6 cwt. in which the nutritive matter is set at 1,089 lbs.—The same grass cut in the seed—"when the seed is ripe," is set at 26,544 lbs. and when dried is set at 13,272 lbs. equal to 5 tons 18 cwt. 56 lbs. in which the nutritive matter is set at 1451 lbs.

* Mr BUEL's table sets it at only 3368 lbs. which is erroneous by 300 lbs. Sinclair's calculations, on his own data, are correct.

4. *Trifolium pratense*—broad-leaved-red clover. The experiment here was made only when the seed was ripe; and the produce by the acre in grass is set at 19,065 lbs. the same when dry [made into hay] is set at 12,231 lbs. (or just one fourth) equal to 5 tons, 9 cwt. and 13 lbs. yielding of nutritive matter 1911 lbs.; or 17 lbs. to every hundred of hay.—But of what practical consequence is it, to ascertain the quantity of nutritive matter in clover cut when the seed is ripe? Will cattle eat it? or at least more than enough to keep them alive? The flowers and the leaves will be lost in the handling; and the stems be much like stiff, dry straw.

5. *Lolium perenne*—Rye Grass. Mr Sinclair calculates this grass, cut at the time of flowering, to produce 7827 lbs. to the acre, and when dry to weigh 3322 lbs., or 1 ton 9 cwt. 74 lbs., and yielding of nutritive matter 305 lbs.—The same grass cut when the seed is ripe, he sets at 14,973 lbs. and when dry at 4492 lbs. equal to 2 tons; and its nutritive matter is then set at 643 lbs.—more than double of the former. But this statement presents a very extraordinary fact—according to Sinclair's calculation—that an acre of Rye Grass cut at the time of flowering, that is, when full of sap, will weigh but a little more than half as much as the same acre of grass cut when the seed is ripe!—Does not every sort of grass, known and cultivated in the United States, become lighter and lighter, the longer it stands after it is in full bloom, until the seed is ripe? Such additional weight cannot be given by the ripened seed,—for this is an extremely light seed.

Many years ago, I had a piece of well set Herd's Grass, which, contrary to my intention, stood uncut until the seed was ripe. It was then mown, made into hay, and carefully reserved for my oxen at the time of their next spring-work. To my great disappointment, they ate it without any apparent relish—enough to keep them from suffering, but not to give them vigour for labour. I have ever been inclined to think the full bloom indicated the proper time for mowing all sorts of grasses. They are then of the highest degree of fragrance. Herd's Grass may form an exception, when intended for horses. Mr Bordley, in his Notes on Husbandry, says "Horses prefer ripe, full-grown Timothy in hay;" and mentions the corresponding opinions of some Maryland gentlemen. He also quotes from a publication of 1788, a communication from New Jersey, in which the writer says—"that horses and cattle will eat ripe Timothy, when they will not look at the other."

From early life, I was accustomed to see the grass of an experienced farmer cut in the bloom or as soon after as possible. He considered the later mowing of his neighbors as materially diminishing the value of the hay.—Marshall, in his Rural Economy of Gloucestershire, remarks "In the ordinary practice of this district, as in that of every other I have observed in, grass is suffered to stand much too long, before it be mown."—"There are, however, in this district, men who are well aware of the advantages of early cutting; who know from experience in grazing, [meaning by grazing the fattening of cattle] the value of the aftergrass of early mown grounds: as well as the

fattening quality of hay, which has been mown in the fulness of sap."

I suppose nothing to be equal for milch cows, and so desirable to forward the fattening of cattle, as a full bite of sweet grass. And Dr Anderson (in early life a practical farmer, and always a nice observer on agricultural subjects) mentioning "the sweetness of pastures," says—"It is, in as far as I know, an universal rule, that in every case, the younger the grass is, the sweeter and more palatable it will be to beasts of every sort; and that the same weight of food will go much further in nourishing or fattening an animal, if it be very pleasing to the palate of the animal to which it is given, than if it had been less toothsome." Besides, the greater quantity of food an animal can be induced to eat—where the object is to fatten him—in a given time, the faster he will fatten; and this inducement lies in supplying the food most agreeable to him. Hence is to be inferred the importance of attending to the *tastes* of animals; and in what state all articles of their food can be most advantageously provided and administered. That horses should prefer ripe, brown Timothy hay, to that which is cut and cured in a green state, I should be inclined to ascribe to the great quantity of plump farinaceous seed in the heads of that grass. If a horse were feeding in the richest pasture, and a field of ripe grain opened to him, he would quit the pasture, and eat off the heads of the grain—but as certainly leave their stems.—The stems or straw of ripe Timothy may be more palatable than the straw of grain; still, however, much inferior, I am persuaded, to the hay made of the same stems when abounding in sap. But to settle this point conclusively, experiments may be made. I add, as a general remark—That the quantity of nutritive matter in any plant, either absolutely, or at a particular period of its growth, will not alone determine its eligibility as food for animals: the plant itself must be palatable, to induce the animal to eat it, and his stomach must be capable of digesting it.

Nearly a century and a half ago, an ingenious French Physician, Dr Papin, invented a culinary machine in which beef bones were perfectly digested, and made good soup: but no one would hence infer that the same bones, reduced into any form, but still remaining bones, would be proper human food. According to Sinclair's statement half a ton of timothy hay, cut when the seed is ripe, contains more nutritive matter than a whole ton of it cut when in full bloom, and full of sap.—This in its application as food to animals, I do not believe. But, as already suggested, let experiments be made in *Nature's laboratories the stomachs of animals*.
EXAMINER.

May 18, 1826.

Remarks by the Editor—We have not seen the third volume of the Memoirs of the New York Board of Agriculture, though we have been for some weeks in daily expectation of receiving it; relying on a promise of a friend that he would forward it. We have however, before us the Philadelphia edition of Davy's Agricultural Chemistry, printed in 1821, which contains the appendix on grasses, from which it appears Mr Buel compiled the Table of Grasses referred to by our correspondent, as above. It would be highly presumptuous in us to question the accuracy, or to deny the utility of the experiments of Mr Sinclair, sanctioned as they are, by so high authority as that of Sir Humphry Davy. But it seems that the result of some of those experi-

ments are very different from what could have been expected from the generally reputed value of the grasses submitted to trial. Thus in the instances mentioned above by "Examiner," Timothy or Herd's grass, cut when the seed was ripe, yielded at the rate of no less than 3663 pounds of nutritive matter; and Tall Meadow Oat Grass at the rate of no more than 255 pounds of nutritive matter to an acre. That is, the herds grass produced more than fourteen times as much soluble or nutritive matter, as the oat grass! Now, if we can rely on this experiment, one acre of Timothy or herd's grass will furnish more nutritive matter than 14 acres of Tall Meadow Oat Grass. We apprehend some mistake in this conclusion, though it would seem to follow from the above premises.

The Tall meadow Oat Grass, has, by some writers, been ranked as one of the most valuable of the artificial grasses; as will appear from the following extracts from the Philadelphia edition of Willich's Domestic Encyclopedia.

"The Rev. and learned Dr Henry Muhlenburgh of Lancaster, Penn. has paid more attention to the natural history of the grasses of the United States than any other person. According to his trials they thus range in point of merit.

1. Tall Meadow Oats, or Tall Oat-Grass *Avena elatior* imported.
2. Tall Fescue Grass, *festuca elatior*, native.
3. Meadow fox-tail-grass, *Alopecurus pratensis*, imported.
4. Meadow soft grass, or Yorkshire grass of the English, *Holcus Lanatus*, native.
5. Timothy, or Meadow cat's-tail grass, *phleum pratense*, Herd's Grass of New England.
6. Rough cock's foot grass (orchard grass) *dactylis glomerata*, native.
7. English or Common Rye grass, *Lolium perenne*, imported.
8. Sweet scented vernal grass, *anthoxanthum odoratum*, imported.
9. Reedy Cinna. *A undinacea*, native.
10. Broom-grass, two species, *bromus*.

It appears by this that the sort of grass, which, according to Mr Sinclair's experiments should seem to be of very little value, the Rev. Dr Muhlenburgh placed at the head of his list, arranging them according to their supposed worth. He, moreover, observed that "this grass is of all others the earliest, latest and best grass for green fodder and hay. It blossoms about the middle of May, [in Pennsylvania] with red clover and the seed ripens a month after. It grows best in a clover soil, and rises to a height of from five to seven feet. It ought to be cut in blossom about the end of May.—The seed may be sown in the fall or spring, with or without grain, and must be bushed in, or lightly harrowed. If mixed with clover it will make good upland meadow. Horned cattle prefer this grass to all others. But some horses do not relish it green.

Hon. John Welles, of Dorchester, Mass. published a valuable Essay on Grasses in the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository, which was republished in the New England Farmer, vol. ii. page 252. In this essay Mr Welles observes that "the Wild Oat Grass (*Avena elatior*) with the Rye, Ray or Darnel grass, with which it is said to be confounded, are often seen in our pastures and meadows, but animals seldom touch them.—They have a strong woody fibre, afford little nutriment, though well spoken of south of us as well as in Europe."

Thomas Cooper, Esq. M. D. says (in a note in Willich's Domestic Encyclopedia.) "Orchard Grass is gradually taking the place of Timothy (herd's grass)

among the best farmers about Philadelphia. The Timothy after being mown, shoots up again so weak and sparing that it leaves the soil liable to be scorched and burnt up." Orchard Grass, likewise, is, we believe in high estimation among those New England Farmers who have cultivated it. Yet, according to Mr Sinclair's experiments, Orchard Grass yielded at the rate of less than a third part of the nutriment to an acre which herd's grass produced.

From these and other unaccountable results of Mr Sinclair's experiments, we cannot think it strange that our able correspondent should think them unworthy of entire confidence.

CATERPILLARS.

MR FESSENDEN—The attention of your readers is requested to the examination of the habits of a caterpillar found on the trees, at the same time with the common caterpillars. The two are somewhat alike; the former may be known by having a series of eleven, oval, whitish spots on the back. The apple tree caterpillar has a whitish line in the place of this row of spots. Those who may have an opportunity of ascertaining the following circumstances will confer a favor by giving information through your paper. 1st Whether the caterpillars of this species, form like the common ones, a web. 2d Whether they proceed from eggs deposited in a ring around the twigs of trees. And 3d Whether they are confined to the apple tree, have a decided preference for any other, or feed indiscriminately upon several trees.

It is probably well known to most of your readers that our common apple tree caterpillars proceed from eggs laid, in a ring around a twig, by a moth of a brownish or cinnamon colour, with two white stripes passing diagonally across the upper wings. This moth prefers the white cherry to any other tree, and upon it the eggs are found in the greatest abundance. Next to this the apple tree is usually selected, as affording a kind of food congenial to its future progeny. The caterpillars appear as soon as the leaves begin to expand, increase in size during seven or eight weeks, and usually cease feeding about the 10th of June, but sometimes earlier and sometimes later, according to the advanced or backward state of the season. Each caterpillar then retires to some sheltered spot, and forms a cocoon of threads, intermingled with a yellow powder; in this case it changes to a chrysalis, and, after the lapse of sixteen or eighteen days, emerges from its confinement in the perfect or moth state, and dies, when it has completed the purposes of its creation by providing for the succession of the species.

The caterpillar before mentioned marked with a dorsal row of white spots, forms a cocoon similar to that of the other species, and produces a moth of a pale cinnamon colour, with two diagonal, brown stripes across the wings. That this is not a variety or sexual distinction of the other species is well ascertained; for the sexes of each species have been obtained, and present the same specific, and characteristic differences in both. Any information respecting this allied species will be very acceptable.

II.

Milton, May 1826.

CATERPILLARS.

MR FESSENDEN—The most simple, cheap and efficacious medicine that I have been able to discover, for the cure of the bite of the caterpillar on our apple trees, is *strong soap-suds*.

When the washwomen have finished cleaning

their clothea—which should always happen by twelve at noon every Monday—take the old wash pail full of the suds—mopstick and all—apply the suds to the nest—break that open and rub the mop against it till you have given each inhabitant a wet coat, and you will have no more trouble with them. Every individual wet with this liquor, will immediately die.

If your mopstick be not long enough to reach a lofty nest, lash a pole to it, or nail some old rags to the end of a long pole, and you may avoid that most unpleasant salutation—taking caterpillars by the hand! and that unseemly sight a beautiful tree eaten up of vermin!

“Investigator,” who favoured the community in your last number with the result of his experiments with a mullen stalk, should know that mullen-stalks are not “plenty” on well cultivated farms. He should know, too, that all mullen-stalks have not the same virtue, for I saw a man cut down two of his largest apple trees in despair—to kill the caterpillars I presume—after having rubbed the nests with mullen-stalks till he was tired.

“Investigator” should have told us the “time of the moon” when he made his experiment—for as the moon is thought to effect the sap of trees—and as caterpillars live upon the sap thereof, when she is in a certain position of the heavens, these vermin may, perhaps, be much more easily destroyed than at other times.

Yours, &c. W.

Framingham, May 20, 1826.

ON REARING CALVES.

MR FESSENDEN—I send the following communication on raising calves, for insertion in the New England Farmer, should you think its publication would be in any degree useful. It is the result of my own observation and experience for many years past.

Those calves which I design to keep, I choose to have come some time during the month of March, as they will do without milk in season to make use of it for other purposes; and the cows will be more valuable for the dairy than they would, were they to calve earlier.

I allow them to suck the cow three or four days at first, then take them off, and learn them to drink, which is no difficult task, for by indulging them with the use of the finger a few times they, in most instances, afterwards drink freely without any assistance. I give them new milk during the first week after they are taken from the cow, then keep it 24 or 36 hours, then have it skimmed and warmed and given to them, allowing to each calf five or six quarts night and morning. I feed them in this way eight or nine weeks, then give them their usual allowance but once a day during another week, and then wean them.

I think this method of raising calves preferable to having them suck the cows as they will eventually appear thriftier and do better.

They may be weaned without pining or making much complaint, two evils which generally follow when weaned from the cow. It is better for the cows to be milked as it prevents sore teats, a calamity which occasions them much pain and suffering and causes not a little trouble and vexation to those who milk them. The profit which is derived from the butter produced by this kind of management is an object of some consequence and importance.

I am the present season raising four calves in the way and manner I have described. They are now nine weeks old, appear thrifty and promising

and feed upon hay and grass as freely as any of my older cattle. These four calves during eight weeks past have been allowed each five quarts of milk at a time, night and morning. The milk has generally been kept thirty-six hours, when, after taking off the cream, it was warmed and given to them. The cream has produced on an average sixteen lbs. of butter per week: making 125 lbs. during the whole time which at 17 cents for each lb. amounts to \$21,76 a sum nearly or quite equal to what the calves would have brought had they been fattened and sent to market. Thus by having my calves drink milk instead of sucking, they are really worth more: the cows are in better condition, and I have saved twenty-one dollars and all with very little if any extra trouble or inconvenience. I always make it a point to raise so many calves as not to be under the necessity of buying cattle from time to time to keep my number complete.

In my view the practice, which now prevails with many, especially among our dairy farmers, of slaughtering all their calves is an evil of no small magnitude, and ought to be abandoned. It is a practice which must be considered altogether imprudent and unwise, for let the case be as it may with regard to present profit, it is undoubtedly a most sure and direct way to prevent that improvement in our race of cattle which is so desirable, and which would secure for them a proper estimation, and eventually supersede the necessity of introducing foreign breeds which necessarily cause no little trouble and expense.

W. L.

Worcester County, May 20, 1824.

A FRUITFUL VINE.

MR FESSENDEN—There were raised, from one water-melon seed, in the garden of Dr PECK of Foxborough, 170 pounds of melons. The largest weighed 20 pounds, several exceeded 20, and the most of them 12.

This plant of chance appeared the last of June, (1825) in a carrot bed formed of yellow loamy soil, sloping gently to the south. The land was prepared for the culture of carrots, by deep ploughing, and incorporating a plentiful quantity of manure with the soil. The carrot seed not being good, very little came up. Soon after the vine appeared, it put forth branches in every direction, which grew with astonishing rapidity, and soon covered a large piece of ground. The drought of July and August did not appear to impede its growth, nor did the succeeding rains unusually affect it. Every leaf was green, and numerous melons of various sizes, exhibiting every mark of thrift when the frost came, gave proof of the healthy and vigorous state of the vine. The length of this vine in all its parts was not measured: but the various computations made by those who saw it, were from a quarter to half a mile.

We are often furnished with statements of the wonderful production of plants, which have accidentally sprung up in good ground. It seems to be generally admitted that chance has exceeded calculation in producing great crops of vines and their fruits; yet very few seem to profit by the instructions so naturally given by these accidental occurrences. Vines are generally placed too near each other; hills are made near together, and several plants are permitted to grow in a hill, by which means the vines act on each other as reciprocal counter agents, and of course little fruit can be expected.

OBSERVATOR.

SPONTANEOUS INFLAMMATION.

Many substances under certain circumstances are disposed to spontaneous inflammation, respecting which, it may be useful to caution the reader.

1. Oiled cloth, which had been painted on one side, dried in the sun, and stowed away in a store-house in the town of Brest, inflamed, and destroyed the house.

2. Heaps of linen rags, which are thrown together in paper-manufactories, the preparation of which is hastened by means of fermentation, often take fire, if not carefully attended to.

3. Parched rye-bran, wrapped up in a linen cloth, smoked in a few minutes, and in a short time the rag became black: and the bran being hot, fell through it on the ground in little balls. Mr TOOKE, from whom the above fact is taken, accounts for the frequent fires in Russia, from the common practise of binding roasted bran about the necks of cattle, when affected with *thick necks*.

4. Mr. TOOKE also mentions, that the heap magazine at Peterburgh, containing several hundred thousand lbs. of hemp and flax, took fire without any apparent cause: that a roll of cere-cloth took fire in a vaulted shop, where neither fire nor candle were allowed: and that a bundle of matting, containing Russian lamp-black prepared from fir-soot, moistened with hemp-oil varnish, caused a fire in a ship's cabin, in the road of Cronstadt. See the account at length, by TOOKE, in the *Rep. of Arts*.

5. Pieces of woollen cloth unsouwered, heaps of moist woollen yarn, or wool combings, impregnated with rape-oil mixed with butter, which is used in the combing, and packed away in unventilated rooms, have also inflamed.

6. Cotton cloth wetted with drying linseed oil, and confined in a box, began to smoke in three hours: and on the box being opened it immediately inflamed.

7. A quantity of candles had been melted by a tallow-chandler in Philadelphia, and put in a brass sieve to drain, in the evening: in the course of the night they inflamed. A similar accident occurred to the same person from a mass of candle-wick having been thrown into a barrel, after the fat had been melted from the candles.

8. A child at Hartford, Connecticut, having been burnt, was anointed with oil in March, 1803.—About three gallons were consumed, and a great part of that quantity was absorbed by the bed.—The bed afterwards lay until June, in a garret, when it inflamed.

9. The spontaneous inflammation of stacks of hay is well known to farmers. [Domest. Encyclopedia.]

Steam Carriage.—Mr Stevens has at length put his steam carriage in motion. It travelled round the circle of Hoboken Hotel on Thursday, at the rate of about six miles an hour. The curve of this circle is very crank, much more so than can be possibly required in pursuing the route of a road. This great deviation from a straight line gives rise to an enormous friction, the greater part of which, however, Mr S. has contrived to obviate. His engine carriage weighs less than a ton, whereas those now in use in England weigh from eight to ten tons. His original intention was to give the carriage a motion of sixteen or seventeen miles an hour; but he has deemed it more prudent to move, in the first instance, with moderate velocity, and has accordingly altered the gearing, which renders it more practicable to move fast. It will be in motion again to-day, from three o'clock till sun down.—N. Y. pap.

BOSTON.

Further Extracts from a Pamphlet lately published by the Essex Agricultural Society.—With remarks by Col. PICKERING.

NATIVE BREED OF CATTLE.

It should be constantly borne in mind, that the Society has been formed for the purpose of effecting *improvements*, in every branch of husbandry.—Chance in breeding, or a lucky purchase, may give a farmer a superior cow; *but unless her offspring be raised*, we shall make no advance; and fifty years hence, the quality of our neat cattle will not be improved. It is true, that fine cows, and fine bulls do not *always* produce an offspring equal to themselves; but the high probability is in their favour. Hence the high prices given for the imported breeds; *like generally producing like*.

Many are willing to raise a cow-calf from a superior cow; while they are regardless of a bull-calf: But to an *improving farmer*, the latter is more valuable than the former. The offspring of the female is very limited; whereas the male may be the sire of hundreds.—The heifers from fine cows so often prove worthless, because the cows are put to worthless bulls.—How different is the conduct of breeders of horses? No one expects a fine colt, unless from a good mare, and more especially from a stallion of distinguished excellence. The same rule and practice must be adopted in the raising of neat cattle, if we expect fine cows and bulls.

For these reasons, the Trustees expect, that farmers, for their own interest, as well as from their desire to contribute to the improvement of the stock of the county, will raise both the male and female calves from cows which they offer for premiums, as animals of superior excellence.

NOTE. In determining the premiums on steers, regard will be had not only to their size and appearance, but to the manner in which they have been trained, and their power in the yoke; and the committee will test these qualities in such way as they may think proper.

To encourage the farmers of Essex to raise the offspring of their best stock, the Trustees have thought fit to offer to the owners of the cows that may obtain the premiums, further similar premiums for their offspring respectively. That is, such offspring, whether bull or heifer, shall be entitled to the same premium that was awarded to its dam; the offspring to be exhibited at the Cattle Show next after it shall have attained to the age of one or two years, accompanied with satisfactory evidence of its identity; and on this further condition, that if such offspring show such marks of superior qualities, as in the opinion of the Trustees to be capable of materially improving the neat cattle of the county, if retained as breeders.—the same shall be retained accordingly within the county.—NOTE. The latter requisite will not prevent the sale of such improved offspring, provided it be to some farmer or farmers of the county.

Claims for Premiums, to be awarded the present year, must be entered with the Secretary of the Society, on or before 9 o'clock, A. M. of the day of Exhibition.

All persons, whether members of the Society, or not, will be admitted as competitors.

Ten copies of the current volume of the *New-England Farmer*, will be awarded as Premiums

at the next Exhibition, in such manner as the Trustees shall think proper. Those who obtain the premiums for the best management of a Farm, or succeed best in Agricultural Experiments, will probably have the preference.

A certificate of premiums, with a suitable engraving, will also be given the present year.

By order of the Trustees.

T. PICKERING, } Committee of
J. W. PROCTOR, } the Trustees.

[Abstracts from late foreign journals.]

To train oxen to the draught.—Put a broad strap round their necks, fasten one end of a cord to it, and the other end to a large log of wood; permit the ox to drag it about as he feeds in his pasture before he is put in harness, by which his docility is much forwarded
Transactions of the Society of Arts.

To destroy Rats and Mice.—The following has been recommended for this purpose, and is worth the trial. Take equal quantities of unslacked lime and powdered oat meal; mix them by stirring, without adding any liquid, and put a small quantity in a place infested by rats or mice. It is said that they will swallow this preparation, become thirsty, and the water which they will drink will swell the lime and destroy them.

Strength of Man.—The strength of savages has been frequently represented as far superior to that of man in a civilized state; towards the end of the last century an ingenious instrument to which he gave the name of dynamometer was invented by M. Regnier de Demur, for determining with precision both human power and that of machinery. This was employed by Peron in his voyage to New Holland; and this able navigator has shown that the strength of savages is uniformly less than that of civilized men.

Anecdote of Dr Parr.—Dr Parr was once disputing with a gentleman who had evidently the worst of the argument, but was unwilling to give it up, though he had nothing more to say. "Well, Dr Parr, after all," said he, "I will still maintain my opinion." "No," was the reply, "you may retain it, but you cannot maintain it."

Destruction of Insects.—The leaves of walnuts, 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.—*Forsyth.*

Saving of Soap.—For the use of private families, where linen is dirty by perspiration or grease it will be of great service towards rendering it white to steep it for some time in a clear liquor, made by mixing one quart of quick lime in ten gallons of water, letting the mixture stand 24 hours, and then using the clear water, drawn from the lime. After the linen is steeped in this liquor it should be washed as usual, but it will require much less soap to be used.

Hard Water.—It is said that a few ounces of soda will soften a hoghead of the hardest water, so as to render it fit for washing. Soda is preferable to potash or pearl ash for that purpose, as it is less corrosive.—This may be important information to many Bostonians, where rain water cisterns are so frequently exhausted, and the water of many wells in this vicinity is not fit for washing without some preparation.

VALUABLE WORK.

The Pennsylvania Society for the promotion of Internal Improvement, propose to publish, under the superintendence of the author, the reports of William Strickland, Esq. agent of the Society on a recent tour through Great Britain. The reports made to the Society are on the following interesting subjects; Canals, Canal-Boats, Cranes and Hoisting Machines, Tunnelling, Railways and Locomotive Engines, and of Oil and Coal Gas, on Cooking bituminous Coal, and on making Cast and Blister Steel, and lastly, on Rollers of copper for the printing of calico.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

THE STATE OF THE SEASON.

Roxbury, May 26, 1826.

MR HALE—I made some observations on the state of the season in the early part of this month, and endeavoured to show, that the season was not a backward one. Since that period we have had the most uncommonly hot weather, for May, unchecked by any cold. We have had no frost in this month *as yet*, and it is the first month of May for 20 years in which we have escaped one. The season is now extremely forward, prematurely so. The clover is in many fields in full bloom, which rarely occurs before the first week in June.

Let us compare the flowering of the apple trees. In 1813, 1815 and 1816, apples were in the fullest flower on the 27th day of May—in 1823, on the 21st of May—in 1824, a very early season, on the 17th of May—in 1825, a very early year, on the 15th of May—and this year they opened on the 11th of May, and were out of blow on the 13th.

Cinnamon roses in flower in 1822, May 23;
in 1823, June 6,
in 1826, May 23.

I think it will be admitted, the present season is among the earliest we ever have.

The deficiency of rain has been as remarkable as the heat, and the combination of both has been highly injurious to garden vegetables, fatal to some of them. Light pasture grounds have suffered severely, and warm, thin mowing lands will turn out miserable crops of hay. Rains would come now too late to save the grass on such lands. Meadows and rich lands have been not otherwise affected than being earlier fit, as they probably will be, for the scythe. Potatoes have not suffered as yet; and abundant rains (for they must be abundant to supply the exhausting effects of such an early summer) may make the season still a fruitful one. It is to be apprehended that the crop of strawberries will be affected by the drought, and if it continues, I should fear, that the tender and newly set fruits on the cherry, the pear and the apple, will fall in unusual quantities.

I am sorry to announce, but it is a duty to do so, that the Canker Worm has re-appeared at Cambridge in unexampled numbers. Many trees on the Brighton side of Charles River Bridge, near the Colleges, look as if a fire had passed over them. Farmers should look back at the various preventives, which were proposed in the Journal of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society when we were last visited by that scourge. The most sure one is applying a strip of sheep skin with the wool out, or of canvas, and covering it with tar softened with fish oil, or any oil. Thus diluted, it will remain in a soft state longer, and require less frequent application. Those who are provident will begin this autumn in November—if they find

no insects rising, they may suspend till March, and try again. If they then perceive, that they are exempt from the calamity, they need not continue the operation. If it were possible that all farmers should be so provident, we might stop their progress at once. A FARMER.

LIGHTNING RODS.

The season (July) is near at hand, when your barns will be filled with the products of your fields. And it is certainly desirable after the labor and expense of filling them has been met, that they should be preserved to remunerate this labor and expense. You must however, be sensible, at least you will be, if you will recur to facts, that your expectations of reward for your toil are often cut short by a sudden stroke of lightning. This you can prevent by erecting lightning rods to your barns. The last season after the summer crops were gathered, a greater amount of property was destroyed by lightning, in the county of New-Haven alone, than would have furnished lightning rods to every barn in the state. It must then certainly be unwise to risk such an amount of property, when it can be insured at so low a premium.—After close observation for fifteen years, I fearlessly assert that during the months of July and August, that is, after your summer crops are lodged in your barns, a greater number of barns are struck by lightning, by twenty to one, than any other object of equal height and number. The reason is obvious to a careful observer, at least it is so to a philosophical one. The exhalations which arise from a barn filled with hay and grain, recently gathered, are great, and form a column of rarefied air, which reach to a great height in the atmosphere. This column is a direct attractor and conductor of the electric fluid; as much so, as the smoke of an extinguished candle is to an approximating flame. Erect lightning rods to your barns, and the fluid is conducted harmlessly to the earth.

[It is a fact which we think none will deny, that barns that are stored with hay and grain, are much more frequently struck by lightning than any other building, let the cause be what it may.—*Conn. Journal*, 1824.]

ARABIAN METHOD OF PREPARING COFFEE.

It is found that the only certain mode of retaining the pure flavour of the coffee, is to roast, pound and boil it, all in quick succession, the roasted berries soon losing their flavor if laid by for a day, and the pounded coffee becoming insipid, even in a few hours. The Arabs of the desert, who are from necessity economical in the use of this article, follow the same process, even if they require only two cups of the liquid, roasting a handful of berries on an iron plate, pounding them in the pestle and mortar while warm, and the instant the water boils, which it generally does by the time the other preparations are completed, so that no time is lost, putting the pounded coffee into it, and suffering it to boil, stirring it at the same time for a minute or two, when it is poured out to drink. As the beverage is taken without sugar or milk, the slightest difference in flavor is perceptible; and long experience having shown this to be the best way of preserving it in perfection, it is perhaps worth mentioning in detail, particularly as the use of this article has become so general even in England. [Buckingham's Travels.]

TO PREVENT CATTLE FROM CHOKING.

It not infrequently happens, when neat cattle are fed with potatoes or turnips, and sometimes with pumpkins, and it so happens that they break into orchards or come at apples accidentally and get choked therewith, as it is commonly expressed; that is they get an apple or potatoe, &c. down the gullet, and have not power to swallow it or to fling it up, and often die for want of proper assistance. There are many applications applied by inexperienced persons, which are very improper and unsafe, and the animal too often expires under the operation.—The following is not only safe and effectual, but the application is easy, and may be performed by a child, or any person who has sufficient strength.

Take a whip-stick, or any tough elastic smooth stick, about three feet in length and one fourth of an inch in diameter, make one of the ends smooth and apply a ball of woolen yarn about two or two and a half inches in diameter, over which strain a soft piece of washed leather, enough to be made very fast to the stick, by a strong waxed twine, open the creature's mouth and bring the head up so that the passage may be as straight as possible, apply the ball down the throat, gently pushing the obstruction forward, which will relieve the beast immediately, without the least harm.

DATE TREES.

Some Date Trees, planted in New Orleans about 7 years since, are this season in blossom. This tree grows slowly, and it is said to produce in 12 years from the planting, but will live and bear 300 years. Besides the value of its fruits, mats and baskets are made of the leaves, ropes of the fibres, and the trunk is good for building or firewood.—Its appearance is beautiful, elevating its trunk 30 or 40 feet without branches, the leaves which spring out at the top form a kind of capital to the pillar.

FENELON.

"In one of his charitable walks," says the Cardinal Maury, "Fenelon met a peasant, still young, but plunged in the deepest affliction. He had recently lost a cow, the only support of his indigent family. Fenelon attempted to comfort him, and by giving him money to buy another, alleviated his sorrow; still he had lost his own cow and the tears continued to fall. Pursuing his journey, Fenelon found the very cow which was the object of so much affliction: and like the good shepherd, he himself drove it back before him in a dark night to the young man's cottage. This (says the Cardinal) is perhaps the finest trait in Fenelon's life, we be to those who read it without being affected. The virtues of Fenelon give his history something of the nature of romance, but his name will never die. The Flemings bless his memory, and call him the good Archbishop."

A late Louisiana Advertiser says, a box arrived by steam boat the day before, at the Post Office, containing about five bushels of northern newspapers, which had been detained by bad roads.

ON THE MANUFACTURE OF BUTTER AND CHEESE.

By S. De Witt, Esq. of Albany.

On the subject of manufacturing butter I cannot refrain from saying something more. It will be simply concerning the operation of churning. I last summer visited a farmer near Ithaca, who kept a dairy, sup-

plied by about sixteen cows, and conducted in the manner I have been accustomed to see in Ulster and Orange; the butter from which commanded a higher price than any other in that part of the country. The working of the churn was done by a dog. The machinery for this purpose was simple. It consisted of a circular platform inclined to the plane of the horizon, and moving on an axle through its centre. The dog was placed on it near its edge, with a rope fastened round his neck and attached to an adjoining fixture. In this situation, the platform being put in motion, the dog was obliged to perform the operation of walking on it upwards; by which means the motion was continued, and by means of a simple contrivance communicating with the churn stick, the churning in this manner was performed and completed in about an hour; when the dog was dismissed and received his customary reward, a plentiful repast on milk, &c. Thus treated, he returned to his labour with alacrity when it was again required. The churn held of milk and cream put together in it, about the contents of a barrel. I staid during the process of one churning, and was highly gratified with it; and what contributed much to my gratification was the delicious beverage of buttermilk with which the mistress of the dairy treated me.

I have met with a remark in some English treatise on the subject under consideration, that "a good pasture is too valuable ever to be broken up." If this be the case, let the man who undertakes to prepare a dairy farm, soilloquize in this manner, when he is preparing his pasture fields: I am now about doing what is to be done only once in my life-time, on the farm from which I am to obtain my living; therefore let no pains or expense be spared to have it done in the best possible manner. I will plough, harrow and hoe my field, and raise such crops on it as are best calculated to destroy every kind of vegetable now growing on it. I will make use of every means that can be contrived to enrich the ground. I will pulverize the soil, and level it as much as possible, and then I will make a selection of the best and most suitable grass seed, and sow them in abundance on it, remembering that *I cannot sow too much* in order to have full crops immediately, and to prevent the growth of noxious plants; and if any of these should notwithstanding spring up, I must go over my fields and eradicate them, and in a few years I will have a good clean pasture, which will last my life-time, and be retained in the highest state of perfection by means of occasional top dressing, or by scattering some pulverized gypsum over it, and sometimes, perhaps, by a scarification, all which will cost me but a trifle compared with the benefits I will receive from them.

The late Gouverneur Morris had several dairy establishments on his estate at Morrisania. On the exquisite flavor of the butter they produced I have often feasted at his table. In rambling over his fields and visiting his dairies, among the numerous instructive observations he made on agricultural subjects, one was new to me, and I considered it worthy of being remembered, and of having the truth of it investigated. It was this—"The older the pasture, the better will be the milk and butter which it produces." Whether this be correct or not, I cannot from my own experience or observation decide, further than this that some of the most luxuriant pastures about Morrisania, appeared to be very aged, and I know that the butter they produced was most excellent.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1826.

BEES.

MR FESSENDEN—I noticed a communication in the New England Farmer of the 5th of May, on the preservation of Bees, by a "Young Inquirer." He wishes to ascertain the practicability of "burying bees to the depth of three or four feet, to combine the preservation of their honey with the preservation of their lives."

As this inquiry is conceived in humanity, I shall in the same spirit reply to your correspondent,—hoping it may have so much influence as to prevent an experiment of this kind. I think it impossible that a swarm of bees buried in the earth three or four feet, could survive the winter.

I am not positive from any experiment of the kind—my opinion is founded on certain facts:—

To insure the preservation of the bees with the preservation of the honey, one thing is certainly necessary—that of their being in a torpid state. Now to effect this, they must be placed in an atmosphere many degrees (I should think 30) below the freezing point,—otherwise they will continue to feed, and of course exhaust their store of provision. Let any man of common sense determine whether a situation in the earth four feet below the surface, is not many degrees above the freezing point. I have repeatedly rapped on my hives in the winter, when the atmosphere was many degrees below the freezing point, and the alarm was no sooner made than it was answered by hundreds, that animation had not forsaken them.

That a free circulating atmosphere is necessary to them, I infer from this fact, that scores of swarms have been lost from their being casually buried by a driving snow storm—"the bees were stifled," to use the language of apirians.

That a damp air is prejudicial, I have abundant evidence. In one instance, I recollect putting a fine swarm into a new hive which was made of porous wood,—a moist atmosphere succeeded and the swarm left the hive the first pleasant day after, and upon examining the hive it was found very damp within, which appeared to be the cause of the desertion, as they had made much comb during their short stay. In another instance I had occasion to move a hive from a shielded situation to one exposed to the east; a cold N. E. storm succeeded, and the consequence was, that great numbers of them were found dead after the storm was over.

A swarm buried in the earth must imbibe moisture in abundance—sufficient, I should think, to kill any living thing that was not prepared by the God of Nature for such an interment.

Whoever has watched the habits of Bees will agree with me, that they are the most delicate of the insect tribe. I have witnessed many experiments for the preservation of bees through the winter; such as placing them in cellars, barns, &c. but the result proved to my satisfaction, that all interference, however humane, is attended with consequences fatal to them.

If the "old acquaintance" who suggests the plan of interment, has a swarm of bees that he designs to take up the ensuing fall, let him bury it four feet deep, and favour the public with the result.

Taunton, May 15, 1826.

VERITAS.

Remarks by the Editor.—Our readers will perceive that our correspondent "Veritas" entertains opinions on the practicability of preserving bees

by burying them deep through the winter, which do not coincide with those expressed by Mr BARTLETT, and published page 339. We shall not attempt to decide on a question which can only be determined by experiments. Neither Veritas nor Mr B. suggest that they personally made or witnessed any trials for preserving bees by burying them in the ground. Mr B. however gives some testimony in favour of the possibility of preserving bees by the method referred to; and says, "I have no doubt of its correctness." Veritas observes "I am not positive [that they cannot be preserved by that method] from any experiment of the kind." He likewise says, "to insure the preservation of bees with the preservation of the honey, one thing is certainly necessary, that of their being in a torpid state. Now to effect this, they must be placed in an atmosphere many degrees (I should say 30) below the freezing point." We are not certain, however, that a less degree of cold may not render bees, (if not quite torpid) at least so chilled and benumbed, that they will consume but little food, without depriving them of life. If the inside of their hives could be kept uniformly at 32 degrees, (the point at which water freezes) we doubt whether they would consume much food; perhaps they would soon cease to exist. The larger the swarm the greater the heat which is developed by the vital principle, and intense cold would be necessary to render torpid a populous swarm, in a tight wooden or straw hive. We know that flies become torpid, or nearly so, in autumn, in a room where water would hardly freeze, and resume their original activity if the room is warmed. If we could ascertain the precise temperature at which bees may be rendered inactive without destroying them, and introduce them to an atmosphere of that temperature, we might, perhaps, keep them without food for some months. There are, however, various opinions on this subject.

Dr James Howison, in a paper published in the Memoirs of the Caledonian Horticultural Society, says, "Bees are evidently natives of a warm climate, a high temperature being absolutely necessary to their existence; and their continuing to live in hollow trees during the severe winters of Russia and America, must depend on the heat produced from the size of the great swarms which inhabit these abodes. From my own observation, the hives which are best covered during winter, always prosper most the following summer." In short, this is a question which can only be decided by experiments; and should this meet the eye of any person, who has made any trials of the above mode of preserving this valuable insect, he will benefit the public, and confer a favour on us by communicating the modes and results of his proceedings.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE, May 18. The bill for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland Road was the principal topic of discussion in both Houses of Congress this day. It involves the constitutional question of the power of Congress to appropriate money for internal improvements. The question was decided in favor of said power in both Houses. In the Senate the yeas were 23, nays 15: In the House the yeas were 92, nays 62.

May 20. The Vice President announced that he should retire from the chair; and the Hon. Nathaniel Macon, after 17 ballots, was chosen President pro tempore. Various bills were passed, and

at 4 o'clock on Sunday morning the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE, May 19. The resolution offered yesterday by Mr Everett, on the subject of American claims on foreign nations, was taken up and agreed to.

May 20. The House agreed to a resolution requesting information from the President touching the impressment of American seamen by British or other foreign vessels.—The House agreed to recede from its disagreement to the bill for the relief of James Monroe; and in effect passed the bill as amended, allowing Mr Monroe \$29,000.—The House adjourned, to meet on the first Monday of December next.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

On the 31st ult. the Legislature of this State convened. In the Senate John Mills was chosen President, Paul Willard, Clerk, and John Farrie, jun. Assistant Clerk.

In the House, William C. Jarvis was chosen speaker, by an unanimous vote, and Pelham C. Warren, Clerk.

Soon after 12 o'clock, the members of the Legislature, preceded by the Governor and Council, and escorted by the Independent Cadets, Lieut. Col. Baker, proceeded in procession to the Old South Church, where the annual Election Sermon was delivered by the Rev. Mr Dewey, of New Bedford.

BOSTON SCHOOLS.

By official returns recently made, this city contains 10,236 pupils, of which 7044 are in public, and 3392 in private schools. Number of schools 215—annual expense \$152,722—of which individuals pay \$55,417, exclusive of large sums annually expended in the erection and repairs of school houses.

Fire in Charlestown.—The large store occupied by Messrs Jacob & Charles Foster, cabinet makers, with seven or eight smaller buildings, including three dwelling houses owned by Messrs. Tufts, Proctor and Crowninshield, was destroyed by fire Wednesday afternoon in Charlestown. These buildings were in the vicinity of the Rev. Mr Fay's meeting-house, which took fire two or three times on the roof, but was preserved from destruction by the well directed efforts of the engineers. A large quantity of valuable furniture and unwrought stock, belonging to the first named gentleman, was entirely destroyed. The fire is supposed to have originated from the firing of India crackers among the shavings.

INSTINCT OF PLANTS AND ANIMALS.

Dr Hancock has lately published in London, a very entertaining as well as instructive book, on the subject of Instinct. In showing the instinct of plants, he adduces the following instance, which has probably been observed by many persons.

He says, that if a vessel of water is placed within six inches of a growing cucumber, that, in twenty-four hours time, the cucumber will alter the direction of its branches, and not stop till it comes into contact with the water. That if a pole is placed at a considerable distance from an unsupported vine, the branches of which are proceeding in a contrary direction from that towards the pole, the vine will, in a short time, alter its course, and not stop till it clings round the pole. But the same vine will carefully avoid attacking

itself to low vegetables, nearer to it, as the cabbage.

The following strong case is cited by him to show the existence of a reasoning power in animals.

Two goats grazing about the ramparts of Plymouth citadel, got down upon a narrow ledge of the rock, one of them, advancing before the other, till it came to an angle, was enabled to return, but, on its way back, met his companion, and as the passage was too narrow for them to pass each other, after stopping a few moments, one of them knelt down, and crouching very low, permitted the other to walk over him to the astonishment of numerous witnesses, who were watching them in their perplexing dilemma. The author states that a similar instance occurred in Ireland, where two goats met each other, on a ledge one thousand feet high. [Salem Observer.]

The Message of the President of the United States on the Panama Mission has been published in many of the London Journals, and is commended, as an able and interesting state paper.

It has been ascertained that twelve hundred young gentlemen were prepared for the profession of medicine, six hundred for law, and five hundred for the ministry, the last year, in the United States.

Washington accounts assert that there is a prospect of a settlement of existing differences between Spain and the South American Republics.

It appears by a statement in the Columbus (Ohio) Gazette, that there are *sixty* Newspapers published in that State.

The Emperor of Brazil has been proclaimed King of Portugal.

Agriculture.—The king of France has decreed that every two years (reckoning from 1825) there shall be granted ten gold medals to such colonial agriculturalists as shall have most distinguished themselves by successful experiments in farming.

New National Road.—A letter, signed by 41 members of Congress, has been addressed to the Secretary of War, requesting his approbation and support to a proposition for a road from Washington to Buffalo, N. Y. and desiring that a survey and estimate may be made.

A Gymnasium is to be established in London, the exercises to consist chiefly of leaping, climbing, running, jumping, riding the wooden horse, and throwing the javelin. There are now several Gymnastic Schools in England.

Peruvian Architecture.—A letter received in this country, from a gentleman who has just visited the ruins of the celebrated Temple of the Sun in Cuzco, states that the masonry of that temple is exceedingly beautiful, and substantial. The stones were cut and grooved so exactly, that he in vain endeavoured to introduce a needle between them. This art was lost with the ancient Peruvians, who it is said used the juice of a certain herb, which softened the stone. No European work has ever equalled it.

Salt.—The Eastport Sentinel states that considerable quantities of table salt, made from the mineral are for sale at the stores in that place, put up in small baskets. The business is not carried on extensively, but will be increased if found profitable.

Green peas are selling in the Philadelphia market for 25 cents a peck, strawberries 25 cents a quart, and potatoes \$1 25 cents a bushel. The New York market is well supplied with the two first luxuries, at a little higher prices.

Florida Indians.—Gov. Davall, in a letter to the Department of Indian Affairs, gives a deplorable picture of the situation of the Florida Indians. He says, the best of the Indian laods are worth but little, and that nineteen-twentieths of their whole country, within the present boundary, is by far the poorest and most miserable region he ever beheld.

A poor woman who was gathering morells on a plantation at Rushbrooke, Eng. was shot by a spring gun. Upwards of 50 shots were taken out of her legs and thighs.

It is said, that 3600 slaves have been captured and liberated on the Coast of Africa during the last twelve-months, by the squadron under the command of Com. Bullen.

At one of William Penn's trials, when he had been treated harshly and ungenerously, he put some hard questions to the Recorder, on the law, who finally answered, "I tell you to be silent; if we should suffer you to ask questions till to-morrow, you would be never the wiser."—"That," replied Penn, in his quiet way, "is according as the answers are."

A new mode of removing Paupers.—It is stated, in the N. Y. Spectator, on good authority, that there are towns in that State, who employ officers to apply the horsewhip in driving paupers into the neighbouring towns.

In addition to the former liberal donations of the Perkins family, \$8,000 each have been given by the Hon. Thomas H. Perkins, and James Perkins, of Boston, for the erection of a new edifice on the Athenæum ground, for an Academy of Fine Arts and Lecture Room.

A gentleman from New Haven informs us that the Committee of the Legislature to whom was referred the memorial of the Connecticut River Company, requesting an act of incorporation for improving the navigation of the Connecticut by short canals and dams, will report against the grant of the privileges petitioned for.—*Northampton Gas.*

The original cost of the lot of land, to the State, on which the State House stands, on Beacon Hill, purchased in the year 1796, was nine thousand dollars.—At this time, were it for sale, at the rate given for adjoining building lots, it would probably sell for more than one hundred thousand dollars.

The Albany Argus mentions that Western Canal Flour is selling in that city at the unprecedented low price of \$3 75 per barrel, and in consequence of this extreme depression in the Albany and New York markets, a considerable quantity of the Genesee flour has recently been sent to Montreal.

RECEIVED by the Brig Pallas, from Liverpool, and for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, 108 State street,

10 Dozen Cam's superior Cast-Steel Scythes.
10 do. Foster's Gravel Spades and Shovels,
A few pair of hand pruning Shears, Edging Knives
—Grubbing Hoes—Improved Garden Shears—Transplanting Forks and Trowels—Brady & Co. Cast Steel Hoes—a new and much improved Garden Hoe, &c.
June 2.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

Short horn Cattle, Horses, Sheep, &c.

The stock of Col. Jaques will be sold at Public Auction, at his place in Charlestown, Mass. on TUESDAY, 13th June, at 10 o'clock,

Consisting of Cows, and Heifers, Bulls, and Bull Calves, all descended from the imported Bull *Calebs* and the Cow *Flora*.

Horses.—Black Joke and Paugus.
Sheep.—Two Merino Bucks, and six Merino Ewes, and a few long Wool Sheep.

All the above animals are very superior of their kind, having been selected or bred by Col. Jaques himself, with great care and attention.

Calebs is a thorough bred Durham short horn Bull, and in many of his points is not exceeded by any other. Since he has been in the possession of Col. Jaques, he has visited *three hundred* Cows at *ten dollars* each; and Calves sired by him have sold from \$300 to \$500 each.

Calebs was imported from England in July 1818, then four months old. *Flora* was imported at the same time—She has proved a remarkable good breeder and a fair milker, having given twenty quarts of good milk per day when well fed.

Bull Eclipse was out of *Flora* by *Calebs*, and when twenty months old, was sold to Thomas Fourcous, Esq. President of the Agricultural Society at Montreal for \$500.

Bull Independence, dam *Daisey*, grand dam *Flora* by *Calebs*, was sold to Col. Dixon for \$300 when four months old.

ALSO.

ON FRIDAY, 16th day of June, at 10 o'clock A. M. will be sold the following articles, viz:

120 bales of Hops. Also, two Pews in the Rev. Mr Walker's Meeting house. Also, one Share in the Washington Hall Association. Also, Farming Utensils, consisting of one Horse Cart & Harness, Shovels, Hoes, and a variety of garden utensils. Also, one Chaise and Harness. Also, Household Furniture, consisting of Beds and Bedding, Carpets, Tables, Chairs, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, and a variety of other articles.

NATHAN ADAMS, *Auct'r.*

Cast Steel Scythes.

Just received and for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, 108 State street. A further supply of Gault's patent Churns. A few dozen very Superior Cam's Cast Steel Scythes. May 26.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

[Corrected every Thursday evening.]

		FROM	TO
		D. C.	D. C.
APPLES, best,	bbl		
ASHES, pot, 1st sort, - - -	ton.	83 00	
pearl do. - - - -		93 00	
BEANS, white, - - - -	bush	2 37	
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new, -	bbl.	10 25	
cargo, No 1, new, - -		8 50	
" No 2, new, - - -		7 00	
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1. new.	lb.		16
CHEESE, new milk, - - -		7	11
skimmed milk, - - -		3	4
FLAX - - - - -		9	10
FLAX SEED - - - - -	bush	95	1 00
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St	bbl.	4 87	
Genesee, - - - -		4 75	
Rye, best, - - - -		3 75	
GRAIN, Rye - - - - -	bush.		70
Corn - - - - -			82
Barley - - - - -			
Oats - - - - -			56
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort, new, -	lb.		9
HOPS, No 1, Inspection - -			
LIME, - - - - -	cask		1 12
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.		75
PLASTER PARIS retails at	ton.	3 00	
PORK, Bone Middlings, new,	bbl.	14 50	
navy, mess, do. - - -		13 00	
Cargo, No 1, do. - - -		12 00	
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, - - -	bush	1 67	
Clover - - - - -	lb.	6	7
WOOL, Merino, full blood, wash		35	55
do do unwashed		25	35
do 3-4 washed		30	30
do 1-2 do		28	50
Native - - - do		25	40
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		45	
do Spinning, 1st sort		36	
PROVISION MARKET.			
BEEF, best pieces - - -	lb.	12	15
PORK, fresh, best pieces, - -		3	10
" whole hogs, - - -		5	6
VEAL, - - - - -		4	3
MUTTON, - - - - -		7	12
POULTRY, - - - - -		10	12
BUTTER, keg & tub, - - -		16	20
lump, best, - - -		18	22
EGGS, - - - - -		13	
MEAL, Rye, retail, - - -	bush	85	95
Indian, do. - - - -		85	95
POTATOES, - - - - -		80	80
CIDER, liquor, - - - -	bbl.	2 75	4 00

MISCELLANIES.

From the Connecticut Mirror.

THE SWEET BRIER.

Our sweet autumnal western-scented wind
 Robs of its odours none so sweet a flower,
 In all the blooming waste it left behind,
 As that the sweet brier yields it; and the shower
 Wets not a rose that buds in beauty's bower
 One half so lovely,—yet it grows along
 The poor girl's path-way—by the poor man's door.
 Such are the simple folks it dwells among;
 And humble as the bud, so humble be the song.

I love it, for it takes its untouch'd stand
 Not in the vase that sculptors decorate—
 Its sweetness all is of my native land,
 And e'en its fragrant leaf has not its mate
 Among the perfumes which the rich and great
 Buy from the odours of the spicy east.
 You love your flowers and plants—and will you hate
 The little four leav'd rose that I love best,
 That freshest will awake, and sweetest go to rest?

The following observations of an American in
 England are taken from the Christian Spectator;
 We propose giving a few extracts that we think
 will be interesting to our readers.

AN ENGLISH COTTAGE.

There is a family at Winson Green, just in the
 vicinity of B—m, which I have occasionally
 seen; and as I consider them, in manners and
 style of living, a very good specimen of those middle
 walks of life, I will give you an account of a
 late visit there, and will mingle character and
 description with incident. At the close of a fine
 day, a young Bostonian and myself, conducted by
 a son of the family, called at the door of their cot-
 tage. By cottage you will not understand me to
 mean a one-story, straw-thatched building, half
 hid in woodbine, but a neat two-story brick man-
 sion, covered with slate. We paused a few mo-
 ments, in the front garden, to look at its arrange-
 ment. I have often had occasion to admire the
 taste, which Englishmen of this class exhibit in
 laying out and decorating their gardens and pleas-
 ure grounds. Whenever they fix upon a spot and
 call it home, they collect about it every little
 comfort and elegance that their means will admit.
 A garden seems to be the primary object in their
 rural economy; and even when their means are
 scanty, and they are necessarily confined to a nar-
 row spot of ground, they contrive to throw over
 that spot, a thousand beauties. This taste, I con-
 ceive, cannot be too highly commended. It is not
 less elegant in itself, than it is favourable to pur-
 ity of manners. The same fondness for a garden
 and flowers may be traced in the lowest artizans
 and cottagers; and when they are denied the lux-
 ury of a garden, they will make a garden of their
 houses, and fill every window with flowers, and
 plants. The garden which we were now survey-
 ing, was enclosed with a hawthorn hedge, and
 two gravelled walks led up each side of a close-
 shaven, oval grass plot, to the front door. Trees
 of various kinds mingled with shrubbery skirted
 the edges, and gave to the centre a charming as-
 pect of pensive retirement, and rural quietness.
 The lawn, by the use of a cast iron roller, and
 frequent watering, had become extremely smooth,
 and not only cheering to the eye, from its

vivid green, but pleasant and soft as down to the
 foot.

From the front garden we were conducted
 through a gate at one corner of the house, into
 the fruit and flower garden. This was somewhat
 larger than the other. Like that it was enclosed
 in a hawthorn hedge, which, by constant trimming
 and good management had become so closely in-
 terwoven and matted together, as to form an ef-
 fectual barrier against the intrusion of cattle or
 the prying curiosity of man, as a brick wall itself.
 The hedge under the hand of a skilful gardener,
 can be made to assume the most fantastic shapes.
 This was so close, that neither the hand nor the
 eye could penetrate it; and clothed as it then
 was, in the brightest green, it far surpassed in
 beauty, any fence or railing, and was more in har-
 mony with the scenes around.

As might be expected, we found ourselves very
 pleasantly entertained, in strolling over this en-
 closure. Flowers of all hues, and every fragrance,
 spread their charms before us, and together with
 the fine fruits which abounded in it, our senses
 were variously regaled. At the termination of the
 walks was some object to call and divert the at-
 tention—a summer-house, an arbour, or a rustic
 seat. In the centre a sun-dial marked the wane
 of time; and at the foot of the garden, flowed a
 small stream, which formed several cascades, and
 finally passed off with a rippling sound, and was
 lost to the eye under an arbour. There was here
 nothing extravagant, and nothing more than what
 most of our farmers and tradesmen might command,
 with a very little attention and trifling cost. The
 fruit-trees and plants would afford them amuse-
 ment in their leisure hours, as well as reward them
 with their products; and the cultivation of flowers
 would give their daughters a refined and healthy
 employment.

From this little Elysium we were called to the
 tea table. We now passed compliments with Mrs.
 M—, the mother of the family, and having
 found seats, tea was brought in. Tea in this coun-
 try is taken *sans ceremonie*, and is soon over.—
 Since we are in the house, allow me to say some-
 thing of the interior. This is more exclusively the
 female department, and I am happy to remark,
 that the same neatness and taste which character-
 ized the gardens and grounds, were seen here.—
 The houses of this class of Englishmen are small,
 but convenient. This had four rooms on the low-
 er floor, with an entry leading between them from
 the front to the rear. They are handsomely fitted
 up, and made to appear well at a small expense.—
 The looms of Manchester and Kidderminster, the
 forges of Sheffield, and the founderies of Birming-
 ham, each yield their articles to grace an English
 cottage of this stamp. We have the same articles
 with us, but they are generally of an inferior qual-
 ity, and seldom arranged with so much reference
 to effect. The windows with the aid of curtains
 and blinds, become the most ornamental part of the
 house. Though they are "few and far between,"
 on account of the heavy taxes to which they are sub-
 ject, they appear elegant, whether seen from with-
 in or without. The fire-places also which with us
 are apt to be black and sooty, exhibit here a very
 different aspect. They are made of cast iron, with
 polished grates. The fenders, and fire irons, are
 usually of polished steel. The mantelpiece is al-
 ways stored with a choice collection of shells,
 crystallizations, spar beautifully modelled into urns,
 vases, and the like. Here were shown several el-
 egant paper baskets covered with rice, which

were wrought by their daughters. These things,
 tridling in themselves, yet set off a room and speak
 much in praise of the female inmates.

From the tea table we were led to a summer
 house in a corner of the garden. While we were
 enjoying a fine evening, a declining sun which ad-
 ded new beauties to fields and trees, and a cool
 breeze which was loaded with the fragrance of
 many flowers, Mr M— and a son-in-law of his,
 joined us. Mr M— is an extensive button maker.
 He rides into town every morning in his pony-gig,
 pursues his business all day with industry, econo-
 my, and system; and at night returns to the bos-
 om and enjoyments of his family. He has an in-
 creasing trade to America, and is partial to Ameri-
 cans, but amidst his eulogies of the daughter, it
 is easy to discover that he secretly thinks better
 of the mother. He gave us a hearty welcome.—
 At nine o'clock we were summoned to the supper
 table. Here, the interesting daughters of the
 family who had returned from abroad joined us.—
 The refreshments were liberal. An English sup-
 per, you must know, through not exactly Roman,
 is yet rather luxurious. After the usual accom-
 paniment of music, both vocal and instrumental,
 we took leave of our courteous and hospitable hosts.
 Such is a specimen of English taste and manners
 in the middling ranks of society. Families of this
 description are noted for neatness, hospitality,
 order, and economy; and when adorned and re-
 commended by probity and religion, few spots on
 earth can be compared with an English fireside,
 and household circle.

ROMAN. An elegant, full blooded horse, a bright
 Bay, with black legs, mane and tail, of high spirit and
 good temper, will stand at the farm of Mr Stephen Wil-
 liams in Northborough, (Ms.) at \$20 the season, to be
 paid before the mares are taken away.—See New Eng-
 land Farmer, April 14.

BELLFOUNDER. This celebrated horse, of a
 bright Bay, with black legs, standing 15 hands high, a
 celebrated trotter, and a true descendant of the *Fair-
 ways*, will stand at Col. Jaques' stable, in Charle-
 town, during the season. Charge \$20, and \$1.00 the
 groom—see New England Farmer, April 14, 1826.

SIR ISAAC. This fine young seed horse of the
 Cleveland Bay Breed, will stand at his stable, op-
 posite the Bull's Head Tavern in Brighton. The charge
 for each mare will be ten dollars the season, in ad-
 vance. A more particular account of Sir Isaac will be
 found in the New England Farmer of the 31st of March.

PATENT HOES.—J. & A. Fale's Patent Hoes con-
 stantly for sale by French & Weld, 31 & 32 South
 Market St., and French & Davenport 713 Washington
 Street, who are appointed sole agents for vending the
 same. eptl. Boston, April 28, 1826.

CRUDE ROCK SALT.—The Subscriber has
 for sale at No. 69 Broad Street,
 50 Tons Crude Rock Salt,—in large lumps for cat-
 tle, or for sheep.

This article deserves the attention of Farmers, both
 for its economy and utility; being less than half the
 expense of the common salt, and less liable to waste.
 Feb. 24. 3m. F. WILBY.

LINCOLN FEARING & Co. at No 110 State-street,
 have for sale, all sizes of Lead Pipe from ½ to 2 inches,
 warranted equal to any imported or manufactured in
 this country—Contracts for any quantity made and
 furnished at short notice. April 14, 81.

Published every Friday at Three Dollars per an-
 num, payable at the end of the year—but those who
 pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing are
 entitled to a deduction of Fifty Cents.

Gentlemen who procure five responsible subscribers,
 are entitled to a sixth volume gratis.

New subscribers can be furnished with the preced-
 ing numbers of the current volume.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN R. RUSSELL, at the corner of Congress and Lindell Streets.—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. IV.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1826.

NO. 46.

ORIGINAL PAPERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

ON GRASSES.—No. II.

I have understood that the late Col. JOHN TAYLOR, that eminent Virginian farmer, had cultivated, with warm approbation, the Tall Meadow Oat Grass. I regret that his account of it has never fallen into my hands. Several years' experience has satisfied me of its great value to the farmer. It springs earlier in the season than any other grass with which I am acquainted: has abundance of leaves; and as soon as mown, it rises again immediately, and produces a vigorous second crop. In its young and tender state, cattle eat it freely; and it will continue, in the same ground, among other grasses, an indefinite number of years.* I should, however, prefer sowing it so thick as to occupy the whole ground. It is probably seldom sown thick enough: for the seed is large; two bushels are little enough for an acre. The seed is easily saved: but cut it the moment the seed is ripe—or it will fall and be lost. Sinclair says it is subject to the *rust*, but that "the disease does not make its appearance till after the period of flowering; that it affects the whole plant: and that at the time when the seeds are ripe, the leaves and straws are withered and dry." Excepting the dryness of the stems bearing the seeds, when these are ripe, no part of this description touches the tall meadow oat grass during the seven or eight years it has fallen under my observation. As to its character for hay, I should advise, on account of its strong stems, rising three or four feet in height, to mow it early, even rather *before* than *after* its flowering state.

Orchard Grass appears to me to deserve all the praises I have seen bestowed upon it. Its crops are good—the hay valuable—and it springs immediately after it is mown. The seed is easily saved; of which the approved quantity to be sown on an acre appears to be two bushels.

Dr Richardson, the distinguished cultivator and patron of the Fiorin Grass, says he first, in print, recommended *Cock's Foot*—that is, Orchard Grass—to the world: and if I rightly remember, he somewhere said it was his favourite grass, before he cultivated the Fiorin.—Opening, at this moment, his *Essay on Agriculture*, prefixed to his *Memoir on Fiorin Grass*, my eye lighted on the following passage. "The theorist would have told him [the practical farmer] that the juices of all vegetables attain their greatest perfection in their *inflorescence* [flowering state]—that it is at this period alone, all extracts from vegetable substances are taken; and as in the case of hay the whole

[* We have conversed with a friend, who has cultivated this grass, and who is a scientific as well as a practical agriculturist. He assures us that the Tall Meadow Oat Grass will in a few years fail, or *bind out*, as the farmers phrase it. He sowed it, without any intermixture of other grasses, on a soil well adapted to its growth. It produced abundantly for several seasons, but in about seven years entirely disappeared, being superseded by Spear Grass and other natural grasses of the most frequent occurrence, and which are most prone to introduce themselves into the pastures and mowing grounds of New England.—EDITOR.]

vegetable is preserved, it is of great importance that it should be mowed in its highest state of perfection,—that is, *when the predominant varieties of grasses are in flower.*"—This refers evidently to the upland meadows, in which, as in New-England, various grasses grow together, producing what is here called *English Hay*.

Dr Richardson's description of his favourite Fiorin is so much like that of the Fowl Meadow Grass, as given by the Rev. JARED ELLIOT of Connecticut, as to show, that if not the same, they are near of kin.

The Fiorin's favourite soil is deep and moist, such as *swamps* sufficiently *drained*. "Yet, (says Dr R.) occasional flooding, or even long submersions, do not seem in the least to injure this grass, if rapidly let off."—"Of all low grounds, flat, moist, green peat moss [in Great Britain and Ireland peat moss is the same which in New England is called peat meadow] is best adapted to the production of spontaneous Fiorin meadows; for, in addition to the change we must make from wet to dry, peaty soil is congenial to firm, and unfavourable to its rivals; and it affords an inexhaustible source of manure, *Peatashes*. Elsewhere, the Doctor says, "the soil it most delights in, is loose, dry, and of some depth, whether peaty or loamy: but (he adds) I prefer a soil *made dry*, by many surface drains, to one naturally so."

The following extracts from Dr BURGER's third *Essay on Field Husbandry* (written in 1751) exhibit his description of Fowl Meadow Grass, and at the same time indicate the places where that and *Herd*-grass were first discovered:

"There are two sorts of Grass (says the Doctor) which are natives of the country, which I would recommend; these are *Herd-Grass* (known in Pennsylvania by the name of *Timothy-Grass*) the other is *Fowl-Meadow*, sometimes called *Deck-Grass*, and sometimes *Swamp-Wire-Grass*. It is said that *Herd-Grass* was first found in a swamp in *Piscataqua* [now Portsmouth, New Hampshire] by one *Herd* who propagated the same;—That *Fowl-Meadow-Grass* was brought into a poor piece of meadow in *Dedham* [near Boston] by ducks or other wild water-fowl, and therefore called by such an old name. It is supposed to be brought into the meadows at *Hartford* by the annual floods, and called there *Swamp-Wire-Grass*. Of these two sorts of Natural Grass, the *Fowl-Meadow* is much the best: it grows tall and thick, makes a more soft and pliable hay than *Herd-Grass*—it yields a good burden, three loads to the acre. *It must be sown in low, moist land*. Our drained land, when it is of sufficient age, is land very agreeable to this sort of grass."—"This grass has another good quality which renders it very valuable in a country where help is so much wanting; *it will not spoil or suffer, although it stand beyond the common time of mowing*. Clover will be lost, in a great measure, if it be not cut in the proper season. *Spire Grass*, commonly called *English Grass*, if it stand too long, will be little better than rye-straw: *but this Fowl-Meadow may be mowed at any time from July to October.*"—Dr Richardson says the like of Fiorin: but that the crop was heaviest when its cutting was delayed till *October*; yielding then an immense weight of hay; which he says horses and

cows preferred to all other kinds of hay. The product, weighed in March next after the harvesting of it in the preceding autumn, the Doctor states to be from four to more than six tons by the *English acre*, which is the same as that of the United States.

In his fourth essay, published in 1753, Dr Elliot, referring to what he had said in the third, that *Fowl-Meadow Grass* would be in season for cutting from *July to October*, now assigns the reason. He says—"When grown about three feet high, it then falls down, but doth not rot like other grass when lodged; in a little time after it is thus fallen, at every joint it puts forth a new branch: now to maintain this brood of suckers, there must be a plentiful course of sap conveyed up through the main stem; by which means the grass is kept green, and fit for mowing all this long period." The Doctor adds, "Whether this young growth from the joints be owing to the horizontal position of the straw, or whether it is a confirmation of the doctrine, that the joints of plants are seedvessels, I leave to naturalists to determine."

Dr Richardson's account of his fiorin exhibits a strong likeness to the Fowl Meadow.—Visiting his fiorin meadow on the 1st of August, with two of his friends, one of whom was Sir Humphry Davy, the latter advised him to leave a part uncut, and to watch what the stalks without panicles [seed vessels] would come to: "I did so (says the Doctor) and observed them increasing in length, until unable to support their own weight, they fell down, still continuing to lengthen; and that when I mowed the piece of reserved meadow, *October 1st* its crop was double the amount of what was cut August 1st, and very fine."—The joints of the fallen fiorin touching the ground, occasionally take root—new branches are sent forth, and trailing on the ground, cover the surface: and continuing to grow during so long a period, produce the vast crops above mentioned.

There are, I suppose, several kinds of Fowl Meadow Grass; but I have seen none answering to Doctor Elliot's description. So there are several sorts of Fiorin; but one only, it seems, of the superior excellence ascribed to it by Dr Richardson. He says the prejudice of the English against it may in some sort be accounted for, by the perpetual intrusion upon them of an inferior variety, the *agrostis vulgaris*, hard to distinguish from the true *agrostis stolonifera*—or genuine fiorin. If some of the latter were imported from Ireland, it would be a valuable acquisition to our country, particularly to New-England, where there are many swamps and peat meadows so situated as to be well drained, and thus fitted for the reception of Fiorin.*

The Memoirs of the New York Board of Agri-

[* We are informed that specimens of the Fowl-Meadow Grass, which grow in Dedham, have been submitted for examination to Professor Peck, and to Mr Nuttall, both eminent botanists; and these gentlemen stated that they were *not* the kind of grass known in Great Britain by the name of Fiorin (*Agrostis stolonifera*.) They gave its botanical name, but we have not learned what that name is. In the last Philadelphia Edition of Willich's Domestic Encyclopedia, under the head "*Grasses*" we find the following passage. "*Herd-grass*, White top, Fowl-Meadow grass

culture contain a paper on grasses, by Dr S. Ricketson, of Dutchess county. He says "Timothy is generally, in this country [where he was writing] called *herd's grass*, but erroneously." But the error, probably, lies with the doctor. If the tradition before recited from Dr Eliot's Essays be correct—and the universality of the name of the grass in New England, and in the adjoining territory of New York, filled with New England emigrants and their descendants, renders it highly probable—we ought still, in these Northern States to call it Herd's Grass, in memory of its first finder and cultivator. If the first cultivator of Herd's Grass in what are now the Middle States, had the surname of *Timothy* (and it has been understood there was a family of that name) from him it would be likely to receive a new name, given to it by those who received the seed from him. Clover appeared from Dr Eliot's Essays, to be an article of common or frequent culture in Connecticut, three quarters of a century ago; and subsequent to the Revolution clover seed was imported into Philadelphia from New England; although now it seems that great quantities of that

of East Jersey. Dr Muhlenburgh thinks it is the *agrostis stricta* of Willdenow. It is particularly adapted to wet, low grounds. It mats and consolidates the surface, continues many years, excluding every other grass, and all weeds. Many worthless swampy spots in the low parts of the state of New Jersey have been rendered valuable grazing grounds by this grass, loaded wagons having passed over places, which two or three years before sowing it, would scarcely admit an animal to walk through without sinking. It makes excellent hay, and cattle are said to prefer it to that made of either clover or timothy. It is more succulent than timothy though not so coarse. The same bulk of herd's grass hay will weigh one third more than the same bulk of timothy hay. Four tons is a common crop, but affords excellent late and early pasture. It was first brought to New Jersey from New England by the late William Foster, who resided near Mount Holly, and introduced into Pennsylvania about ten or twelve years since."

Mr Bucl, in his treatise "On the Cultivation of Grasses," states that "several attempts to cultivate the fiorin in the United States, have failed, probably for want of the labour and attention requisite in preparing the ground." He observes also that "according to Eatou's Manual the white top is the *Agrostis alba*, and the red top the *Agrostis vulgaris*." "The white top and red top are natives of our country, and are valuable for hay and pasture, on grounds adapted to their growth, which are reclaimed swamps and moist swales. Seed may be procured in almost any town, by permitting the grass to come to maturity. It is sold under the name of *herd's grass*, at Baltimore, at from \$2.50 to \$3.00 the bushel."

Mr Curtis, an Englishman, who has written on grasses, in treating of the *Agrostis* says, "I have experienced more difficulty in ascertaining the several species of this genus than all the others put together."

The Appendix to Davy's Agricultural Chemistry, in detailing the experiments of Mr Sinclair, mentions no less than twelve varieties of *agrostis*, viz. *Agrostis cana*, brown bent—*agrostis canina* var. *mutica*, awnless brown bent—*fascicularis*, tufted—*leaved bent*—*lobata*, lobed bent grass—*mexicana*, [introduced 1780, by M. G. Alexander]—*nivea*, snowy bent grass—*palustris*, March bent grass—*repens*, creeping rooted bent—*stricta*, upright bent grass [probably our fowl meadow]—*stolonifera*, fiorin, creeping bent—*stolonifera* var. *angustifolia*, creeping bent narrow leaves—*vulgans*, fine bent grass. How many of these can be found in this country, and what are their properties and relative value, are questions which we cannot decide on.

The fiorin we should believe cannot have much resemblance to our fowl meadow; for one is a creeping, and the other an upright plant. Fiorin, moreover, if we are rightly informed is usually propagated by slips, straws or short pieces of the plant; but fowl meadow seeds like other grasses.—EDITOR.]

seed are exported from Pennsylvania to Great Britain. The introduction of gypsum (plaster of Paris) into that state, subsequent to the Revolution, enabled her farmers generally, to commence and extend the cultivation of clover, beyond any other part of the union.

May 20, 1826.

EXAMINER.

FIELD MICE.

SIR—In your 43d No. Mr CRANSTON has very laudably called the attention of farmers, to the preservation of their fruit trees from *field mice*; and recommends a bandage of tea chest lead. As this material cannot be obtained for a general supply, you will permit me to propose a substitute, equally effectual, both cheap and abundant. I have long been in the practice of guarding my trees from mice, with strong, coarse wrapping paper, secured with twine. If made from oakum it is more durable. I have never known a tree injured where this has been applied.

I fully accord with Mr CRANSTON in the utility of applying *wood ashes* to peach trees; but not in the quantity he recommends, unless with a view to the *salv* of trees from my Nursery. Two quarts, applied in Mr CRANSTON'S manner, is as much as I dare to use. In a wet season more may afterwards be added. They may perhaps bear a "bushel repeated every year," if applied gradually,—but if put round at once, I should suppose it would destroy a sturdy white oak. Several of my neighbors have lost trees by the application of ashes.—Upon enquiry of one, he stated his belief from his own experience, that three quarts of crude ashes would destroy the largest sized peach tree. It is rather singular that the opinion of my neighbor should differ so materially from Mr CRANSTON'S, as it is to be presumed they are both founded on *experiments* and *facts*.

Another correspondent on the subject of the "cut worm" recommends that plants be dressed in a coat of mail of tin; and requests those who know a better way of contending with the enemy to make it public through the medium of the N. E. Farmer. To "search out the spoiler, and kill him," is the very best course; but as his existence is not known except by his ravages, I make a fortress for my plants with *paper* instead of tin, winding it conically and firmly above the root and secured by a low embankment of earth. This is impregnable to their assaults.

Respectfully yours,

Worcester, May 27, 1826.

O. FISKE.

REMEDY AGAINST THE APPLE TREE BORER.

MR EDITOR—The Hon. NATHANIEL GILMAN, who in various particulars has manifested a practical wisdom much above the common advancement of the age, has been accustomed to drive plugs into the holes made by borers in apple trees as a remedy against this insect. This year I saw his trees, and found his experiments had, in an encouraging degree succeeded; and he expressed it as his opinion that when this was resorted to in season it would be of essential service. The principle upon which this practice is founded is excluding the air, and thus causing the death of this destroyer.

Essex county, June 1826.

WHITE CLAY.

A large bed of pure white clay has been discovered on the farm of Capt. Luce, at Martha's Vine

yard. Such a material was long sought for in this country, without success. It has been considered the principal or only thing necessary to enable us to make ware as fine as that of Europe and China. We understand that Eben. Seccomb, Esq. of Salem, has been appointed agent for the sale of the above mentioned clay, to whom all applications concerning it may be addressed.

CHEESE.

[BY THE EDITOR.]

When cheeses are made from unskimmed milk they are called new milk cheeses, although a part of the milk has been kept over night, or longer.—These are the richest and most valuable. Two meal cheeses are made of the evening's milk skimmed, mixed with the morning's milk unskimmed. Two-meal cheeses, when well made, without any mixture of sour milk are almost as valuable as new milk. A third sort is made of milk, the whole of which has been skimmed. These are of course of the least value. If your milk be not just come from the cows, make it blood warm, and put in your rennet, but no more than will just make the curd come. Add an ounce of fine salt to as much curd as will make a cheese of fifteen pounds, and in proportion for a greater or less. Stir the curd till it is gathered; put it in a strainer, and with your hands work out all the whey; then lay it in a clean linen cloth, put it in the press, and let it stand there two hours; then take it out, rub it over with fine salt, put it in another dry cloth, and put it in the press eight hours; then take it out again, put it in another dry cloth, and put it in the press again, where it is to remain till the next cheese is ready. When taken out of the press, put it in brine twenty-four hours, and add to the brine about a tea spoonful of saltpetre. Some little additions of salt and salt petre must be occasionally made to the brine; and let it be cleansed as soon as necessary by heating it and taking off the scum. When you take the cheese out, dry it with a cloth; bind it round with a long string to make it keep its shape, which must be kept round it for some days, and let it be daily turned on the shelf, for two months.

Various receipts for making rennet have been given by different writers. The following is simple, and, perhaps, as good as any. Empty the maw of its curd; wash it slightly, soak it with strong brine till it is well salted; dry it on boughs made for the purpose; then take two quarts of strong brine that will bear an egg, blood warm, and let the maw steep in this twenty-four hours, when the liquor will be fit for use; bottle it up, and cork it tight, and it will keep for a twelve month. About a tea cup full will be sufficient for the milk of ten cows. Some direct spices, and a lemon sliced to be put into this liquor. The rennet bag may also be salted and dried, as before directed, and pieces of it occasionally used, by being previously soaked in warm water, and a quantity of this water used in proportion to the quantity of milk to be turned.

The acid contained in the maw is very apt to become rancid, and to putrefy, if a sufficiency of salt be not applied; care must therefore be taken to prevent this, by as much salt of the strongest kind as the rennet will receive.

In Holland it is said, that the cheesemakers use no rennet; but, instead of this, they use a small portion of sea-salt (muriatic acid) for forming the curd. This is said to give the cheese a taste some-

what different from those which are made in the common mode. This acid should, no doubt, be diluted before it is put into the milk; and we cannot state what proportions it would be expedient to use. But the quantity might be ascertained by experiment.

The following method of making cheese has been recommended in the Mass. Agric. Repos.—

“The milk is universally set for cheese as soon as it comes from the cow. The management of the curd depends on the kind of cheese; thin cheese requires the least labor and attention.—Breaking the curd is done with the hand and dish. The finer the curd is broken the better, particularly in thick cheeses. Turning the milk differs in different dairies; no two dairy women conduct exactly alike. Setting the milk too hot inclines the cheese to heave, and cooling it with cold water produces a similar effect. The degree of heat is varied according to the weather. The curd, when formed, is broken with what is called a triple cheese knife. The use of this is to keep the fat in the cheese; it is drawn the depth of the curd two or three times across the tub, to give the whey an opportunity of running off clear; after a few minutes the knife is more freely used, and the curd is cut into small pieces like chequers, and is broken fine in the whey, with the hand and a wooden dish. The curd being allowed about half an hour to settle, the whey is laded off with the dish, after it is pretty well separated from the curd. It is almost an invariable practice to scald the curd. The mass is first broken very fine, and then the scalding whey is added to it, and stirred a few minutes; some make use of the hot water in preference to the whey, and it is in both cases treated according to the nature of the curd; if it is soft, the whey or water is used nearly boiling; but if hard, it is used only a little hotter than the hand. After the curd is thoroughly mixed with the hot stuff, it is suffered to stand a few minutes to settle and is then separated, as at the first operation. After the scalding liquor is separated, a vat, or what is often called a cheese hoop, is laid across the cheese ladder over the tub, and the curd is crumbled into it with the hand and pressed into the vat, to squeeze out the whey.

“The vat being filled as full and firmly as the hand can fill it, and rounded up in the middle, a cheese cloth is spread over it, and the curd is turned out of the hoop into the cloth; the vat is then washed, and the inverted mass of curd, with the cloth under it, is turned into the vat and put into the press; after standing two or three hours in the press, the vat is taken out and the cloth is taken off, washed, and put round the cheese, and it is replaced in the vat and in the press. In about seven or eight hours it is taken out of the press and salted, the cheese is placed on a board, and an handful of salt is rubbed all over it, and the edges are pared off if necessary; another handful of salt is strewed on the upper side, and as much left as will stick to it; afterwards it is turned into the bare vat without a cloth, and an equal quantity of salt is added to it, and the cheese is returned into the press; where it continues one night, and the next morning it is turned in the vat and continues till the succeeding morning, and is taken out and placed on the dairy shelf; where they are turned every day or every other day, as the weather may be. If it is hot and dry, the windows and door are kept shut, but if wet or

moist, the door and windows are kept open night and day.”

DIRECTIONS TO PRESERVE PEACH TREES IN A HEALTHY STATE.

Let every Tree which has been known to produce its fruit prematurely, be immediately removed; and if it is desired to have a Peach Tree planted in the same place where a diseased Tree has been removed from, let a large hole be dug, so as to remove all the roots, that the roots of the new planted Tree may not, in one season, come in contact with them. But new ground is to be taken, in preference to that on which Peach Trees have been. Let the greatest attention in summer, be paid to the ripening of the fruit, and where fruit is found to ripen two, three or four weeks before the usual time, you may conclude that the Tree has taken the infection; and as it gives you notice one whole season previous to its power of spreading the contagion, you can, by removing it, prevent its injuring the other Trees; or if the Tree has taken the infection when in blossom, and has lost its fruit before it ripened, it will show that it has become diseased, by pushing out small slender shoots, and frequently in bunches of a pale yellow colour, from the body and branches; and by observing the same appearance on those Trees that are diseased, from those which are in a healthy state, and by removing them before they blossom, prevent their spreading the infected farina.

Capt. Selby, of Flushing, Long Island, has pursued the above directions, with a peach orchard, planted in the spring of 1816, which is now in a healthy state, and from which he sold the fruit of thirty-four rare ripe Trees the last season, in the New-York market, for *three hundred and twenty Dollars*.

Ashes and lime, a small quantity placed as near the trunk of the Tree as possible, have been used with good effect, in preventing and destroying the worms at the roots of Peach Trees. Tobacco leaves and stems, put round the trunks of Peach Trees at the roots, have also been found beneficial in destroying the worms, as well as preventing their getting in the Trees.

To have thrifty Peach Trees, and fine fruit, the ground should every year be kept cultivated, by planting it with corn, potatoes, or other vegetables, and every autumn or spring, have some rotten manure dug in round the Trees. Peach Trees remaining more than one year in grass or sod ground, become unthrifty and yellow, it is therefore easier to distinguish the diseased from healthy, in cultivated ground.

TO ESCAPE THE EFFECTS OF LIGHTNING.

It is particularly dangerous to stand near leaden spouts, iron gates or palisades, at such times; metals of all kinds having so strong an attraction for lightning as frequently to draw it out of the course which it would otherwise have taken.

When in a house, avoid sitting or standing near the window, door, or walls, during a thunder storm. The nearer a person is to the middle of a room, the better.

The greatest evil to be apprehended from lightning, is the explosion of powder-magazines.—These may, in a great degree, be secured from danger by insulation, or by lining the bulk-heads and floorings, with materials of a non-conducting nature, the expense of which would not be great.

FROM THE JOURNAL OF AN AMERICAN IN ENGLAND.

SEASONS.

The summers here are unquestionably more congenial to the general health than our own. They are also more pleasant; but autumn and winter, if I may judge from the specimen we have already had, cannot be compared with ours, at least in pleasantness. The dull weather which now prevails, (Nov. 2d.) I am told, continues nearly the same through the winter—either dripping rain, or heavy, damp, disagreeable atmosphere, with not much frost, snow, or ice. The softness of an American autumn is unknown here; and though the English winter is less cold than our own, I would not for this, exchange our clear atmosphere, unclouded sky and sharp frosty mornings. I know not that the weather of this season here is particularly prejudicial to health. In general, Englishmen look more healthy and robust than Americans. They are often corpulent even to deformity—have broad shoulders, large features, full cheeks, and if I may here anticipate an item in their character, bear marks of high living, and excess in wine.

TENANTS.

It would scarcely fail of being serviceable to some of our American farmers to visit England, as well with a view to take lessons in agriculture, as to learn the important virtue of contentment. Living in a perfectly free country, almost exempted from taxes, in which every thing is cheap, and being lords of the soil that they cultivate, they are too insensible of their enviable condition. Here, you know, the land is owned principally by the nobility, who let it out in small lots to the farmers, at enormous rents. What these pay annually, would entitle them to be free simple with us. After discharging their heavy rents, and king's taxes, and living poorly, they have nothing left. Tea, sugar, coffee, spirits, &c. are luxuries beyond the reach of most of them. Their children, in too many instances, grow up without a competent education, and destitute of the means with which to commence life. Thus the cultivators of the soil drag on year after year, till old age overtakes them, and puts a stop to their labours, and at the same time increases their wants. They most then depend upon their children for support, or become paupers.—Good farmers they become from necessity. Unless they make the most from the land, it will not yield enough to pay the rents. As, however, they are liable at any moment to be dismissed from the soil, they have not the same motives with our farmers, to attempt extensive and permanent improvements. Their necessities create a peculiar personal diligence and skill, and they are, on the whole, a people remarkably well fitted for the condition in which they are placed. Notwithstanding the precarious tenure with which they hold their lands, if they are punctual in paying their rents, or have kind landlords, it is not uncommon for father and son to fill the same place successively.”

The account which we published a short time since of the capture of Missolonghi by the Turks, is contradicted by later arrivals. The letter which furnished the details of the attack is said to be a fabrication, got up for speculating purposes.

We have heard it stated, says the American Watchman, that the wheat crop in the lower counties of Delaware, is nearly destroyed.

The following letter a copy of which has been communicated for publication, gives a concise history of the *Iron Works* first established in our country. The writer is pretty generally known throughout New England as a "working bee," as well as for his eccentricity. [Boston Patriot.]

Canton, 23d of 2d month, 1826.

TO DR WATERHOUSE:—Since the wish expressed in your letter of the 10th of last month that in pursuing the business of my LEAD MINE, I might not relinquish that of IRON, and the making of Steel, I have thought it worth while to save from oblivion our family tradition of their workers in Iron.

It was not that four generations of workers in Iron, which induced the late Chief Justice Parsons, to call me *Nestor Ironsides*, but six generations. My ancestors who delved, dealt, and worked in iron, came from Pontypool in England, and have been in that line ever since. In the year 1645, leave was obtained of the General Court, to make Iron at Lynn, which was set up with good patronage, and was for a considerable time carried on with spirit, but at length failed. The reason, according to Hubbard, was, that "instead of drawing out bars of iron for the country's use, there was hammered out nothing but contention and law suits." The tradition, however, handed down by my ancestors, is, that after the furnace had done considerable business, the inhabitants became alarmed through fear, that the charcoal used would occasion a scarcity of wood, and from that weak notion arose a discontent which broke up the business.

A few weeks afterwards *Iron Works* were erected in the town of Braintree, under good patronage from England; but after working three or four years, those concerned were taught to believe that labour was too dear in this country to make bar iron to profit; and so that work was abandoned also. About the year 1652 a forge was erected in that part of Taunton which is now called Raynham, by James and Henry Leonard, who had some assistance from the town of Dorchester. Afterwards several forges were erected in Taunton, Middleborough, Easton, and Bridgewater, and in several other places in that quarter of the country. Most of them were more or less in operation down to the period of our revolutionary war; but have since rather declined.

Within a few years past several old forges have been fitted up, to make iron suitable for anchors, and for drawing iron into such shapes as are not commonly imported, but which we use in our factories, houses, and coasting business.

There are, if I mistake not, ten or twelve blast furnaces at this time in the counties of Plymouth and Bristol, and one in Norfolk. General Leach seems to have the lead, of late years, in the furnace business. The iron made from *hog-ore* at his furnaces in Easton, and Foxborough, is thought to be softer and better than in other places for machinery. Before the revolution there were three slitting mills in this province, one or more in Connecticut, and several in New Jersey and in Pennsylvania.

The making of bar-iron was carried on extensively in the Jerseys, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Connecticut. Even before the revolution there was a sufficient quantity to supply the colonies, and some for exportation. I well remember that it was said, that Salisbury & Livingston's

bar-iron bore a good character and brought a high price in the English market; and that it was one of those manufactories which excited jealousy in the mother country. I have often thought that if the digging, smelting and working of iron laid the line which separates the civilized man from the savage, that this government was the most civilized of any in the world.* Has not our government been negligent in protecting this all-important branch of national industry. I expect that this neglect has grown out of the late wars in Europe, which produced an unnatural state of things in this country. It brought on to the sea coast a set of men whose only creed lies in ships, banks and foreign dealings and that no other branch of industry was thought worth practising, but was subservient to their interest.

My opinion is, that if the same protection had been given to the manufacturers of iron, steel, cloth, and raising of bread and meat, which has been given to the owners of ships, that we should have had no complaints of distress in the interior of the country, but we should see signs of prosperity in every part of the country, produced by native industry. It is as Thomas Jefferson's advice to place the artisan and the manufacturer by the side of the agriculturalist, and let the settlements advance into the woods of the west, carrying the arts of civilization with them, making a demand and a needful supply go hand in hand.—The lack of this policy has palsied the protecting arm of industry, and almost stunted this young, but giant nation into a dwarf. On this subject, I approve the sentiments in the speech of Governor De Witt Clinton, and of Richard Rush, in his Treasury Report, and of our own James Lloyd, on the discriminating duties.

As to the making of Steel, the first attempt made in this country, as far as my knowledge goes was by my father, Eliphalet Leonard, at Easton, about the year 1775, or '76. He was led to that attempt by the extreme scarcity of steel, and the difficulty of producing it for his manufactory of fire-arms, then in great demand for the defence of the country. He constructed several furnaces, and so far succeeded as to supply himself and some of the most urgent wants of his neighbours.

In 1787 I obtained further insight into the business, and erected at Easton a furnace capable of making three tons at a batch. This was continued until 1808, when, in consequence of the commercial restrictions, I erected another at the same place, capable of making ten tons at a batch, and afterwards, from twenty to thirty tons a year.—In 1813, I erected another furnace at Canton, where I now live, where I made at times, about one hundred tons of steel a year.

*The meaning of Dr Waterhouse is, that that nation which has a knowledge of iron ore, and can smelt it, and therewith form weapons of war, tools of agriculture and cutting instruments, emerges, in consequence, from the savage state. The Mexicans and Peruvians had no knowledge of iron, when the Spaniards first invaded them, but they had of silver and gold, and were therefore more than half civilized; but they lacked the powerful metal, the conqueror of all the rest, Iron.—Our Indians are savages still, although they have cutting tools of iron, muskets, hoes, nails, &c. which were supplied them by the French and English, and are rendered more savage by their use. But they must separate the metal from its heterogeneous ore, beat and draw the iron into useful instruments, themselves, before they can rank among civilized people; and it is this knowledge and art which lays the separating line between the civilized and savage state.

Towards the close of the revolution, Samuel Downing of Trenton, New Jersey, made considerable blistered steel. During the progress of the revolution, a certain German at Cumberland in Rhode Island, made steel from the pigg, after the mode of his country. During the same time, some was made at Ameniz, in the state of New York. In 1809, a steel furnace was put in operation at Middleborough, and another at Canton by Adam Kinsley, and another at Plymouth.

About the year 1799, steel was made at Canton by Leonard & Kinsley, after the German manner, and afterwards by Dunbar & Leonard. The manufacture of blistered-steel is carried on extensively in New-York and Philadelphia.

The duty on imported steel is, I believe, only one dollar per cwt. and on iron not quite so much. The quantity of steel imported into the U. S. in 1816 was 1488 tons. The quantity of bar iron then made in 1810 was 27,061 tons. This account of it was taken from the Marshals' returns, by William Milner, and from the Custom-House books.

Cast-steel has got much into use within a few years. Some was made here during the late war, but it was then difficult to obtain clay that would endure a heat sufficient to melt and take it out of the fire.

There was one Daniel Pettybone, who pretended that he invented the welding of cast-steel with borax, and got a patent for his invention about the year 1802. He put the blacksmiths under contribution, and after his patent had run out, he petitioned to Congress to renew it. I told them it was an art considerably well known among blacksmiths, and I procured several depositions from aged blacksmiths to prove that they had done it in this country as early as the year 1772, and occasionally, from that time to 1819.

Cast-steel has been welded to iron in Canton in 1796, six years before Pettybone dated his invention. This was done by the use of borax. It has likewise been welded by the help of bog-iron ore powdered fine and sprinkled on the steel when in a white heat, and formed, at that temperature, a kind of gluey (glassy) substance, which would stick the bars together.

On the whole, I conclude that the introduction of the manufacture of cast-steel would be to us a national advantage. I would do it myself, were it not attended with more expense than is at present convenient, besides encountering some opposition. Governments are sometimes more disposed to patronize the Fox than the Beaver; and whenever they become corrupted, as in some of the old monarchies, they pay more attention to the drones than to the working-bees: not but that human society would be as imperfect without some drones as a swarm of bees, with none beside those who collect honey.

Although our Lead Mine occupies nearly all my attention at this time, yet I thought I would, agreeably to your information, give a history of our labours in Iron. JONATHAN LEONARD.

MILK.

A few weeks since, we noticed the opinion of an English agriculturist with respect to the quantity of milk required for a pound of butter and cheese. A woman in a neighboring town, who has for many years superintended an extensive dairy, says the Englishman's rule is *exactly right*. She has ascertained by long experience that nine quarts of milk are requisite to produce one pound

of butter, and a little more than four quarts for a pound of cheese. A dairy farmer informs us that the skimmed milk and whey of his dairy, employed in feeding hogs, are worth about three dollars a year for each cow. He says skimmed milk given to swine will not yield half a cent per quart, when pork is only five or six cents per pound.

The Encyclopedia says "the herbage that would be sufficient to add 112 pounds to the weight of an ox, would, if employed in feeding cows, afford 450 gallons of milk." According to this statement one pound of grass fed beef costs the farmer as much as four gallons of milk. This cannot be true in New England.—*Hamp. Gazette.*

VEGETABLES IN THE WESTERN STATES.

Mr Flint, in describing the productions of Missouri, Illinois, &c. says the apples are larger and fairer than at the North, but less flavored and more insipid; the cider requires boiling to gain body enough to keep without passing immediately into vinegar. All the roots and vegetables in those rich soils are more tasteless than those of the north. The onion is more mild, the blood-beet less deeply coloured, and this holds good in the whole vegetable creation. The Irish potatoe is not raised with the same ease, or abundance, or goodness as at the north; a bushel of Indian corn is raised much easier than a bushel of potatoes.—Cabbages and peas are inferior in quality and abundance. It is generally conceded that beef is inferior. Wheat and corn are equally good, perhaps better.

The "Bulletin des Sciences," says the vegetables and fruits of Hindoostan are for the most part insipid, and have none of the nutritious qualities of the same kinds cultivated in Europe. The flowers are without perfume; and the meats are poor, all animals being debilitated except the elephant and the tiger.—Fruits which grow in perfection in cold regions commonly degenerate in warmer climates and richer soils.—*Ibid.*

RURAL TASTE.

I regard the man who surrounds his dwelling with objects of rural taste, or who even plants a single shade tree by the road-side as a public benefactor; not merely because he adds something to the general beauty of the country, and to the pleasure of those who travel through it, but because, also, he contributes something to the refinement of the general mind;—he improves the taste, especially of his own family and neighbourhood. There is a power in scenes of rural beauty, to affect our social and moral feelings. A fondness for these scenes is seldom found with coarseness of sentiment and rudeness of manners. One may judge, with confidence, of the taste and intelligence of a family by the external air of their dwelling. In my excursions in the country, if I pass a habitation, however spacious, standing naked to the sun, with nothing ornamental, nothing inviting, around it, I cannot help saying to myself, however abundant may be the slovenly possessions of its owner, there is no refinement in that house: there is no delicate and kindly interchange of sentiment among its inmates, and if ever they are sociable, their sociableness consists in rude and fitful loquacity. Their books are few, and those ill chosen and unread. But if I notice a dwelling, however humble, which is apparently as snug as its owner has means to make it, displaying neatness and taste in its fences, and shades and shrubbery, and flower-pots at the windows,—I feel as-

ured that this is the abode of refinement; this is the home of quiet and rational enjoyment, of intelligent and kindly intercourse.—*Christian Spectator.*

LOCUSTS.

Locusts have made their appearance in different parts of the southern and middle states; in the neighborhood of New York, they have been discovered in large quantities, issuing from the ground at night and crawling upon the trees, the day after having exchanged their shell for wings and legs.

The Richmond Compiler mentions that the present season is not more remarkable, in Virginia for the uncommon drought, than for the swarms of locusts that have appeared in many parts of that state. The locusts abound principally in the oak forests, where they devour almost all the leaves. They are found south of James river, on the Pamunkey, and up as far as the Blue Ridge. About Richmond they have cast their old shells, and are depositing their eggs which they place in longitudinal slits cut in the bark of the branches. The eggs are white and ranged in rows under the bark. These insects are believed to appear at regular periods: but different persons disagree in opinion as to the time that intervenes between their visits; some say seven and others seventeen years. They are smaller than the common locust, and their colours are darker: the body being a deep brown and the edges of the gauze wings yellow. Its note is of a murmuring, mournful sound, and is heard from morning till night.—Clouds of locusts have passed from Africa into Spain; about the first of April the fields of Andalusia were covered with them, and they began to show themselves in the vicinity of Madrid. [N. Y. Statesman.]

GREAT CALF.

The large Cow of the English breed, noticed in this paper last year, and owned by Mr. Obadiah Kendall, of this town, recently brought forth a calf, weighing, at the age of three hours, *one hundred and twenty pounds*. It was sired by the famous Bull *Colchis*, owned by Col. Jaques of Charlestown. It is also worthy of notice, that 2 pails of milk per day was taken from her, for several days previous to the birth of the calf. [Concord Gaz.]

[From Memoirs of N. Y. Board of Agriculture.]

Letter from Mr Featherstonhaugh, of Duaneburgh, to General Stephen Van Rensselaer, dated December 2, 1825.

SIR, Having now had an opportunity of examining some of the calves got by that magnificent bull *Champion*, imported by you in the summer of 1824, I sit down with much pleasure to communicate to you, as you have desired, my opinion of the relative value of the improved short horn stock, with the other breeds of cattle known to us here.

So many individuals of that blood have within the last ten years been brought from England into this, and into some of the neighbouring states, and their descendants are now so widely spread, that opportunities for observation and comparison are becoming very abundant in the vicinity of the coast; and even offer themselves, although partially as yet, in the interior.

I have upon different occasions availed myself of the increased facility for observations of this nature; and with the aid of my own personal experience in this and other breeds of English as well as of our native cattle, do not hesitate to

say, that I have seen many individuals of the pure blood of the improved short horns, which have descended from imported stock and their progeny, in no manner degenerated from the fine animals they sprang from: and their mixed progeny, got by short horn bulls upon the finest American cows, as far as they have fallen under my observation, and have been taken proper care of, surpass any of the native or mixed breeds I have yet seen in the United States. I am aware that warlike controversies have arisen on this subject amongst us, which was the case in England for a while. The owners of the stately short horns have been accused in both countries of pressing their favourite stock into notice; and the Herefords and Devons, to say nothing of others, have taken the field against them. Public opinion, however, on the other side of the Atlantic, as far as I am acquainted with it, appears to be decidedly in favour of the short horns. Every year seems to bring them an accession of patrons, and to strengthen the opinion that it is a breed "*which renders the most money in the shortest period of time.*"

In expressing this sentiment, I know that I subject myself to the charge of a partial leaning to them, as it is known I commenced the importation of them into this neighbourhood many years ago. Nevertheless it is true, that near twenty years ago, I began to breed with the greatest care from the native cattle, and certainly with that comparative success which accompanies a careful attention to matters of every kind. My bulls were taken of, and my cows were much finer than those of my neighbours, who continued to breed promiscuously. As soon as I could get into good blood, I began with the Devons, which in a few years eclipsed my old stock. The Devon stock is very beautiful: I have always admired them, as I think every one must do. I now possess a great many individuals of that breed; and although I look at them with pleasure, I should be more satisfied with them if they were all pure short horns. And I must confess they are most beautiful.—I can not help expressing my opinion—but better, I think, confining all their qualities, they are the most valuable race of cattle I have seen. The persons, therefore, who are opposed to short horns, appear to depart somewhat from liberality, when they insinuate that the proprietors of that breed are in all cases biassed in the preference they express. There is no ground for imputing insincerity to men whose deliberate judgement is formed from a careful experience.—A man who institutes a fair experiment with the various breeds of cattle, and comes to the same conclusion which men of greater experience and knowledge than himself have before arrived at, deserves to be thought sincere.

In a letter addressed by me in March, 1823, to Mr John Hare Powel, on this subject, and contained in the 2d volume of our Memoirs of the Board of Agriculture, I observed—"Take one short horn with another, no breed is more valuable for its milk, or keeps in condition under the same circumstances, or goes to beef at less expense, or furnishes more money and manure in a given time." I am now entirely confirmed in that opinion. At every stage of their growth, if they are well taken care of, they appear to me to be under similar circumstances, comparatively worth much more money than any other breeds I am acquainted with.

When you apprised me of the arrival of your fine bull *Champion* last summer, I availed myself

immediately of your kind offer, and sent one of my short horn cows to him. She brought a bull calf on the 5th of May last. He has been raised from the pail, from his mother's milk. We have raised six other bull calves of different breeds, who have suckled from their birth, being requested they should do so by those who gave orders for them: and at this moment he is worth nearly twice as much to the butcher as any of the others. He resembles his sire in most of his points, and is the best calf we have ever had. But what have we to compare with the early maturity of this breed for beef? An ox of this breed at four years old, if well taken care of, will weigh as much as, under similar treatment, I have been able to make the finest oxen do, raised from other breeds, and which have never done a day's work, at six years old.

Those who keep a large stock, can best understand the advantages of turning off stock at four years old instead of six; but even this pre-eminent characteristic of the breed has furnished objections to some persons, who exclaim against the excessive fat of these "pampered giants." I admit that a slice of beef on a plate, with an edge of coarse fat six inches deep, does not tempt a delicate appetite, especially when it is known to come from a monster gorged with oil-cake, and weighing 2500 lbs. Yet all tastes are not alike, and practical farmers know very well that the chief recommendation in the eyes of a butcher is the fatness of an animal. As far as my experience goes in the sale of cattle, I can truly say that I have not sold many I should have been glad to part with, because they were lean; and that I never met with any difficulty in selling a fat animal, even if it was an old cow. Persons who keep up what is called a genteel table, do not introduce coarse legs of Bakewell mutton with six inches of fat; nevertheless the lower class take off greater quantities of that sort of meat than of any other. There is a greater demand for it in England than for any other, and in time it will be so here. The labouring classes, including the mechanics, in the cities and villages adjoining my residence, consume very little pork: they find a great convenience in purchasing joints of small fresh meat; and the fatter it is, the cheaper they consider it to be.— Thus, whatever theories or opinions may intervene, all circumstances seem to conspire to encourage the farmer to raise a stock that will become very fat at the least expense, because *quick sales enable him to get the most money out of it in the shortest period of time.* In reasoning about these matters, then, it ought always to be remembered that the practical farmer ought to look to the tastes of the great mass of his consumers, and in fact he does so.

It would, however, be doing injustice to that valuable quality of the short horns, early maturity, to say that there is any thing disgusting in the meat of their steers at four years old. We all know that the ordinary ox beef, which has been worked until six or seven years or later, and afterwards stall fed, is frequently hard and tough, furnishing a very unsatisfactory dish to the table.— The meat of the short horn steers, however, which has been steadily kept up, and has received a little extra attention the fourth winter, is as large as an ordinary ox of eight years and larger, but is extremely tender, and has no veins. When such meat shall become abundant, for at present the animals are too valuable to emaculate often, there is every reason to believe it will be preferred, and that the breed will be popular here as it has become in England.

To recapitulate the finest qualities of cattle, would be to write over what has so frequently been written. This breed is approved of because it is thought to afford a greater quantity of beef, tallow and milk, than any other in the same time, and is remarkable for its early maturity. The cows are deemed to be fine average milkers, equal to any breed, and drying easily from milk to beef. As long, however, as they maintain their present size, which will be, I think, as long as they are done justice to, I must continue to entertain an opinion before expressed by me, that the oxen can never make profitable laborers. The Devons are so light, and tight, and smart, that nothing gets over the ground like them; and if the beautiful New-England cattle, which compensate to the community in muscle and activity for the want of other propensities, had the pains taken with them the first two or three winters which we do not hesitate to give to young colts; if they had something better than skim milk given to them, were stabled in the winter, taught to hold up their feet, and broken to quick paces: they might, for all farming purposes, be substitutes for horses, and save a great deal of money to the farmers. I should think it would be worth any farmer's while in New-England, to select some of the best bred steers, and educate them with that view. This ought to be done soon; for the gentlemen of Massachusetts have, with their accustomed spirit, imported many valuable bulls of the short horns, and their descendants may be expected to give the natives a general cross before twenty years have passed away.

As to any contemplated improvement of the New-England cattle, which may ever be supposed to stand in the place of the conspicuous improvements we have derived from England, I cannot imagine any attempt desirable, if it is intended to be prospectively exclusive, nor indeed do I understand it to be so. A venerable and much honoured person, who at the age of eighty still delights, with a yet vigorous mind, to offer to his countrymen the benefits of his great experience, has incidentally found occasion to advise the farming interest of New-England to turn their attention principally to their native breeds of cattle: he has thought that greater efforts might be produced in that direction, than by waiting for the improvements which it would take half a century or more to effect by foreign crosses. I have not used exactly his words, I have intended to observe the strict sense of them. I do not desire to enter into the controversy, satisfied that the motives on both sides are at the bottom connected with the public interest. Feeling all the respect which that venerable person's character inspires, I reluctantly express my difference in opinion with him on this subject, because my name has been mentioned.

Would it be justifiable in us to reject what is at hand, and which we know to be good, when we have no security that any effectual steps here will either be taken or persevered in? What is the extraordinary improvement of animals in England owing to? To the perseverance of professional breeders. What has encouraged breeders to persevere, and to succeed? The use of free capital, and the most extensive markets. These three things I take to be essential to the successful improvement of animals, where the subjects are the unimproved native races. Extensive markets, such as a great manufacturing island affords, must exist, or improvement will be measured by the limits of the sphere it moves in; and a free capital

must be in the hand of the improvers, or they will not be able to avail themselves of the resources which are indispensable to the success of their object. Now as respects this country, I would ask where are these extensive markets? Where this free capital applicable to agriculture? Where all that skill and experience requisite to give effect to the labours of a professional breeder.

What is the reason that the farming interest has been so much depressed here at all times? I submit, it is to be found in the stage of society where we exist at this moment, and which is sufficiently marked by limited markets far distant from each other, by an almost entire want of free capital applicable to agriculture, and by a corresponding deficiency of skill and experience. It was to remedy these obvious circumstances, which had so long kept down the landed interest, that the legislative enactments of our legislature in favour of agriculture were carried into effect: the fruits of which, through private enterprise and general emulation, are universally acknowledged. To no period of my life do I look back with so much satisfaction, as the six years during which I have had the happiness of co-operating with you in a disinterested and strenuous exertion for the benefit of the farming interest. The effects of the constant, cheerful, and munificent support given by you to that interest, during your long presidency of the Board of Agriculture of this state, will never be effaced. You never hesitated to countenance the improvements of older countries, or to doubt the wisdom of possessing ourselves of all their improvements in husbandry and rural economy; the only certain direction perhaps in which private enterprise, under our circumstances, can move.

Who has ever doubted the policy of availing ourselves of the great example of England in her acknowledged preeminence in science, arts and literature? Why should there be any hesitation in adopting her substantial improvements applicable to the farming interest? They have been a long while at it in that country; the experiment has succeeded with them; the success of short horns is complete there. Were we at this distance and under all the acknowledged disadvantages of our husbandry, to say, without even having seen what is going on in England, that they are in error, and that it is all to do over again: that we ought to begin the experiment here, it would be contrary to good sense and propriety. If any thing had been wanting to make my mind up entirely on this subject, the sight of your superb bull, and of his stock, would have confirmed my confidence and admiration of the short horns.

Champion is the finest animal I ever saw; and your heifer Conquest fully justifies the encomium passed upon her in her pedigree. Mr Powel has, I understand, received of late many additions to his short horn stock, which I have not seen: if he has any equal to the two first named animals, he must have the finest cattle stock in America. It is very pleasing to witness on all sides so many efforts to enrich the agricultural interests here.— In most cases, too, they are made by gentlemen who are not governed by selfish motives. You have already the satisfaction of having extensively diffused in your neighbourhood the most valuable of all the breeds of cattle, with your accustomed liberality; adding thereby to the numerous motives which men already have to remember you with unfeigned satisfaction.

Very respectfully, yours,

G. W. FEATHERSTONHAUGH

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1826.

The Annual Meeting of the MASSACHUSETTS SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING AGRICULTURE, for the choice of Officers, will be held at the Hall of the Massachusetts Bank, in this city, on Wednesday the 14th inst.

We have received the third volume of the Memoirs of the Board of Agriculture of the State of New York, for which we are indebted to the kindness of JESSE BUEL, Esq. Editor of that work. We have only had time to glance over its pages in a cursory manner, but have seen enough of its contents to have formed a favourable opinion of the general merits of the book. We intend, hereafter, to present further notices of this publication. We are likewise happy to acknowledge the receipt of the Addresses of Dr DROWN, Hon. Mr HUNTER and Mr RICHMOND, before the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Industry. These are very meritorious productions, and at least the substance of them shall be transplanted into our journal.

LAMP TEA KETTLE.

The value of this useful article has been tested by numerous trials for two summers. It is now proved beyond all controversy that the Lamp Tea-kettle affords the cheapest and most commodious means for boiling water in small quantities, (say from a pint to a gallon) for tea and other purposes, which have been invented. Further information relative to the uses of the kettles, and a few of the utensils ready manufactured, may be had by inquiry at the New England Farmer office.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

June 1.—A Committee was appointed to consider the expediency of establishing a state lottery—Mess. Phelps of Boston, Corbet, Lanckton, Calhoun, Wells, with such as the Senate may join, were appointed a Committee, to consider the practicability and expediency of constructing a Railway from Boston, on the most eligible route, to the western line of the county of Berkshire, in order, if leave can be obtained from the state of N. York, that it may be extended to the most desirable point on the Hudson river, at or near Albany.—The whole number of votes returned for Governor is 33,992; of which Gov. LINCOLN has 27,884. The whole number for Lieut. Gov. is 40,338; of which the Hon. THOMAS L. WINTHROP has 28,767.

The following gentlemen were elected Counselors: Hon. Nathan Chandler, Jairus Ware, Edmund Cushing, Jacob Hall, Nathan Willis, Thomas Weston, Hercules Cushman, James Fowler, and John Merrill.

In the House standing and joint committees were appointed: that on Agriculture consists of Mess. Shears, Fiske, Wheeler, Washburn, Smith, Stiles, and Curtis.

The Houses having met in Convention, his Excellency addressed them in an able, interesting, and elaborate speech.—The Secretary delivered a message from the Governor, transmitting a letter from the Hon. JAMES LLOYD, resigning his seat in the Senate of the United States.

HAYTI.

Accounts from Hayti are to May 10. All was tranquil; and it is said Agriculture begins to be

better attended to. We hope this is true. There is no fault in the soil, if the island does not prosper; the error must be in the people or government.—Industry must be encouraged, Prudence promoted, Debts paid, and Crimes punished.

LARGE ELM.

We measured a large elm which is now standing in Newbury, in the county of Essex, about one hundred and fifty rods from the Rev Mr Worthington's meeting house. It is now growing as rapidly as the youngest trees. At two feet from the ground it measures twenty-one feet; at six feet, fourteen feet. If measured close to the soil, its circumference would, by the swelling of the roots, be more than twenty-five feet. The droppings extend ninety-six feet. At about twenty feet on the body, it divides into five main branches, and these into numerous minor ones. The whole are remarkably compact. It is on the premises of Capt. Richard Jaques, and was planted there by his ancestor in the year 1713, making it, allowing ten years from the seed to the setting out, one hundred and twenty-three years old. From the best judgement we could form from a particular observation, there was no doubt upon our mind that it contained one third more wood than the great tree on the common in this city, and is at least twenty-five feet higher. It is so regular that it appears the same in every view. We have seen most of the great trees in New England, and pronounce this the most beautiful we ever saw. It is now covered with the richest foliage, and is ornamented on the trunk and limbs with countless feathery twigs peculiar to the female elm, and which seem to hang around this colossus of the forest with the fondness of a parasitical plant, rather than a legitimate part of the tree. The magnitude of the tree seems, at first view, lost in its regularity and beauty. Capt. Jaques was advised some few years since by some of his neighbors to cut it down, as it contained too much wood to be lost; but he did not follow this vandal advice. In the days of fable such a tree would have been considered the fan of some earth-born giantess, who, after wooing with it the breeze in the heat of the day, had, as the shades of evening came on, planted it, and bid it live to extend its shadow to lesser mortals; and in a more classic age, it would have been dedicated to some sylvan divinity.—*Boston Gaz.*

England.—The depression of trade has reduced thousands in Great Britain and Ireland to famine and misery. In Dublin 16,000 persons were unemployed and starving; in Bradford 2000 families were relieved by charity; in Glasgow 10,000 workmen were idle; in Manchester 40,000 received charitable contributions; at Bolton hundreds of families could get but one meal per day; at Blackburn one half of the population were relieved weekly with food.—*Hamp. Gaz.*

ASSIGNEES' SALE.

Short horn Cattle, Horses, Sheep, &c.

The stock of Col. Jaques will be sold at Public Auction, at his place in Charlestown, Mass. on TUESDAY, 13th June, at 10 o'clock.

Consisting of Cows, and Heifers, Bulls, and Bull Calves, all descended from the imported Bull *Calebs* and the Cow *Flora*.

Horses.—Black Joke and Paugus.

Sheep.—Two Merino Bucks, and six Merino Ewes, and a few long Wool Sheep.

All the above animals are very superior of their kind, having been selected or bred by Col. Jaques himself, with great care and attention.

Calebs is a thorough bred Durham short horn Bull, and in many of his points is not exceeded by any other. Since he has been in the possession of Col. Jaques, he has visited three hundred Cows at ten dollars each; and Calves sired by him have sold from \$300 to \$500 each.

Calebs was imported from England in July 1813, then our months old. *Flora* was imported at the same time.—She has proved a remarkable good breeder and a fair milker, having given twenty quarts of good milk per day when well fed.

Bull *Eclipse* was out of *Flora* by *Calebs*, and when twenty months old, was sold to Thomas Pourticious, Esq. President of the Agricultural Society at Montreal for \$500.

Bull *Independence*, dam *Daisey*, grand dam *Flora* by *Calebs*, was sold to Col. Dixon for \$300 when four months old.

ALSO.

ON FRIDAY, 16th day of June, at 10 o'clock A. M. will be sold the following articles, viz:

120 bales of Hops. Also, two Pews in the Rev. Mr Walker's Meeting-house. Also, one Share in the Washington Hall Association. Also, Farming Utensils, consisting of one Horse Cart & Harness, Shovels, Hoes, and a variety of garden utensils. Also, one Chaise and Harness. Also, Household Furniture, consisting of Beds and Bedding, Carpets, Tables, Chairs, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, and a variety of other articles.

NATHAN ADAMS, Auctioneer.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

	FROM	TO
	D.	C. D.
APPLES, best,	bbbl	
ASHES, pot, 1st sort, - - -	ton.	83 00
pearl do. - - - - -		98 00
BEANS, white, - - - - -	bush	2 37
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new, -	bbbl	10 25
cargo, No 1, new, - - -		8 50
" No 2, new, - - - - -		7 00
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1. new,	lb.	16
CHEESE, new milk, - - - -		7 11
skimmed milk, - - - -		3 4
FLAX - - - - -		9 10
FLAX SEED - - - - -	bush	95 1 00
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St	bbbl	4 87
Genesee, - - - - -		4 75
Rye, best, - - - - -		3 50
GRAIN, Rye - - - - -	bush	70
Corn - - - - -		84
Barley - - - - -		
Oats - - - - -		56
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort, new, -	lb.	9
HOPS, No 1, Inspection - - -		
LIME, - - - - -	cask	90
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.	75
PLASTER PARIS, retails at	ton.	3 00
PORK, Bone Middlings, new,	bbbl	14 50
navy, mess, do. - - - -		13 00
Cargo, No 1, do. - - - -		12 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, - - - -	bush	1 67
Clover - - - - -	lb.	6 7
WOOL, Merino, full blood, wash		35 55
do do unwashed		25 35
do 3-4 washed		30 30
do 1-2 do		23 50
Native - - - - -		25 40
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		45
do Spinning, 1st sort		36

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces - - - -	lb.	12 15
PORK, fresh, best pieces, - -		8 10
" whole hogs, - - - - -		5 6
VEAL, - - - - -		4 8
MUTTON, - - - - -		7 12
POULTRY, - - - - -		10 12
BUTTER, keg & tub, - - - -		16 20
lump, best, - - - - -		11 22
EGGS, - - - - -		13
MEAL, Rye, retail, - - - -	bush	85 95
Indian, do. - - - - -		85 95
POTATOES, - - - - -		80 85
CIDER, liquor, - - - - -	bbbl	2 75 4 00

MISCELLANIES.

[SELECTED FOR THE FARMER.]

Poetry, far from injuring society, is one of the great instruments of its refinement and exaltation. It lifts the mind above ordinary life, gives it a respite from depressing cares, and awakens the consciousness of its affinity with what is pure and noble. In its legitimate and highest efforts, it has the same tendency and aim with Christianity; that is, to spiritualize our nature. True; poetry has been made the instrument of vice, the pander of bad passions; but when genius thus stoops, it dims its fires, and parts with much of its power; and even when poetry is enslaved to licentiousness or misanthropy, she cannot wholly forget her true vocation. Strains of pure feeling, touches of tenderness, images of innocent happiness, sympathies with what is good in our nature, bursts of scorn or indignation at the hollowness of the world, passages true to our moral nature, often escape in an immoral work, and show us how hard it is for a gifted spirit to divorce itself wholly from what is good. Poetry has a natural alliance with our best affections. It delights in the beauty and sublimity of outward nature and of the soul. It indeed portrays with terrible energy, the excesses of the passions; but they are passions which show a mighty nature, which are full of power, which command awe, and excite a deep though shuddering sympathy. Its great tendency and purpose is, to carry the mind beyond and above the beaten, dusty, weary walks of ordinary life;—to put it into a purer element, and to breathe into it more profound and generous emotion. It reveals to us the loveliness of nature, brings back the freshness of youthful feeling, revives the relish of simple pleasures, keeps unquenched the enthusiasm which warmed the springtime of our being, refines youthful love, strengthens our interest in human nature by vivid delineations of its tenderest and loftiest feelings, spreads our sympathies over all classes of society, knits us by new ties with universal being, and through the brightness of its prophetic visions helps faith to lay hold on the future of life.

Rev. Dr Channing.

Sensibility.—He who weeps at the aspect of misfortune at the recital of a beautiful action, proves that he wishes to relieve the one and that he is capable of the other. Sensibility, sometimes the mother of weakness, is more frequently the parent of our most amiable virtues.—*Florian*.

Popular Excitement.—We appear astonished when we see the multitude led away by sounds; but we should remember that if sounds work miracles, it is always upon ignorance. The influence of names is in exact proportion to the want of knowledge.—*Paley*.

Misfortune is like the Black Mountains of Bender at the extremity of the burning kingdom of Lahor. When you begin to climb it, you see before you nothing but rugged and sterile rocks; but when you reach its top, a serene heaven is over your head and at your feet the beautiful kingdom of Cashanore.—*St Pierre*.

Marriage is a desperate thing: Two frogs in AEsop were extremely wise; they had a mind for some water, but they would not leap into the well, because they could not get out again.—*Selden*.

Poverty.—The poor man is like the criminal in the eyes of the world, but with this exception against him,—that he hath few friends and the criminal hath many. Let a man be guilty of any atrocious crime and he shall go out into the world and find forgetfulness if not forgiveness. But the poor will no man forgive, nay, although he rise early, and labour hard, and eat his bread with care. He drinketh alone at the alehouse, and no one biddeth him Godspeed in the market-place. For the rest, all other sins shall be forgiven a man on earth, but this shall not, for it is a sin against the spirit of the world.—*Lord Bacon*.

Adam's first sleep—

He laid him down to sleep, and from his side
And woman in her magic beauty rose—
Dazzled and charmed, he called that woman *bride*,
And his first sleep became his last repose.

Worship.—To be of no church is dangerous.—Religion, of which the rewards are distant, and which is animated only by faith and hope, will glide by degrees out of the mind, unless it be invigorated and re-impressed by stated calls to worship and the salutary influence of example.—*Dr Johnson*.

Conversation.—The conversation of men who have acquired a well deserved celebrity is more instructive than their works. We derive from them an acquaintance with a variety of rules in judgement and in taste, and with a multitude of observations and shades which it would be very difficult to lay down in writing.—*Coult Segur*.

On the Sexton of a Country Church—

Come let us rejoice, merry boys, at his fall,
For glad had he lived he had buried us all.

Character of the Middle Ages.—The times of feudal power were very different from the present.—There was then more violence and generosity: life was less secure, and it was more richly illustrated: female honor was oftener violated and it was more desperately defended. Desperate wrongs were committed through greed, and desperate enterprises were undertaken in magnanimous disinterestedness: the lights of the picture were brighter and its shades were darker than now. The world had then bolder features,—it wore a sterner and more imposing aspect,—and the poets found themselves in their elements amidst daily events:

Then shone not the sun of the age of gold,
Gladdening the rivers that calmly rolled,
While love had no fear and beauty no sigh,
And the wish and joy were for ever nigh,
When the mind free from care as the hands from toil,
Lay shrunk and still as the snake in its coil.
'Twas the hurricane cloud and the lightning gleam
Darkening and kindling the torrent stream;
And the howl of the woods when the wind is high,
And the terror of birds at the eagle's cry,
And the groan of the heart by misery stricken,
And the spring of the soul when dangers thicken,
And lady's love, which to speak is fate,
And a glance of the eye telling deadly hate.
Then pride and power and woe and alarm
Hung over the earth like a thunder storm,
Grand to behold, though with peril fraught,
Arousing zeal and summoning thought.

An Inference.—A servant, having lived many years with a clergyman, his master took occasion to say—"John, you have been a long time in my service; I dare say you will be able to preach a sermon as well as I."—"Oh, no, sir," said John, "but many an inference I have drawn from yours." "Well," said the clergyman, "I will give you a text out of Job—let me hear what you infer from it—And the asses snuffed up the East wind."—"Well," replied John, "the only inference I can draw from this is, that it would be a long time before they would grow fat upon it."

A Yankee apothecary, at New Orleans, is said to have made a fine speculation by buying sick slaves and curing them.

A grand explosion.—To answer a double purpose of celebrating the next anniversary of our Independence, and making improvements, some of the citizens of Ulster county, N. Y. intend to charge a large rock with two thousand pounds of gunpowder, and it is expected that the report of the explosion will be heard over a greater part of the New England States.

From a communication recently laid before the House of Representatives, it appears that the whole number of emigrants from foreign countries, males and females, who arrived in the U. S. in one year was 12,361. The natural increase of the population of the U. S. is 360,000 every year. We are therefore, indebted to foreign nations for only one thirtieth part of our whole increase.

Gymnastic exercises.—The faculty of Harvard University have introduced the gymnastic exercises amongst the students. From a long account we can make but a single extract:

"Although the system has been in operation but a few weeks, many of the students have derived great benefit from it; some, whose health has been impaired, have experienced much relief, while others express a sense of great increase of bodily strength and corresponding ability for mental exertion.

"The machines which have been constructed, are the parallel bars, upon which a great variety of exercises are performed, most of which are preparatory to the more difficult exercises: jumping stands, poles, &c. vaulting bars, balancing bars, climbing stands, poles and ropes; machines for strengthening the muscles of the arms and legs; for acquiring the power of supporting the weight of the body in various positions, &c.

LINCOLN FEARING & Co. at No 110 State-street, have for sale, all sizes of Lead Pipe from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches, warranted equal to any imported or manufactured in this country—Contracts for any quantity made and furnished at short notice. April 14, 26.

PATENT HOES.—J. & A. Fale's Patent Hoes constantly for sale by French & Weld, 31 & 32 South Market St., and French & Davenport 713 Washington Street, who are appointed sole agents for vending the same. eptf. Boston, April 26, 1826.

ROMAN. An elegant, full blooded horse, a bright Bay, with black legs, mane and tail, of high spirit and good temper, will stand at the farm of Mr Stephen Williams in Northborough, (Ms.) at \$20 the season, to be paid before the mares are taken away.—See New England Farmer, April 14.

SIR ISAAC. This fine young seed horse of the Cleveland Bay Breed, will stand at his stable, opposite the Bull's Head Tavern in Brighton. The charge for each mare will be ten dollars the season, in advance. A more particular account of Sir Isaac will be found in the New England Farmer of the 31st of March.

Published every Friday at Three Dollars per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a deduction of Fifty Cents.

Gentlemen who procure five responsible subscribers, are entitled to a *sixth* volume gratis.

New subscribers can be furnished with the preceding numbers of the current volume.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at the corner of Congress and Lindall Streets.—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. IV.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1826.

NO. 47.

ORIGINAL PAPERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

GRASSES.

MR FESSENDEN—In your last paper (No. 46.) in the essay No. II. of *Examiner* on grasses, he introduced Dr Eliot's description of the *Fowl Meadow* grass which he had sown on his drained swamp; and comparing it with Dr Richardson's account of his *Fiorin*, *Examiner* remarked, that the latter exhibited a strong likeness to the *Fowl Meadow*; meaning that *Fowl Meadow* grass which had been cultivated by Dr Eliot. In reference to this remark you say, in a note, "The Fiorin we should believe cannot have much resemblance to our *Fowl Meadow*; for one is a creeping, and the other an upright plant." If you cast your eye once more on Dr Eliot's description, you will see that his *Fowl Meadow* grass is "an upright plant" until it has gained the height of about three feet, and then falls down; but does not rot like other grass when lodged; and in a little time puts forth, at every joint, a new branch. In the next paragraph you will see a similar description of the Fiorin, of which the stalks rose in height and increased in length, until unable to support their own weight, they fall down, still continuing to lengthen. You are rightly informed that Fiorin is usually propagated by strings (*stolones*) and not by seed. But this is Dr Richardson's improved mode of propagating Fiorin. These strings at full length, are spread, in successive stripes about three yards wide, over the surface of well prepared ground, and covered with earth taken from what is to be the next stripe. "I cannot determine (says the Doctor) how thick they should be spread; we know that nearly every joint will strike a root." But the Fiorin is also propagated by seed, of which (he says) it throws up great crops, and which the Doctor was in the practice of sending, in papers, to distant places, as the most desirable mode of getting into stock."

There are said to be forty species of the *agrostis*, of which the *agrostis stolonifera*, (called in Ireland *Fiorin*) is the most valuable. The *Fowl Meadow* grass which, in the same note you mention as having been introduced into New Jersey by William Foster, from New England, seems to bear a strong resemblance to the *Fowl Meadow* grass if not the same which was cultivated and extolled by Dr Eliot.

EXAMINER.

The only grass called *Fowl Meadow*, which I have seen, is strictly "an upright plant" as you call it: but is certainly very different from that described by Dr Eliot.

GOLDEN PIPPINS.

T. G. FESSENDEN, Esq.

DEAR SIR—The Golden Pippins alluded to by your Worcester County correspondent, were from trees which I found on my farm in the year 1800, the time I made the purchase of Col. APTHORP. The trees then appeared old and gave but a small quantity of fruit for several years; since they have been productive, and every other year have been loaded with fruit of an excellent quality, and thought by many persons to be larger than the

golden pippin generally grows in this country, or in Europe. The trees are thrifty, and every year throw out new shoots from the outer and upper branches, a pretty good indication of health. I grafted several trees from them which appear to be doing well. Two of the trees have given me a few apples that were large and equal to the best apples from the old trees. I saw one tree grafted in Newton, with the scions from them that was in bearing four years since, and I thought the fruit superior in size to the best from the trees from which the scions were taken. But the tree was in a fine situation, well sheltered, and in a deep and rich loam, naturally rich, and entirely free from gravel or any gritty substance.

Col. APTHORP to whom I applied for a history of the trees, wrote me the 22d ult. that he could not refer me to any living testimony, but was informed by a black man, (*King David* so called) who lived with Capt. HARDING, the gentleman who first purchased and built on the farm, and after his death (Capt. HARDING's) worked for the uncle and father of Col. APTHORP—that the trees were imported by his father from England which must have been as early as 1760, perhaps earlier. He also observed the fruit was considered as superior of the kind, and he had while in possession of the farm endeavoured to encourage the cultivation, and had freely furnished scions to those that wished for them. Col. APTHORP observes in his letter that the fruit was superior to any of the golden pippins he met with when in England.

My late father imported from England in 1802 two golden pippin trees, and set them out on his farm in Newbury, parish of Byfield. They have grown well, appear thrifty and healthy, have borne for several years; last year I had a barrel from one of the trees that were large and fine, and as late as January some of them were perfectly sound and in a fine state for eating.

I believe, sir, you have all the facts I can furnish on the subject. I remain with best wishes for your health, and success in your agricultural pursuits.

Your friend and humble servant,

GORHAM PARSONS.

Brighton, June 10, 1826.

NEW BRUNSWICK AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

T. G. FESSENDEN, Esq.

SIR—It was but a few days ago, that I received your paper of 5th January, in which an extract of my letter to you appeared; and those of 20th Jan. and 10th Feb. in which Mr WILLIAMS, Mr PRINCE and Mr BRENTNALL were so kind as to publish the description, and state the price of cattle which they had for sale. Those papers were marked at St. Andrews "11 April," so that they must have been delayed on their way from Boston to that place.

If I had received them within a reasonable time after their publication, answers would have been immediately made to the communications of those gentlemen above named. You would do me a favour by stating this.

As the operations of our Society may not be altogether uninteresting to you, I therefore state that we have sent to England for eight Bulls, and

eight Heifers of the Improved Durham Short Horn breed, for eight Rams, and eight Ewes, of the improved Dishley, and for six Rams, and four Ewes of the South Down breed, and for a full blooded Horse. These may be expected to arrive in the course of the summer.

Our Society lately imported from New York, ninety of Freeborn's Ploughs, a few forks, and other implements of Husbandry. They will all be sold at auction in a few days, in different parts of the country.

I am, sir,

Yours respectfully,

R. SIMONDS.

POISONOUS CHEESE.

MR FESSENDEN—In a late number of the Farmer I observe the subject of Poisonous Cheese again brought forward. That cheese often possesses poisonous qualities, few, I presume, are inclined to doubt. I wonder that many who have been searching for the cause, have said nothing, that I can learn, of the poison probably imparted by the lead on earthen milk pans.

We often hear of persons poisoned by eating apple, cranberry and other sauces, kept in vessels of the above description; and I see no reason why we may not expect the poison in cheese to be produced in the same manner.

Yours respectfully,

June 9, 1826.

A NEWTON FARMER.

SMUT IN WHEAT.

MR FESSENDEN,—The perusal of the article on "Smut" in page 309 of the current volume of the New England Farmer, has called to mind some facts and experiments which I have taken the liberty to mention, with the hope of eliciting further information on this important subject.

In 1823 one of my neighbours received from a friend in Vermont, some choice seed wheat, which, in the spring of the same year, he sowed after having prepared it in the usual way of farmers in this vicinity. His method is to steep the wheat 21 hours or more in strong brine, and after this is decanted off, to mix with the wheat slaked lime or wood ashes. The product of this sowing was good and free from the least appearance of smut. In 1824 he sowed a field of the same, prepared in the same manner, but the quantity prepared not being sufficient for the field designed for it, the deficiency was supplied by wheat taken directly from the granary. His wheat this year was not so good as to quantity as the last, and was very smutty.

There was no perceptible difference in the wheat grown on that part of the field where the seed was soaked and where it was not. The same year I procured some of his wheat and prepared it in the same method, excepting I mixed with it slaked lime and wood ashes before sowing. Mine was sowed three days after his. I also had to have an additional quantity to complete the sowing of the field—which he prepared for me in his usual way, excepting it was permitted to steep but 12 hours. This was put into the ground three days after the first. The produce was good, being estimated at more than 30 bushels to the acre, and not a particle of smut was found by the reapers.

The next year, 1825, I supplied my neighbour with wheat, which, after he had submitted it to

the usual process, he sowed and in due season harvested a good crop without smut. I sowed also of the same, prepared by the same process; and on the border of the same field, sowed a quart or more of my neighbor's *smutty wheat* in its *smutty state*. But at harvesting, my wheat was found good and clean; and not a smutty head could be found.

The natural soil of our fields is similar, being such as is generally found on "granite hills."—Mine had been less exhausted by crops, and was enriched with more permanent manure as was discoverable by the subsequent growth of grass.—My first field had been in part manured with leached ashes nine years before the last, the year before sowing with wheat. His had about four bushels of good ashes to the acre spread on them after sowing.

Now the following queries arise—if this "disease," as you inform us, "proceeds from microscopic grains or atoms of black dust which germinate and produce themselves, and take possession of the ear," whence came the *germinating grains* to give my neighbor so plentiful a crop of *smut* the second year, as not an "atom" was discoverable in the preceding year's produce from which the seed was taken? If "microscopic grains" of smut existed undiscovered in the seed, why did they not germinate in *my field* the same year; and more especially the year after, when the smutty wheat was sown with its full proportion of disease, without its usual accompanying antidote?

Two facts must be inferred of course, that the steeps used above were not sufficient to prevent smut; and that smut may be sown in its natural state and produce *nothing*. I came therefore to the conclusion, that *smut* was truly a *disease*, and like many diseases of the human system depended on general and local causes—that the *season* and the *soil* must cooperate to produce it. It is not impossible but the leached ashes on my fields, though their own properties had been before nearly or quite exhausted, might have produced such a favourable state of the soil, as to resist the tendency or predisposition to this disease from the operations of the season. But I can hardly believe that there was *causticity* yet remaining in the ashes sufficient to destroy the germinating principle of smut, if there really be such a principle.

Other facts could be mentioned to support the above conclusions—one or two must suffice—one farmer in this vicinity has for several years in succession grown fine crops of wheat without even washing his seed. No smut was ever seen in his fields. Another merely washes his wheat and mixes a few ashes with it at the time of sowing to separate, as he says, the kernels. Yet, his wheat is not smutty oftener than once in five or seven years, even then he continues his old seed in the same way. He uses no other than barnyard manure and that *not profusely* and the quantity of wheat is, as would be supposed, in proportion.

I would not be understood to disapprove of the undoubtedly good practice of soaking seed of any kind, but would not have the farmer unmindful that by whatever process he prepares his seed wheat, depends, under providence, on the *preparation of his soil* to receive it, whether he reaps ten or twenty fold, and it is not improbable, whether smutty or smutty wheat.

I would add that perhaps it might be correctly inferred from the above, that if any *known property* in manure will prevent smut, it is *alkaline*, or that which is common to *alkali and alkaline earths*. Ashes or lime then for this reason, but not this alone, should compose a part of the manure for wheat fields. If there be any steep for the seed, which would operate on the growth of the wheat to prevent this disease, it undoubtedly contains this property. And if so, house *ashes* or any of *its salts* would be equally as efficacious as *quick lime* and often more convenient, in making the preparation for soaking seed wheat. H.

Jaffrey, N. H. May 1826.

By the Editor.—The article on the subject of smut, published in our paper, vol. iv. page 309, and referred to by our correspondent, as above, was not written by the Editor of this paper, but was one of a number of "Scientific Memoranda," written and selected by JESSE BUEL, Esq. of Albany, and originally published in the *American Farmer*, and republished by us with the approbation of Mr Buel. Many theories have been proposed relative to the causes of smut. Some consider smut as proceeding from insects. Others attribute it to parasitic plants, that is small plants which derive nutriment from other plants to which they are attached, and on whose juices they feed. Others consider smut is a disease, &c. When eminent writers disagree, it is not for us to decide.

An elaborate "Essay on Smut in Wheat," was published in the Mass. Agr. Repository, vol. v. page 231, from this we extract the following

RULES FOR THE PREVENTION OF SMUT.

"1st Rule.—Wheat is not to be sown on ground which has borne smutty wheat in the year preceding. Strewing smutty materials over the surface of the ground where sound wheat had been sown has been found to cause the crop to be smutty.

"2. Manure tainted with smut is not to be applied to wheat land.

"3. When manure is used, it is not to be spread too thickly; and hence it follows, that even when only a due proportion of manure is brought on the land, care must be taken to distribute it very equally.

"4. Pure seed is not to be left within the reach of infectious materials. This caution extends not only to avoiding the use of a threshing floor employed for smutty wheat; but that of tainted sacks, tainted casks, and tainted vessels for measuring wheat.

"5. The sowing of wheat should take place early, that the seed may ripen early, smut frequently attending late crops.

"6. The seed ought to be well conditioned; for seed which is light, unripe, *mouldy*, very much bruised, worn eaten, or otherwise imperfect or injured, has in general, a tendency to produce smutty wheat, and especially in smutty seasons.

"7. None but good land should be employed for wheat, and particularly it should be land admitting of early crops.—Hence wet land should never be applied to wheat, till its wetness is cured.

"8. Wheat is not to be sown in very wet weather, even when the soil is dry.

"9. A change of seed is equally recommended by Mr Tull and by M. Anon; and the rule has this in its favour, that few who are wise will procure worse seed to sow than that which they possess already.

"10. The purest portions of the wheat plants in a crop, should be set apart for seed; and when ripe, these plants should be harvested by themselves, and also threshed by themselves, as soon as possible; and the seed which is obtained, after it has been washed by some protecting preparation, and thoroughly dried, should be preserved apart in a safe place. This rule will commonly prove more important than the preceding one.

"11. The thick sowing of wheat is improper for the double reason, that it produces feeble plants and dampness, both of which encourage smut.

"12. No favourable moment for sowing wheat is to be lost, nor any unfavourable moment to be adopted, from a supposed necessity of paying attention to the state of the moon."

The above rules, with the common and proper pickles or steeps, which every intelligent farmer is in the habit of using for preparing seed wheat, will, probably, always prevent the occurrence of smut. The same writer above quoted, says "From the appearance and disappearance of smut, according to circumstances, we may conjecture, that the rudiments of smut are always at hand and capable of rapid multiplication; thus furnishing a double motive for purifying and protecting our seed."

From the preceding, and from other sources of information we are inclined to believe that smut is *something* [what philosophers have not agreed] which is contagious. That a small quantity of smut is sufficient to contaminate a whole field of wheat. That the contagion of smut, like that of small pox does not always operate, but there is always danger from it. That it may be generated as well as communicated from substances already containing it. That as "a little leaven leaveneth the whole lump" it is useless to prepare a part of your seed wheat against smut, and sow a part without preparation. That the matter, or seed, or cause, or origin of smut may be rendered harmless, that is incapable of propagating its likeness by caustic, alkaline, acid, or any other matter which is of a corrosive nature; and finally that the subject deserves more room and leisure for treating it properly than we can at present bestow on it.

Mr FESSENDEN—Dr Mitchell of New York lately received from a friend in South America, some tubers supposed to be those of the common potato found in a wild state on the Island of San Lorenzo in the bay of Callao. Dr Mitchell with his usual urbanity and public spirit sent them to my friend the Hon. Mr Quiney, and he obligingly sent me a fair portion of them.

They are very familiar to me, but I am sorry to say, that they *are not* what we much desire to see, the tubers of the common potato found in a wild state.

They are the *same*, which I received last year from Commodore Hull; and which I saw in every stage of their growth. They have neither the foliage, the flower, the fruit, or the tubers of the *solanum tuberosum*. They produce no tubers upon runners as the true potato does. They are a *solanum*, and I believe one not yet described, tho' there are many of this genus which resemble them much, very much more than the common potato does. They have none of the habits of the common potato, and yet to a cursory observer, there is such a resemblance, that the mistake is a natural one. Com. Hull has been informed of the error, and it is probable that he will obtain the

tubers of the *solanum tuberosum* from their native situations. I thought this notice proper, because some of the *solanum* family are poisonous, and it seemed to be a pity that persons should be engaged in speculations on the changes which the plant has undergone by *culture*, when no culture can change one species into another essentially different.

J. LOWELL.

Roxbury, June 14, 1826.

[From Memoirs of N. Y. Board of Agriculture.]

ON THE PROPERTY OF ORCHARD GRASS TO RESIST DROUGHT, &c.

[By R. WESTON, of Sandy Hill.]

Having made last spring an experiment with the Orchard grass or as it is called in Great Britain, Cock's Foot grass, I am induced to give you an account of the result, as far as the experiment has progressed, because this grass appears to possess one property, for which, I never to my recollection, have heard it recommended. I allude to its ability to resist the effects of extreme heat and drought during the first seasons of its growth.

I procured from G. Thornburn & Son, of New-York, one bushel of seed, which arrived about the middle of May last, and was sown on half an acre of ground, without any crop.

At the commencement of the severe drought of last summer, the grass had attained the height of 5 or 6 inches; and although its growth was arrested, none of the plants were destroyed by the drought, and after the rains, they again became flourishing.

With us, the drought continued about 6 weeks, and its severity was increased by the excessive heat with which it was accompanied, to that degree, that many crops of Indian corn were entirely ruined.

My young Clover and Timothy, sown in the same field with Orchard Grass, were totally destroyed; as was also a fine field of Indian corn upon a similar soil.

The soil on which this experiment was made, is a coarse sand; the surface flat, and is known among us by the denomination of Pine-plain. It is more liable to injury from excessive heat than almost any other kind of soil.

An opportunity was afforded by this experiment, to test the powers of this grass, to resist in the first stages of its growth, the effects of drought and heat, and it has succeeded, while Clover, Timothy, and even Indian corn, have been destroyed.

This grass is not cultivated in this part of the state, to my knowledge, except by yourself. I have had no opportunity of judging of its value for hay or pasture. But it is said to hold a respectable rank among the most valuable of the English grasses; and is esteemed there for its fitness for meadow and pasture; for its early and rapid growth; and its great longevity. By some, it has been condemned, on account of the difficulty of causing its seeds to vegetate. To ensure its vegetation, it is usual to prepare the seed for sowing, by moistening it with water, and permitting it to stand several hours in this state, and frequently stirring it to prevent fermentation.

The method which I adopted, was to pour water nearly boiling hot upon it; stirring the seed at the same time. In this condition it was permitted to remain about 12 hours before sowing; giving it an occasional stirring. The seed was then sowed,

and harrowed with a light harrow, and a roller passed over the ground. The vegetation was as perfect as could be desired, and the ground was well filled with plants.

One objection to the cultivation of this grass, and which is a matter of considerable importance, is the high price of the seed, and the great quantity required, being no less than two bushels to the acre. But if it should be found to deserve in this country the high character given to it by the English writers upon agriculture, and if upon further experiment, it should be found to flourish upon light and sandy soils, as I believe it will, the expense of seed will soon be repaid by the crop, and ought not to discourage its cultivation.

I understand that this grass is cultivated with success, and to considerable extent, in some of our sister states, and I have great hopes that its introduction here will be beneficial to the agriculturists of this state, particularly to those who cultivate light soils.

Yours, &c.

JESSE BUEL, Esq.

R. WESTON.

VINEGAR.

We can obtain vinegar from wine, beer, [cider,] &c. It is sufficient for the purpose to expose those liquids to the air.

The following process is pursued at Orleans.—They begin by pouring 100 quarts (litres) of boiling vinegar into an open cask of 400 quarts capacity, placed in a manufactory whose temperature ought to be constantly at 18 or 20 deg. (Cent.—Fahrenheit 65 to 68 deg.); at the end of eight days, ten quarts of wine, [or cider] whose dregs are deposited, are poured into it; eight days after ten quarts more of wine [or cider] are added: this is continued every eight days, until the cask is full. Fifteen days after the cask is thus filled, the wine [or cider] is found to be converted into vinegar; and half of it is poured off, and they commence the pouring in ten quarts every eight days. If the fermentation is too rapid, which is known by the large quantity of foam with which a stick plunged into the cask is covered, more wine [or cider] is added, and at shorter intervals.

White vinegar is obtained from white wine, or from red wine which has been left to turn sour on the skins of white grapes. Red vinegar is made from red wine; it may be rendered colourless, as Figuier has shewn, by filtering it several times through charcoal; when it is muddy, it is cleared with boiling milk; it is only necessary to pour a glass full into 25 or 30 quarts of the acid, and to strain the liquid to separate the *coagulum*.

[Orfila's Practical Chemistry.]

THE SEASON.

After a long spell of extreme dry weather, uncommon for this season of the year, we were visited on Sunday evening with refreshing showers—invigorating and reviving nature after the long and scorching heats which we have experienced for a number of weeks past. [Bath Inquirer.]

Accounts are received from all quarters of the country, of excessive drought. The Hessian fly is committing ravages upon the wheat crops and between him and the locusts and the drought, it is feared the crops will suffer very severely.

[Greenfield Post.]

ILLINOIS.

Eighty barrels of Castor oil have been exported from Wabash county, Illinois. It was the produce of that section of the country.

INSECTS.

The present season has been remarkable for its fertility in the production of the insect enemies of man's labours. Caterpillars and canker-worms innumerable have preyed upon the orchards, grass-hoppers and creeping things devoured the grasses, and cut-worms and other destroyers feasted upon the grains.

In Virginia, the bands of the locusts have issued from their lurking places, and overspread the trees, uttering a low and murmuring noise, but doing less injury than is commonly experienced from their visitations. The locusts of Eastern regions are represented by travellers as most voracious in their character, the harbingers of famine, consuming herbage of every description. Those of the Western continent are of milder disposition, plucking the leaves of trees, and not usually extending their ravages to the grain and grass fields.

Nat. Egis.

ENGLISH SILK MANUFACTURES.

In Taunton, [England] there are about a thousand and silk looms, and two hundred in the vicinity.—Each loom is computed to give employment to two persons. The annual returns of the silk trade in this town may be estimated at not less than one hundred and fifty pounds. The wages alone are about a thousand pounds a week. The trade is at present in so prosperous a state, that nothing but the want of suitable houses for the tradesmen employed, prevents its being doubled.

WHEAT.

The Onondaga Register, says:—The price of this article has risen materially within a few days. Runners are out, we understand, offering 81 cents per bushel. The highest price which has been paid for some months past, was 56 cents.

MAMMOTH RADISH.

Mr Isaiah Daggert, Jr. of Andover, Conn. raised in his garden the last season, a *Radish* of the scarlet kind, measuring two feet and six inches in length, and one foot six inches in circumference. The same gentleman has raised and fattened a *Pig*, weighing 362 lbs. slaughtered when eight months old.

LOUISIANA.

Blackberries, (says a letter from New Orleans of May 10,) have been ripe for a couple of weeks, and roasted ears from new Corn may now be had. It is said that a part of the black population is about removing to Vera Cruz. The opening for taverns and boarding houses in that place is said to be excellent.

LOCUSTS.

Much is said about the insect called Locusts, and Locust year, which returns once in seventeen years. The summer after the Lexington battle in 1775, was a Locust year; 1792 another; again in 1809; and now 1826. The next of course will be in 1843.

FISH.

At River Head, on Long Island, there were taken week before last, 1,500,000 fish, of the species called Moss Bunkers, at a single haul. At the same place about 9,000,000 of these same kind of fish were taken in the course of three weeks. They are used as manure.

The author of strictures on Knight's Theory thinks it quite unnecessary to pursue the argument any further at present. If what he has said be just, it needs no defence; if it be not just, he can give it none. The President of the Essex Agricultural Society has brought forward his strong arguments, but, notwithstanding the very respectable source whence they have proceeded, the author of the strictures cannot but confess that he is still of the same opinion which he first expressed. He feels perfectly convinced that Mr Knight's Theory is fallacious, and he is happy to find, that several gentlemen distinguished for their scientific acquirements on the subject of horticulture, thought so, and still think so.

The President of the Essex Agricultural Society, has not replied to the argument of the author. The point in dispute he has not touched, nor even alluded to. It was not the *facts*, that the author of the strictures denied; it was the hypothesis to explain them. He did not deny, that when Mr Knight first asserted that the apple and pear trees in England were in a diseased state, such was the fact. Every writer acknowledged it as well as Knight. They were apparently in a state of irretrievable decay, covered with canker and unproductive. These were the phenomena—but these phenomena are to be explained in a satisfactory manner, without adopting the strange hypothesis of Knight, which does not explain them. It is a well known fact, that from the commencement of the present century up to 1818, a succession of cold rainy seasons was experienced in England; and it is further known, that since 1818, the succession of seasons has been dry and warm. Under the cold and rainy seasons, the apple and pear trees of England became diseased; but, as soon as the propitious weather became continual, the trees which were in the "last stage of decay," put on their good old healthy appearance, and became as productive and flourishing as ever. That this was the cause of the apparent decay, no one can doubt, because, in Madeira and the United States, those varieties of trees which were in the "last stage of decay" in England, or to use a phrase which has been introduced into the argument, "apparently run out," were flourishing all the time, and grafts taken from them produced healthy trees. It was the climate and season, therefore, and not the visionary notion, that the graft was only an elongation of the parent stock, and would thrive or decay with it.

If the President of the Agricultural Society will make the distinction between fact and hypothesis, which he has not done in his late communications on the subject, he will see at once the ground of difference between us. In the mean while, the excellent remark of Dugald Stewart, on the delusive nature of hypothesis, and how easily it insinuates itself into the mind without the mind being at all conscious of it, is worthy of a particular study by every one who attempts to consider the present question.

As the author of the strictures considers Mr Knight's theory a mere conjecture, which subsequent facts that have occurred in the course of the twenty years since the conjecture was first made, have shown to be groundless, it becomes a question, whether a doctrine which is causing a neglect of old varieties, and influencing many practical men to neglect their orchards, under a mischievous and false theory, ought to be propagated in a manner, to say the least of it, imposing and influ-

ential? With regard to the president of the London Horticultural Society, Mr Knight, and the president of the Essex Agricultural Society, Mr Pickering, the author of the strictures must beg leave to remark, that although great respect is due to age, yet he must say,

"*amicus Plato, amicus Socrates, sed major amica VERITAS.*" [Essex Register.]

AGRICULTURAL.

Roxbury, June 1, 1826.

MR EDITOR.—All facts respecting the *Canker Worm*, which has made its appearance this year, may be worthy of record. I therefore mention, that on Monday the 29th ult. on visiting my orchard I found the trees filled with countless numbers of worms all in voracious activity.—On the next day, having occasion to examine the same trees, not a single one was to be found after the strictest search. No trace of their exit could be discovered, and the leaves of some of the trees were not more than half devoured. The greater part of the fruit is destroyed: but the destruction is not general. The farmers this year, having had no warning, are not liable to any imputation of neglect in not using preventives against this old enemy. The most effectual one is *tarring the trees* after placing paper around them to prevent the tar from doing injury. The process should commence in November, when it can be seen if the vermin are ascending.—If they are not, the tarring may be deferred till early in the Spring, when it is necessary it should be repeated while any trace is left of them. The process is simple, not costly, and may be executed with rapidity. It has been found effectual.

Your friend, A FARMER.

Reminiscence.—In the week ending June 10th, 1775, when Boston was besieged, green peas were in high perfection in Roxbury, &c. and in such plenty that whole panniers full, were carried home by the growers for want of purchasers, although the price was then only *five shillings*, old tenor (ten cents, or as then called half a pistoroon) the peck. The present week, corresponding with that of 1775, the abundance of peas has been as great as on that year, and, it is believed for the first time since; and the price from 25 to 37½ cents the peck. *All vegetables at that time were transported in panniers.* [Continued.]

EASY METHOD TO HIVE BEES.

Take a stick 4 feet long, with the bark on, about 4 inches in diameter, sharpen it at one end. About 9 inches from the other, bore, say, five holes to receive arms an inch through, with the bark on so as to form an angle with the trunk of about 45 degrees. Upon this end fix a piece of plank a little larger than the bottom of your largest bee hive, either by a tenon and mortice, or by sawing off the trunk and nailing, also saw off the branches so as to reach, or to reach within half an inch of, the plank. Before the bees are ready to swarm force the sharp end into the ground so that the plank will be horizontal, and the post stand erect and steady for the season, about three rods southeasterly from the bee house. When a swarm shall come out, it will probably halt and rest under the shade of the plank, invited by such convenient supports, in order to prepare the column for a regular march. As soon as the swarm shall have become quiet, set the hive to receive them on the stand, leaving a chance for the bees to ascend

into the hive, by passing the edge of the plank on the shaded side. If the bees shall not go in voluntarily it will be proper to turn up the hive, to pull up the stand, and, with a smart rap, to drop the swarm into it. The hive must not be set on beforehand.

About a dozen persons have made trial of bee stands on the above plan with entire success.—The first one was made by Simeon Kenney, Esq. of Frankfort in close imitation of the branches of a small apple tree, with a thick shady top, in the fork of whose branches he found his swarms would invariably rest, and from which it was difficult to get them out. Some of the above directions may seem of no consequence, such as setting the stand southeast. It is said that when bees are swarming the main body in motion will be in the direction from the hive towards the sun. The reason why it is best not to put on the hive beforehand, may be, because it will look too much like a contrived plan to take them captive, or because, as a place for habitation, it may have been examined and been disapproved. This will be a great convenience to farmers, on a busy day, as nothing is usually to be done at the time of swarming but to set on the hive. A FARMER.

VIRGINIA.

The crops in this state present a gloomy prospect. In consequence of the incessant drought very little tobacco has been planted, and the plants in the ground are severely suffering. The wheat and oat fields look badly. Large fields are planted with corn, and not a sprout to be seen; much has been replanted: the corn planted in the middle of April is the only corn which promises a fair crop. The gardens are literally burnt up, and the vegetables die before they are half grown.

MARYLAND.

The Easton Gazette gives a gloomy account of the appearance of the crops in this state. The weevil fly has made its appearance and caused extensive devastations. Whole fields are destroyed. The thin lands will scarcely produce their seed—some not half. The continued drought has added to the general distress. The corn crops have not yet received any serious injury. Oats promise nothing—the gardens suffer extremely—the fruit is generally destroyed; and grass never promised a worse crop.

INDIANA.

A species of worm commonly called the *army worm*, has made its appearance in the neighborhood of New-Albany, in such formidable numbers as to defy every effort of the farmer to check their progress, eating down whole fields, and destroying every vestige of wheat and timothy. The young corn has been also much injured.

QUEBEC.

Since Saturday a seasonable rain has fallen in this neighborhood, and from appearances we are led to hope that it has extended to the upper parts of the Province; extensive fires were in the woods in almost every direction, and threatened much mischief, especially amongst the pines and other resinous trees.—*Quebec paper, May 30.*

The friends of a Canal from Norwich, Con. to Boston, continue sanguine as to its feasibility, at a moderate expense, and its utility.

Two horses on a Railway are said to have drawn a carriage with 158 passengers.

From the American Farmer.

WOOL.

[In the last volume of the American Farmer, notice was given that we had sent to manufacturers in the Eastern states, for their opinion of their relative fineness and value, some samples of fine wool from the flock of Mr John McDowell, Jr. near Steubenville, Ohio, together with some from the backs of as many of the high priced Saxony sheep which were sold at Brighton, on the 14th July, 1825, without giving any clue whereby they should distinguish the domestic samples from those of foreign growth. Mr. McDowell's flock, it will be recollected, is derived from that of Mr. W. R. Dickinson. His samples were lettered D, E, F, and those from the imported Saxony sheep were numbered 1, 2, 3. One of the letters received in answer to our inquiries, is subjoined; and when it is seen to be from Mr. James Shepherd, the proprietor of the celebrated manufactory at Northampton, it will inspire the confidence which is due to his known judgment and experience, and will be found, moreover, to contain some valuable and very striking practical suggestions as to the connection between the *weight* and the *value* of a fleece, and on both as connected with the condition of the sheep. The experience of Mr. Shepherd will remind the reader of the remark of Dr. Parry, that "a sheep which is fat, has usually comparatively coarse wool; and one which is lean, either from want of food or disease, has the finest wool; and the very same sheep may, at different times, according to these circumstances, have fleeces of all the intermediate qualities from extreme fineness to comparative coarseness."]

J. S. SKINNER, Esq., Northampton, Jan. 4, 1826.

Sir.—Your letter of the 30 of last month, I have received, covering six samples of fine wool, requesting me to determine their relative value.—For me to do that correctly, it would be necessary to consider each lock as from a pile of assorted wool; for to estimate the value of wool in the fleece, it is necessary, if there be a number of fleeces, to examine them one by one, and estimate upon an average; but if it be a single fleece, then three samples taken from the fleece would answer, one from the shoulder, one from the side, and one from the flank. In the samples of the wool sent, there is twenty-five per cent. difference in cleanliness, in favour of letters D, E, and F, the value of which I shall estimate as follows, (calling each sample as from a fleece well washed upon the sheep, and of general uniformity.) Letter D, 100 cents; E, 90 cents; F, 70 cents. Nos. 1, 2, and 3, I shall also estimate in the same manner, after making allowance for its unusual length of staple, which I presume is owing to its being over a twelve-months' growth, which, if otherwise, would be against its value.

No. 3, 90 cents; No. 2, 75 cents; and No. 1, 60 cents—which last appears to be from two different parts of the fleece, and one of them from the flank. The sample No. 1, 2, and 3, I should judge to be from imported Saxon sheep; but they are by no means the first rate samples, as I will show you by samples enclosed, from my own full blood Saxon sheep. I have also enclosed samples from half and three-quarter blood Saxon sheep, and full blood Spanish, upon which the Saxons have been crossed. It ought to be remembered that the raising of superior bucks, for improving our breed of fine sheep, is not unlike that of rais-

ing a superior stud for the improvement of that most valuable animal the horse, as the number of either of the animals is small that are valuable for improving their breeds. To obtain the most perfect sheep, is in the first place to have its wool of the finest kind and short staple; next to that is the uniformity of its fleece, and to have a fine, uniform fleece, and a good form. The form and size of the animal is important; but to have a sheep with a muddled face and head, and the legs covered with wool is of no importance—for the manufacturer does not wish for the wool that grows upon the head or legs; but that which grows on the body is the most desirable: hence it is that the animal with a clean velvet face and legs, a long and large body, with short and fine wool on the flanks, is the most valuable; and when obtained, can never fail of commanding a price. Out of the many sheep that I have raised, I have only one of that character, for which \$250 has been offered without effecting a purchase. I have also a full blood Saxon buck and ewe, the samples of which you have enclosed, (Nos. 22 and 121,) which I value highly for their fineness and uniformity.—And here I would remark, and refer to the samples, that no buck of the same quality and over one year old, will ever give so fine a fleece as a ewe of equal quality from one to six years old, unless the ewe be without lamb and fat; for all sheep give coarser fleeces in proportion to their condition; and I estimate the fleece of a ewe in good order, weighing three pounds, of as much value as that of one in high order, weighing four pounds. All sheep require to be kept in good order, and a flock of ewes from three years and upwards will then yield, upon an average, three pounds each of clean washed wool; and wethers of the same age and condition will shear four pounds each; and any advance in weight beyond that, (in my opinion,) tends to diminish the value of the wool in about the same proportion as the weight is increased. Hence it is, that I value the fleeces of three pounds as much as the one from a fat ewe weighing four pounds, and even more; and from the above remarks, I wish to be understood, that any attempts to increase the value of the shearing of a flock by over-feeding, must fail in the estimation of all manufacturers that understand their business. The keeping of sheep fat not only increases the size and length of the staple of wool, but it increases the oil and yolk of the animal, which greatly increases the weight of the wool, oil, &c. without adding to its value.

Yours, with respect, JAMES SHEPHERD.

POISONS.

A memoir has been read before the Academy of Medicine at Paris, giving an account of a series of experiments made by Dr Barry, by which he ascertained—1st, that the immediate application of a cupping-glass to a poisoned wound will prevent the absorption of the poison; 2d, that a cupping-glass, applied even after the poison has begun to be absorbed, will arrest the progress of the absorption; and 3d, that after the cupping-glass has remained a certain time, the poison may be removed from the surface, and all unpleasant consequences averted, by simply washing the part with a little water.

An alderman, after a turtle feast, does not sleep half so sound as a day laborer, after a mess of oat meal porridge.

PROGRESS OF CODFISH, SOUTHWARD.

Some weeks since we mentioned that several Codfish had been caught off the Capes of Virginia. The following extract from Dr. Mease's edition of "The Wonders of Nature and Art," would seem to shew that the progress of these fish has been regularly and gradually southward. "Cod abounds upon our coast. The progress of this fish upon the Coast of North America, is curious. At the first discovery of the Northern Continent of America, few or no Codfish were found to the southward of the Banks of Newfoundland and Sable Island. About 35 or 40 years ago, they were first discovered off Sandy Hook in the vicinity of New-York. It has been observed, that ever since that time, they have gradually become more and more abundant on the fishing ground of the Neversink in six, seven, and eight fathoms water, and perhaps equally so many miles further eastward. A few years since they appeared about the Capes of the Delaware Bay though in comparatively small quantities, and it is said, that they have been caught on Oncomoteague Shoals, in lat. 38° on the Coast of Maryland. From these facts it seems probable, that the Codfish is gradually progressing southward, and in time may, perhaps, be caught along the whole extent of the Coast of the United States. Hence we may conclude that they originally inhabited the Banks of Newfoundland, whence, on account of their prodigious increase, they annually push out colonies in every direction where sustenance can be procured."—*Vol. 14 p. 78. Philadelphia, 1807.—Norfolk Herald.*

MINING SPECULATION.

In England the Clilian Mining Company has been broken up. Lord Teynlum said he had ascertained that mining in S. America was all nonsense, and had heard that in mining districts the roads were filled with drunken Englishmen and Scotchmen.

There is a prospect of a fine harvest in England.

NEW EMETIC.

It cannot be too generally known that the best that can be administered to persons who have taken poison, in causing its ejection from the stomach, is a strong mixture of soap and water, given in as large quantities as possible.

Strawberries are usually 3 or 4 cents a quart at Alexandria. They are so fruitful in good seasons, and so easily cultivated, that they ought not long to be dear any where.

The proprietors of Grand-street, N. York, propose to plant each side of it with trees. This street is up-town a mile or more, is wide, and extends from the North River to the East River.

MAPLE SUGAR.

There was this season extracted and manufactured from the Forest Tree, 36,000 lbs. of this useful and wholesome article—besides 1700 gallons of Molasses, in a new but flourishing settlement in Liberty township, Tioga County, Pa. comprising in the whole about ninety families, and occupying a little circle of not more than five miles in extent. The average price of sugar is 8 cents per pound; and of Molasses 50 cents per gallon—thus bringing into circulation in this little district, 3,750 dollars, and done in the space of about six weeks. Those who read this will judge of the importance of this article.—*Penn. pa.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1826.

At the Annual Meeting of the MASSACHUSETTS SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING AGRICULTURE, held at the hall of the Massachusetts Bank, on Wednesday the 14th inst. the following gentlemen were chosen officers of the Society for the year ensuing:

Hon. JOHN LOWELL, *President.*

Hon. THOS L. WINTHROP, *Vice Pres.*

Hon. ISRAEL THORNDIKE, *2d Vice Pres.*

JOHN PRINCE, *Esq. Treasurer.*

Hon. RICHARD SULLIVAN, *Cor. Sec'y.*

GORHAM PARSONS, *Esq. Record. Sec'y.*

BENJAMIN GUILD, *Esq. Assist. Rec. Sec'y.*

Trustees.

Aaron Dexter, *Esq.*

Hon. Peter C. Brooks.

Hon. William Prescott.

Hon. John Welles.

L. Hersey Derby, *Esq.*

Jonathan Amory, *Esq.*

We are happy to state that Sir ISAAC COFFIN, the munificent patron of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, has arrived at New York, and intends to visit Boston, his native city. He is suffering much from the gout and rheumatic complaints.

DROUGHT.

Most of the papers which we receive state the afflictive effects of the dry weather in different parts of the country. In this neighbourhood they have been very severe, and we believe unparalleled. We may have had as dry weather, but we have no recollection, nor any account of such extreme drought so early in the season. It of course becomes our farmers to use the best means which human industry and ingenuity can devise to provide some substitute for the deficiency of our usual crop of hay; and to prevent hoed crops from being dried up or blasted by the withering influence of a cloudless sun, and a sky and atmosphere which afford neither dew nor rain.

With regard to a substitute for hay, we know of nothing so promising as Indian corn, planted very thick or sowed broad cast. Perhaps it is not yet too late to raise a good quantity, at least of stalks and leaves, which will be useful for fodder, though the ears may not have time to ripen. For this purpose, it may either be sowed broadcast or planted in drills. The former is the least trouble, but the latter the most productive; and leaves the land in the best order. If sown broad cast, from 3 to 3½ bushels to the acre are said to be the proper quantity of seed. If planted, it may be well to place it somewhat nearer together than in cases where fodder is not the principal object. In an Address to the Essex Agricultural Society, Col. Pickering has the following remarks, which may be well repeated at a time when it seems necessary to put in requisition all the resources of the art and of the science of husbandry.

“Every farmer knows how eagerly cattle devour the entire plant of Indian corn in its green state: and land in good condition will produce heavy crops of it. Some years ago, just when the ears were in the milk, I cut close to the ground the plants growing on a measured space, equal as I judged to the average product of the whole

piece: and found that, at the same rate, an acre would yield twelve tons of green fodder; probably a richer and more nourishing food than any other known to the husbandman. And this quantity was the growth of less than four months.” . . . “It has appeared to me that the sort called *sweet corn* yields stalks of richer juice than the common yellow corn. It is also more disposed to multiply suckers, an additional recommendation of it, when planted to be cut in its green state, for horses and cattle and especially for milch cows, and the time of planting may be so regulated as to furnish supplies of food just when the pastures usually fail. I am inclined to doubt whether any other green food will afford butter of equal excellence.”

Col Pickering prefers planting northern corn to southern corn when fodder is the object. He says “the green stalks of our northern corn are incomparably sweeter than those of the southern states; at least when both sorts are grown in the north.” A friend of the Editor, however, assures us it has been found by experiment that the southern corn when sown for fodder sustains the drought much better than northern corn; and it is probable that the objection, which has been stated against the corn of the south that the stalks grow so thick and woody that cattle cannot well eat them, may be obviated, in part, if not altogether by thick sowing.

The author of a “Treatise on Agriculture” originally published in the Albany Argus, says that “corn is sometimes cultivated [in Italy] for fodder only, in which case it is generally sown broad cast, at the rate of *ten bushels* to the acre and *cut green.*” The Editors of the Mass. Agric. Repos. vol. vi. page 380 observe “We think the writer must have been mistaken in the quantity of corn sowed broad cast on an acre. We are persuaded that two or three bushels would be ample, better than a larger quantity.” Experiments may decide with regard to this point. If the ground should be dry at the time of putting in the seed corn it will be well, if not indispensable, to soak it from 12 to 24 hours. With regard to hoed crops, it is well ascertained that the oftener and the deeper the ground is hoed and ploughed about the plants the better they will sustain the drought. The ground which is stirred and made fine or pulverized, not only attracts moisture from the atmosphere, but by something like what philosophers call capillary attraction, draws moisture from the earth below it. It prevents the soil from becoming hardened into cakes or masses which can neither attract moisture from the heavens above or the earth beneath. One good hoeing is, generally, worth half a dozen waterings; though sometimes the latter is necessary.

REWARD OF INDUSTRY.

We have seen a beautiful Silver Medal, presented by the Franklin Institute of the state of Pennsylvania for the promotion of the Mechanic Arts, to the Amesbury Flannel Manufacturing Company of Massachusetts for the best piece of flannel offered at the second exhibition of said Institute, held at Philadelphia the 6th, 7th, and 8th of October last. The Medal has on one side “Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania, 1824”—on the other side, “Reward of Skill and Ingenuity—To the Amesbury Flannel Manufacturing Company, 1825.” The Medal presents a very fine specimen of skill in the arts, and is a very appropriate reward for kindred excellence in another branch of manufactures.

REVOLVING TIMBER PLANE.

Mr Daniel N. Smith of Warwick, Mass. has invented and solicited Letters Patent for a machine for smoothing or planing timber, which he denominates a *Revolving Timber Plane*. It consists of a Platform and carriage, on which the timber to be planed is placed, similar, but smaller, than those of a saw-mill. The timber is planed by plane-irons fixed in the side of the rim of a wheel which is set in a vertical position, and revolves on a horizontal axis. On this axis is a pinion wheel, giving motion to the machinery, which causes the carriage on which the timber is to be planed to traverse the platform, and to come in contact with the plane-irons, on the rim of the wheel. It appears to us, from a model which we have seen and specimens of timber which were planed by its operation, to be a cheap, simple and efficient labour-saving machine, worthy of the patronage of the public, and which ought to be the means of making a fortune to the ingenious inventor.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

SENATE, June 7—A committee was appointed to report what provisions, if any, ought to be made to cause a uniform and more equal representation in the House of Representatives.—A committee of the Senate and the House was appointed to report on the expediency of taking a new census of the Commonwealth, with such statistical views thereof as may be deemed useful, and of causing a survey, map, &c. to be made.

June 9—The Hon. Nathaniel Silsbee was chosen a Senator of the United States.

June 10—Wm. Lawrence and others petitioned to be incorporated as the Boston Steam Boat Company.

HOUSE, June 7—Mess Dana of Groton, Shepherd of Northampton, and Turner of New Marlborough were appointed a Committee on the Inspection of Wool—The Committee on Education was instructed to report on the expediency of consolidating some of the existing Academies, with a view of making them Institutions for instruction in the Practical Arts and Sciences.

June 9—A bill to provide for the Stapling and Inspection of Wool, was reported and ordered to be printed.—An order passed both houses instructing the Committee on the Library to consider the expediency of subscribing for one or more copies of the “Letters and Reports” of Wm. Strickland, Esq. upon subjects connected with Internal Improvements and Civil Engineering, to be placed in the Library.

June 10—The Hon. Nathaniel Silsbee was chosen United States Senator.

FROM GREECE.

The last intelligence is highly favourable to the Greeks. Ibrahim, commander of the Egyptian forces, made an assault on Missolonghi on the 24th of March, in which he was mortally wounded, and his troops repulsed with great slaughter. During the heat of the action 8000 Greeks arrived, commanded by Col. Fabvier. Ibrahim received his wound from the musquet of a soldier, while giving orders to his troops. The state of things in the Peloponnesus is improving every day.

A letter from Zante, dated April 5th, says, every thing is still in favour of the besieged. The camp of Ibrahim has been burnt and his troops discouraged. At this moment we hear a heavy cannon-

MISCELLANIES.

The Carter turned Logician.

Giles Jolt as sleeping in his cart he lay,
Some pilfering villains stole his team away.
Giles wakes and cries "What's here? a dickens what?
Why, how now! am I Giles, or am I not?
If he, I've lost six geldings to my smart;
If not—odds boddikins, I've found a cart.

Epigram.

Grudge leaves the poor his whole possessions nearly—
He means his next of kin should weep sincerely.

When Dean Swift was invited to preach before
the Society of Merchant Tailors, he chose the fol-
lowing text—"I remnant shall be saved."

Anecdote.—Every body remembers the merriest
and best king of France gave great offence, when
a provincial magistrate and his brethren made him
a complimentary speech, while two or three asses
began to bray. Gentlemen, said Henry, one at a
time if you please.

Wretched condition of the world in 395, and 571.
—If a man were called to fix upon the period in
the History of the World during which the condi-
tion of the human race was most calamitous and
afflicted, he would without hesitation, name that
which elapsed from the death of Theodosius the
Great to the establishment of the Lombards in
Italy. The contemporary authors who beheld that
scene of desolation, labor and are at a loss for ex-
pressions to describe the horror of it. The scourge
of God—the destroyer of nations—are the dread-
ful epithets by which they distinguish the most
noted of the barbarous leaders; and they compare
the ruin which they had brought on the world, to
the havoc occasioned by earthquakes, conflagra-
tions or deluges, the most formidable and fatal ca-
lamities which the imagination of man can con-
ceive.—*Robertson's Charles 5th.*

English Traveller.—He boasted to us triumph-
antly, that he had run over sixteen thousand miles
in six months; that he had rowed at the levee of
the Emperor Alexander, been slapped on the
shoulder by the Archduke Constantine, shaken
hands with a Lapland witch, and been presented
in full volunteer uniform at every court between
Stockholm and Milan. Yet is he not one particle
wiser than if he had spent the same time in walk-
ing up and down the Strand. He has contrived,
however, to pick up on his tour strange odds and
ends of foreign follies, which stick upon the
coarse-grained materials of his own John Bull
character, like tin-foil upon sackcloth; so that I
see little difference between what he was and
what he is, except that from a simple goose he has
become a compound one.—*London Lit. Gazette.*

The Paris Courier Francais gives a letter from
Smyrna contradicting the report that the Editor
of the Oriental Spectator was assassinated, as has
been reported. He died of the plague.

The Swedish Government has ordered the pur-
chase of large tracts of land for making planta-
tions of oak; and have offered a reward for its
successful cultivation on private estates.

There is now at Baltimore an interesting public
exhibition of Silk Worms at work.

A brisk interior trade is now carried on between
the States of Missouri and Mexico, which will
cause the countries to be settled more rapidly and
be of mutual benefit.

ENGLISH MANUFACTURERS.

The labourers and manufacturers in England,
forming into mobs, continue to fight against them-
selves.—Thrown out of employ by the times, they
blindly annihilate the chance of their restoration
to business. They labour to beggar those who
would give them employment, to destroy the Fac-
tories where they might soon find work again, and
to drive away the butchers and bakers who have
supplied them.

Much of the distress in England is attributed to
the laws laying a duty on Corn, Grain and Flour,
to protect the Farmers at home. The people com-
pare the prices of bread abroad with those in Eng-
land, and find them greatly against the latter.—
Yet the Bakers in England work for very small
profits.

The disturbances in England may lower the
prices of Cotton and Wool, and raise the price of
the Manufactures of other countries.

It may be conceived that it will be sometime
before the Manufacturers of Britain will recover
from the effects of failures, riots, the destruction
of looms, &c. and the loss of labourers.

Several benevolent individuals of New York are
proposing to send a cargo of flour to the suffering
laborers in England.—*Palladium.*

INDIGENOUS POISONS.

The season is advancing when the vegetable
poisons that border our brooks, and grow so pro-
fusely by our way sides, present their attractions
to the roving children of the country. In spite of
the most watchful care of parents and of nursery
maids, great children and little ones are often led
into dangerous and fatal temptation, by the berries
of the night-shade, or the purple flowers of the
stramonium. Although in this case, as in every
other, preventive measures are of the utmost im-
portance, the best means of removing the unpleas-
ant symptoms when the poison has been taken,
should be familiar to every physician. He cannot
search out a remedy at leisure; the life of the
patient depends on his ready knowledge of the
best means of affording relief. We cannot there-
fore too strongly enforce the importance of an ac-
curate investigation of the precise operation of
poisons on the system, and the most speedy reme-
dies.

This subject has of late years received much at-
tention in France, and a great deal of new light
been thrown on the treatment of such cases.—
Every physician who is aware of this circumstance
will feel the necessity of commanding this infor-
mation, and by some source or other we hope it
will be widely diffused over our country.

Medical Intell.

A Trust—apropos. At a dinner on board the
Steamboat "Legislator" (in Boston Harbour) which
is to ply between Boston and Maine, the Mayor of
the city, Mr. Quincy, gave.—"Legislators—local,
state and national—may they so manage as not to
burst the boiler."

A new married gentleman and lady, riding in a
chaise, were unfortunately overturned. A person

coming to their assistance, observed it was a very
shocking sight. "Very shocking indeed," replied
the gentleman, "to see a new married couple fall
out so soon."

Two gentlemen were passing the late residence
of Chief Justice Tilghman the day after the work-
men commenced pulling it down. One remarked,
in reference to the progress they had made, "how
they have gutted the building already!" "Gutted
it," replied the other, "true; the liver went out
yesterday, and they are taking out the lights to-
day." [N. Y. American.]

The farther a story travels, the worse it grows,
till at last it becomes a downright lie.

Were the Book of Fate laid open to our view,
no man would enjoy a moment's peace from the day
he looked into it.

A secret is no where so safe as in your own
bosom.

To Manufacturers.

THE Subscriber having obtained an Act of Incorporation from the General Assembly of the state of Vermont, by the name of the *Barnet Cotton and Woollen Manufacturing Company*, now offers to sell or lease his water privileges, situated within 150 rods of Connecticut River in Barnet, county of Caledonia, and state of Vermont, in *Stevens' Village*, so called, on the great falls of Stevens' River, with such quantity of land adjoining, as may be wanted—having a sufficiency of water, with a fall of more than one hundred feet in thirty rods. There are erected on the premises a Grist Mill with three run of stones, a Saw Mill, a Cotton and Woollen Factory built of stone and brick, 4 stories high, 60 by 30 feet, with an ell for a Dye House, and will be ready to receive machinery by the 1st of July next,—and a good Dwelling House and Wood Shed.

Also, a building of wood, 2 stories high, 30 by 32 feet, calculated when finished for mechanics and manufacturers of various descriptions, such as machine shops, Lace Stockings, Tape Weaving Factories. Such as feel disposed to purchase a water privilege shall be furnished with materials to build as follows: merchantable pine boards and timber \$5.00 per thousand;—clear pine boards \$10.00 per thousand;—lime \$1.75 per tierce; brick \$3.00 per thousand;—shingles \$1.75 per thousand, and delivered on the spot. Also, board for workmen from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per week; and wood from 75 cents to \$1.25 per cord. House lots from 20 to 100 dollars per acre.

I have heretofore annexed the certificates of James Whitlaw, late surveyor-general of the state of Vermont, and Hon. Wm. Chamberlain of Peacham. Such as wish for further information will please inquire of McLellan & Chadwick of Boston; Skinner & Hurd of Charlestown; Col. James Brown of Framingham;—Thomas Shepard of Northampton; Brown & Ives and Hastings Arnold, Esq. Providence; Hon. Philip Carigan, North Chichester, Daniel M. Christie, Esq. of Dover, N. H.; Daniel Brown of Portsmouth; David Porter, Esq. of Hartford, Con. and of the subscriber on the premises.

Letters directed to the subscriber will be attended to without delay. HENRY STEVENS.
Barnet, (Vermont) May 26, 1826.

Henry Stevens of Barret has a good lively stream, fed by several large ponds, and has a run of upwards of one hundred feet within the distance of twenty or thirty rods. In fact, I know not of a better place for water works anywhere within my acquaintance.
Ryegate, May 25, 1826. JAMES WHITLAW.

The water privilege owned and occupied by Henry Stevens of Barret, I consider the best in my acquaintance, and in my opinion an excellent place to establish a Cotton and Woollen Manufactory or other mechanical business. WM. CHAMBERLAIN.
Peacham, May 25, 1826.

The FARMER is published every Friday, by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at \$2.50 per annum, in advance.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at the corner of Congress and Lincoln Streets.—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. IV.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1826.

NO. 48.

ORIGINAL PAPERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

CANKER WORMS.

MR FESSENDEN,—As the Canker Worm has again made its appearance in some parts of this State, and is extending its ravages in many valuable orchards, I have thought it proper to communicate the following experiments, which, as far as has come to my knowledge, contain information not heretofore laid before the public. If the practice here recommended has not been tried in other instances, it is believed to be worthy of attention; and if it has, either yourself or some of your numerous correspondents will be able to give information as to the result.

In the year 1819 JOHN TRUE, Esq. an observing and intelligent Gentleman, of Hampstead, N. H. having been much molested by the canker worm in his orchards the preceding year, procured a few ounces of Mercurial Ointment, commonly called *Unguentum (Unguentum Hydrargyri)* which he spread upon strips of woollen cloth, or narrow lists such as are cut from the edges of broadcloth, which strips he closely applied around a number of his trees, and the effect, or at least the fact, was that these trees were entirely exempt from their ravages the ensuing summer. In the autumn of that year, I commenced the practice of medicine in that town, and the next spring had numerous applications for the article, and procured several pounds of quicksilver, and was employed a great part of the month of March, in preparing the *unguentum* for the neighboring farmers, by whom it was applied to many hundreds of trees, and all with uniform success:—but as the worms that year were rather upon the decline, and as many trees were exempted which had not been treated in this manner, this experiment though upon a large scale, was not deemed so decisive as that of the preceding year, and happily we have had no opportunity of testing its utility, from that time to the present. It might perhaps occur to all who would try the experiment that it is necessary that the bark must be made smooth, where it is not so, that none of the grubs or females that deposit the eggs, from which the worms are produced, may pass under the band or strip which contains the ointment.—Those who are acquainted with its nature and effects upon worms and insects will readily believe it impossible for those that produce the canker worm to pass over it and live.

The advantages of using the *unguentum* over any mode in common use are obvious. While tar requires to be renewed every night that it may catch and hold the grubs merely by its tenacity, this mode requires preparing but once a year, and will be growing stronger for a long time, by an increased oxidation of the mercury when exposed to the air—and as this is supposed to be in an active state, even after it is applied, there is no opportunity for their passing as they may frequently do over tar, after it becomes hardened before it is renewed.

I remain,
Respectfully yours,
JEREMIAH SPENCER

Bradford, June 14, 1826.

J. SPENCER.

REMEDY FOR CHOKED CATTLE.

MR FESSENDEN—I noticed in No. 45 of your paper a remedy for choked cattle. I think the following method a more easy and expeditious one and on that account much to be preferred. It was communicated to me by a person who has tried it in repeated instances and never knew it fail.

Take about a thimble full or more of gun powder, put in it a paper with three sides closed, and cover the other end with the fore finger; then insert your arm into the throat of the creature below the gullet, let the powder be discharged from the paper, and as soon as the powder dissolves, the animal throws the substance from his throat. There have been instances where large substances were detained in the throat, that required two portions before relief was given; but farmers may rely upon this recipe as in most cases, an effectual one. It was bought of a German in Pennsylvania, and remained a secret with the purchaser for some years, but humanity prevailed, and the intelligence is for the public.

With much respect,

your obed't serv't,

FRANCIS BREWER.

Springfield, Ms. June 16, 1826.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

MR FESSENDEN—On the 25th of May last I left Barret, Vermont, on a tour for general information. I have examined the contemplated route of a canal from Connecticut river at Haverhill, N.H. through Coventry to Warner and Wentworth, and followed the waters of Baker's river to Plymouth. The summit in Coventry is reported to be 400 feet above Connecticut river. I think the summit can be supplied by means of a feeder from Talton's Pond, in Piermont. From Wentworth Village to Little Squam Pond, a canal may be made on a level, and supplied by a feeder from the Penegowasset river; from Little Squam, which is now navigable to Big Squam Pond, there is no difficulty. From Big Squam to the Winnepesaukee Lake, at Center Harbour, Mr Baldwin reports about 50 feet in the descent.

From the south end of said Lake to Dover, Mr. Baldwin has examined, and his report is now before the public.

I think the subject of a canal from Dover to Winnepesaukee Lake deserves immediate attention.—This route, in my view, is the only practicable one for a canal from tide water to Connecticut river. The distance from the north end of Lake Winnepesaukee, at Center Harbour, to Connecticut river is about 40 miles; and from tide water to the Lake would be of great importance, not only to the section of the country in the immediate vicinity of the Lake, but to the northern section of Vermont and New Hampshire. And if the canal was completed to Connecticut river, it would increase the amount of tonnage very much.

In turning to the "Grand List" of Vermont for 1823, you will find that the number of cattle of years old and upwards, in the five northern counties, amounts to 87,008. Now allowing that one creature in 10 is fattened for market, and that they weigh 500 pounds each, the total amount would be about 21,972 barrels, which would be equal to 2,197 tons. In case the Winnepesaukee

canal is completed, the beef cattle in the above counties will be barrelled at Haverhill or Newbury, and thence freighted by means of the canal to Dover, Portsmouth, or Boston, and the freight would not be over 50 cents per barrel. Allowing the four northern counties of New Hampshire to be possessed of the same number of cattle, the total number of barrels of beef would amount to 83,944, and the freight at 50 cents per barrel would amount to \$41,972.

Again, any person acquainted with the northern section of Vermont or New Hampshire, will say that this is not one half the tonnage which will be sent from this district of country to market. Abundant in pork, butter, cheese, meal, grain, hay, flax seed, lumber, &c. We can put with safety the amount of exports from this section of country at 1,788 tons, which, at \$5.00 will amount to \$8,940. The amount of tonnage of imports, say equal to one half of exports, will make in gross 13,182 tons, which, at \$5.00 per ton, would be \$65,910—the interest of more than \$1,000,000.

It has been estimated by men of sound judgment, that this undertaking will not cost more than 7 or 800,000, to make a canal navigable for boats of 25 or 30 tons.

Again, the section of country spoken of, is yet comparatively new. Let this communication be opened, and a vigorous impulse will be given to the agricultural and manufacturing interest. And it is a fact, there is more water power and good sites for man factories in the counties of Caledonia in Vermont, and in Crafton, N. H. than in any two counties in New England, of similar size.—It is to me surprising that the capitalists of Boston, Dover, and Portsmouth have been so long forgetful of their own interest, and the obligations they are under to the inhabitants of the interior.

Brant, (Vt.) June 1826.

H. S.

TIME AND METHOD OF DESTROYING LICE WHICH INFEST APPLE-TREES.

For two or three years, I observed that the bodies and many of the limbs of my young apple trees were covered with lice, resembling in shape a wax-wood, though much smaller, and of a light colour, stationary and adhering fast to the bark. In some instances, they almost covered the surface. It was apparent that they subsisted upon the sap, obstructed its circulation, and materially retarded the growth; and in one instance, I ascribed the loss of a tree solely to them. Washing with ley and soap suds in the spring, had produced no effect. In June last, I observed directions in the *New England Farmer* for destroying the parasitic enemy; and that being the particular time to make the application, I immediately set about it, for this purpose, I took eight parts of water, and two of soft soap, and mixed with these, enough to make a thick whitewash. With a whitewash and paint brush, I put this upon the trunks and limbs of the trees, as high as was practicable, filling the cracks in the bark, and covering the whole surface. The effect has been, not only to destroy most of the lice, but to give the trees an improved and vigorous appearance. The outer bark, which, from a stunted growth, had become rough and hard, has, in a measure, fallen off in

flakes, and disclosed a soft, smooth bark, the sure indication of health. I intend to repeat the operation next season, and have no doubt I shall succeed in eradicating the evil.

The lice hatch between the 20th May and 10th June, when each core, or blister, sends out a colony of 20 or 30 young. "The nits produce white animalcula, resembling a louse, so small they are hardly perceptible to the naked eye, which, immediately after they are hatched, open the passage at the end of the blister, and crawl out on the bark of the tree, and there remain, but with little motion, about ten days; when they stick themselves fast to the bark of the tree, and then die. From this little carcase arises a small speck of *blue mould*, which is most plain to be seen between the 10th and 20 June, and continues about fifteen days and then gradually wears off, until the old carcase appears which, by this time, is formed into a new blister, and contains the spawns, or nits before mentioned." It is during the period of transformation only, that the alkali, or lime is supposed to be effectual. J. BUEL.

LUSUS NATURÆ.

Mr FESSENDEN.—If the circumstance herewith communicated has sufficient interest to appear in your Farmer's common place book, you may insert it. A Farmer in this town having noticed for some days that one of his working oxen was complaining, he called upon a Farrier to visit him, who found there was something extraordinary in the ox.—The part which, if it had been on a cow, would have been called the bag, or udder, appeared considerably enlarged, the teats distended, and the appearance generally indicated, that there was *secretion*; a Council was held and the subject discussed—and upon the whole, "all and singular the premises having been duly considered," it was determined that the ox was a proper subject for operation, "the patient ox" was put in the attitude of a milking cow, and then with due precaution moved, the operator knelt—seized the teat as milk maids do—and with a gentle squeeze, out gushed the flowing milk—he stared and squeezed till the spectators were satisfied that it was in fact and in truth the beverage which kind Nature yields—there was at least one half pint of milk drawn from one of the teats and this being set aside in a bowl was in twelve hours' time covered with a thick yellow cream the three remaining un-milked teats were as full and hard pressed as before the operation.—Daniel Hitchcock, the owner, gave me the above information and says he is willing to renew the experiment if any person doubts the fact.

Yours truly,
Springfield, Ms. June 1826. F. BREWER.

From the Merrimack Journal.

TO FARMERS.

As the extensive drought has been severe in this vicinity, and extensively in the country and the prospect for a crop of hay very unpromising, it is important in some way to make up the deficiency. I have observed, that many fields which were stocked down last season, are destitute of clover and the grass very thin, the grass having been destroyed by the dry weather, last August. I would recommend to my brother farmers, to take up some of the fields which will produce little or nothing, and sow them with *Millet*. If sown any time in this month, it will probably be forward

enough to be secured before frost comes, and will yield from one to three tons of good fodder to the acre, according to the goodness of the land, and its being well prepared. It will grow well on fields where rye was raised last year, or on land stocked down last year with clover. About half a bushel of seed to the acre will be sufficient.

If there is an aversion to millet, or it should be difficult to obtain seed, I would recommend the sowing of *Indian Corn*. I have known it give a good crop when sown as late as the 4th July, after a crop of clover had been taken from the land. The land was ploughed, corn was sowed, broadcast, half a bushel to the acre, harrowed in, and the roller passed over it. There were about two tons of fodder to the acre. Grass seed should be sown if you desire to mow it the next season.—It will be beneficial to spread some compost manure before ploughing, or ashes before harrowing in the seed. Fodder may always be supplied by raising *Turnips*. The ground may be prepared and ready for sowing when the rains in July or August shall fall. Good crops in a suitable season may be raised from stubble land, from grass ground which needs ploughing, or from clover land, ploughed immediately after taking off the crop. It will help the crop much, to scatter ashes, compost, or other fine manure, and harrow it in. Turnips are healthy for stock, and will increase much the quantity of fodder. When convenient, it would be best to try each of these crops. I have no doubt of the crops amply compensating the labor and pains, and of being a very great relief to the necessities of next winter. By a little attention in season, we may be supplied with fodder, and our stock come out well next spring. We shall not be obliged to give away our cattle, this fall, and buy at an enormous price next spring.

A FARMER.

BATHING.

We are glad to see a second edition of Dr. Coffin's Discourses on Cold and Warm Bathing. This little work, which is published in a neat pamphlet of 70 pages 12mo. contains many valuable hints for those who are in the practice of bathing, and offers many strong reasons for its adoption by those who have neglected it. We wish that the attempt of the author to encourage the proper and to correct the injudicious use of so great a blessing as this, which Providence has put within the reach of every one, may not be unsuccessful. We extract for the benefit of our readers who have not seen the book, and may be induced by this specimen to purchase it, the following "Rules."—Some useful remarks on the effects of drinking cold water in warm weather are published in the same pamphlet. [Christian Register.]

OF THE COLD BATH.

"1. We are never to enter the cold bath when the temperature of the body is below the standard of health; if it is a few degrees above this, the bathing will be proportionately more grateful and invigorating.

"2 We should never remain long in the water,—no longer than to secure a vigorous reaction.—The common mistake on this point is, not only to remain in the water till the glow of warmth arising from the shock is established, but till it is dissipated by continuing in the water too long, or by returning too often.

"3. We are to bathe before breakfast, or better before dinner.

"4. We are to bathe when the stomach is empty, or nearly so. And

"5. We are to bathe every second or third day only,—or if our bathing depends on the tide, we may bathe several days in succession, and then omit as many."

OF WARM BATHING.

"1. The warm bath should be entered by persons in health at 93° of heat, and after waiting a few minutes and attending to the sensations, its temperature should be so altered, if any alteration is required, as to render it the most grateful to our feelings.

"2. The best time for bathing is the forenoon, after the breakfast is digested. The cases in which it is preferable or expedient to bathe in the morning or evening, are few, and to be regarded as exceptions to the general rule.

"3. It is not easy to point out as a general direction any precise period, as the best time for remaining in the bath. It will often be useful to remain in the bath for half an hour, or even an hour.

"4. The frequency of bathing should also depend much on circumstances. When the bath is taken to prevent disease and improve health, and is well borne, it may be used every second or third day.

"5. Bathing should be preceded and followed by exercise."

MANUFACTURES.

A correspondent of the New York Times, speaking of a late visit to Jersey city, gives the following account, among other things, of the flourishing manufactures there, and the adjacent village of Harsimus.

"We made a part of our visit to the Jersey Glass Works, established by Messrs. Dummer & Co. at this place, and were politely conducted through every part of the extensive works by one of the directors. It is the property of a company, incorporated with a capital of \$200,000, and gives employment to about an hundred persons, and a considerable degree of stir and interest to the little village of Jersey City, in which it is situated. The business of making, cutting, engraving and painting, of the glass, with other branches incidental to the manufacture and finish of that beautiful and valuable article, in all its variety of shapes and uses, are carried on by the company, with a spirit of zeal and enterprise second to few, if any, of our manufacturing establishments in the country. Specimens of their work compare with the finest from any part of the old world.

Almost adjoining as an appendage to the Glass Works, is a Porcelain manufactory, going into operation, with \$100,000 capital. Here are employed a great number of persons of different ages and sexes, in the various branches of this pleasing and novel occupation. The work is done and finished in both the French and English manner, with their latest improvements, and bids fair to excel all other productions of the kind in this country.

A short mile north of this, in the same township of Bergen, but village of Harsimus, is the Carpet Manufactory of the Messrs. Haight, brought into "the full tide of successful experiment" this spring, with a capital of \$400,000. It gives business to about an hundred hands here, in weaving, dyeing, finishing, and packing the goods, from yarn spun at the other branch of their manufactory, at Little Falls, where about the same number of persons is also employed. The product of the company at present is about 5 bales, of 500

yards each, or 2500 yards per week, which finds a market in preference to foreign ingrained carpeting, at 90 to 120 cents per yard. A little settlement is naturally growing about the manufactory, Messrs. H. having already brought 300 persons from New-York to the place since their commencement there.

NEW YORK VEGETABLE MARKET.

For several days past the prices of vegetables, &c. in our markets have been as follows:—Potatoes 15 to 25 cents per half peck; Peas, 25 to 37½ per do; Turnips, 13 to 18 cents per bunch of about six; Onions equal to 12½ cents per pound; Cabbages containing three or four leaves without any head, 10 to 15 cents each; Beets, Radishes, Cucumbers, &c. none; Lettuce 4 to 6 cents per head; Cherries and Strawberries, scarce, dear, and of poor quality.

At these exorbitant rates, the market is not half supplied, and every green thing it contains is hot up at an early hour in the morning. The truth is, the long and severe drought has nearly destroyed vegetation in the section of country from which our market usually derives its supplies, and the principal object of this statement is to induce farmers and gardeners at distant places, who have been favoured, to forward us their surplus products. The shores of Connecticut, &c. can now convey us their products as quick, and we believe at as cheap a rate of transportation as they can be brought from the neighboring towns on Long Island and New Jersey. Within a few days some small parcels of vegetables have been brought from Hartford, Con. and it is hoped the high prices they commanded will induce the farmers to send more.
N. Y. paper, June 17.

HILLSBORO' AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Provision is made in the 8th Article of the Bye Laws of this Society, for convening the members, in their respective towns, for special purposes.—Meetings of the members for the discussion of subjects relating to their occupation as farmers, might be made useful to themselves and to the community. The Sub-committee in each town, has been instructed to call one or more such meetings in the month of February and March, at which times they have been directed to submit the following questions for discussion and answers.

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the best mode of preparing lands for tillage crops?—the best season for breaking up, spring or fall?—deep or shallow?
2. Has trial ever been made of Plaster of Paris among you? On what soils? For what crops? and with what success?
3. By the last report of the Viewing Committee it appears, that the Gentlemen, who, last year and the year before, obtained premiums for the best cultivated farms, "plant land but one year in succession." Their reasons are,
"First, That they do not manure so heavy as to make their first crops lodge and be lost; secondly, it enables them to take their land up oftener, so that they have not overgrown crops on one part of their farm while the other is yielding much less; thirdly, not keeping their land up long enough to have it completely pulverized, it lays down lighter and is not so subject to bake."
Has the above method been adopted among you by others, to any extent?—Can you recommend a

a better method backed by more substantial reasons?

4. Have any implements of husbandry been recently introduced among you?—what kind, with what success?

5. Have you any question you would propose for the consideration of the members another year?

6. Have you any suggestions you would make for the benefit of the Society?

Farmers in the town generally, although not members of the Society, may be invited to attend the above meetings.

COW HOUSE.

There is now erecting at Edinburgh the most splendid cow house in the world. The buildings which compose the dairy, form an additional ornament even to the 'City of Palaces.' They are erected of fine white stone, and present a handsome front of three stories in the centre, surmounted with a dome, and of two stories in wings. The dome gives air and light to the cow house, which is one hundred and twenty feet in length, and sixty feet in breadth. The roof is twenty-one feet in height, and is supported by two rows of cast iron pillars. The whole is finished with as much neatness as a chapel, and the light from the sides is transmitted through handsome sashed windows, which would not disgrace a fashionable drawing room. At one end of this large apartment is a gallery, from whence two hundred splendidly accommodated cows may be seen—and every arrangement is such, that, instead of a dirty and disgusting scene, it will be a very pleasant sight.

[They have a house in New York which contains 2 or 300 Cows, but much cannot be said of its splendor!] [Palladium.]

Use of Sulphur in destroying Insects on Plants, and its benefit for vegetation.

Tie up some flour sulphur in a piece of muslin or fine linen, and with this the leaves of young shoots of plants should be dusted, or it may be thrown on them by means of a common swansdown puff, or even a dredging-box.

Fresh assurances have been received of the powerful influence of sulphur against the whole tribe of insects and worms which infest and prey upon vegetables. Sulphur has also been found to promote the health of plants, on which it was sprinkled; and that peach trees, in particular, were remarkably improved by it. It has likewise been observed, that the verdure, and other healthful appearances, were perceptibly increased; for the quantity of new shoots and leaves formed subsequently to the operation, and having no sulphur on their surfaces, served as a comparative index, and pointed out distinctly the accumulation of health. [Domestic Encyclopedia.]

CULTIVATION OF THE VINE.

We learn from the Philadelphia Gazette, that the vine is cultivated in Pennsylvania to an extent of which few persons have had any idea. In the immediate neighborhood of the borough of York, there are one hundred and fifty acres of vineyard. In Cumberland county there are many vineyards, some on the tops of mountains, and some in the bosoms of valleys. In Adam, and in Westmoreland the culture of the vine is also attended to; and one gentleman in Chester has a vineyard covering thirty acres. Only a few days ago, a house in Market street advertised for sale, wine manufactured in the neighborhood of Lancaster.

NEW ROAD TO BOSTON.

The committee, appointed by the Legislature of this State to lay out a road from the Court House in Tolland to the border of the State, where it is to meet the new centre turnpike from Needham to Dudley, have made a report; in which they say they have been successful beyond their expectations, in avoiding all the considerable hills. The distance is twenty-seven and a quarter miles, not more than one mile of which, will have a declivity exceeding three degrees and not more than fifty rods will be equal to four and a half degrees, and no part of it will have an ascent greater than four and a half, or at farthest five degrees. The distance from Hartford to Boston by this road is between ninety-six and ninety-seven miles. This improvement will much facilitate the intercourse between this place and Boston, and is one of very great public utility. [Hartford Times.]

VALUABLE DISCOVERY.

One of the most simple and useful discoveries in agriculture, is to mix layers of green or new cut clover, with layers of straw in ricks or stacks; thus the strength of the clover is absorbed by the straw, which, thus impregnated, both horses and cattle eat greedily and the clover is dried and prevented from heating. This practice is particularly calculated for second crops of clover and grass.

A New Hampshire writer says, no flour came from the interior of N. York till the canal was made—and that if we in New England had canals we should have flour from the interior; as the people would be encouraged to extend the cultivation of wheat from the facility of getting the and flour to market.

DISTRESSES IN ENGLAND.

In Norwich, Eng. of a population of 60,000—14,000 were relieved out of doors, of whom 700 worked on the roads at Is a day—700 were in the workhouse, and 100 in the infirmary. Poor rates 10s. in the pound, and the prospect of trade bad.

At Macclesfield the lamentable demoralization of the lower classes is mentioned. The streets and taverns are said to be nightly thronged with drunken idlers.

At Bolton, disease is added to the other miseries of the destitute Manufacturers.

Subscriptions to the amount of eighteen thousand pounds were raised in one day in London, for the benefit of the distressed operatives and manufacturers.

Two men handcuffed, in a gig, and under escort, were brought from the neighborhood of Newport, Pagnell, to the county goal, charged with stealing turnip tops!

According to one of the last London papers, the termination of the Old Bailey Sessions presented a most melancholy picture of the state of morals in the metropolis and its environs. There were about 440 prisoners in the calendar for trial, which number had accumulated in little more than six weeks. The convictions were numerous.

There was some tumult at Manchester on the 3d of May—but the Military Body now there is too strong for the rioters.

The London Chronicle, says the Spitalfields Silk Weavers are in full employment.

It has been ascertained, after a very minute calculation, that Chester contains one hundred and one Old Maids more than any town of the same size in the British Empire.—*Lon. pa.*

NOTES ON THE GROWTH AND MANUFACTURE OF SILK IN THE UNITED STATES.

BY MR. GENET.

The various repositories of knowledge on agriculture and horticulture, having extensively treated the zoological history of the *Phalera Bombyx*, or silk worm, and the best methods of raising and multiplying the several species of the morus or mulberry tree, upon which that valuable insect feeds itself exclusively, I will confine myself in these notes, to present only the principal facts and observations which may have a tendency to assist in the decision of the question now before the Agricultural Committee of Congress, viz: "If the growth and manufacture of silk is an object worthy of legislative attention and promotion in the United States?"

This important question leads, in the first place, to ascertain if the latitudes of the several states are equally favourable to the growth of the silk worm and of the mulberry tree. In Asia, Africa, and Europe, the cultivation of that insect, and of that tree, flourishes from the 20th to the 50th degree of northern latitude. Under the same latitudes, the mulberry trees in the United States are indigenous; and as nature has appropriated every plant to the support of certain insects, we may conclude that the silk worm and its favourite tree, indeed the only tree upon which it feeds, would both prosper here as well as in China, Bengal, Mongolia, Hindostan, Asia Minor, Turkey, Egypt, Barbary, France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, and England, if it was encouraged as it has been in those countries.

Latitudes nearer to the equatorial line than the 20th degree, and beyond the 50th degree, may, perhaps, with a great deal of care, be also enriched by the cultivation of silk; but it has generally been observed, that very warm southern winds, and extremely hot air, always make the silk worms sick, and frequently occasion their death; and that very long and severe winters, such as those experienced above the 50th degree of northern latitude are also contrary to their propagation. A moderate temperature is the best for those delicate animals and their seed; and none, on that account, would be more congenial with their nature than the United States.

That opinion is not grounded on analogy and presumption alone, it is supported by the strongest of all arguments, by actual experiment. Several industrious and ingenious females of the county of Rensselaer, in the state of New York, and many others, in the states of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Vermont, and New Hampshire, and very likely, though not to my knowledge, in other states, have made the raising of silk worms, and the drawing, spinning and twisting of sewing silk, an article of domestic management and trade: and that article, very well known in our markets, is preferred on account of its strength, if not of its perfect evenness, to the French, English, or Italian silks of the same kind. Handsome fancy goods have also been woven in combination with cotton, with silk raised in this country; and we have in New York, a small manufactory, where the handsomest waistcoat patterns have been produced at a much lower price than those that were imported.

Having proved by the preceding facts, not only the practicability, but the existing practice, of raising silk worms in the United States, I will in

the second place, examine, if the raising of that commodity would be, upon a large scale, congenial with our mode of agriculture, and of our variegated population. This subject requires a subdivision, of the United States, in relation to their two different climates, and also to the two better different methods of raising the silk worms in open air or in houses.

The first method would, it seems, suit the southern states; and the second method the eastern and northern states.

The cultivation of silk in open air is extremely easy in warm climates, and requires a very little attendance. It is the most common in China, where the mulberry trees and the climate are so agreeable to the silk worms, that the quantity of silk produced in that way is incredible. The single province of Tchehiang might alone, it is reported, supply all China, and even a great part of Europe, with that commodity. Great quantities of silk, raised in the open air, are also imported from the East Indies, into England; but those silks are harsher and coarser than those raised in houses—a circumstance which had made several authors believe that it was the production of a different insect, called *Ser*, which was supposed to live five years, while the *Bombyx* dies annually. But that fiction is now discredited, and the difference in the quality of the silk is more justly attributed to the effect of the oxide rays of the sun, equally operative on silk as on wool; as it has been observed very advantageously by the Saxons, who owe in a great measure, the superior fineness and higher value of their merino wool to the ingenious improvement of protecting their fleece with linen jackets against the rays of the sun. If, however, the silk and the wool raised in the air, and exposed to the sun, are harsh, they are more abundant than the silk sheltered from the radiant matter, and would, notwithstanding, become a most valuable article for the southern states. The eastern and northern states, on the contrary, could enlarge the cultivation of the housed silk worm, which requires greater nicety and vigilance, and a more attentive and judicious management.

It seems that our two systems of agriculture agree with the two modes of raising silk. But if we can raise that commodity, a third question arises; will its growth be profitable, or offer greater advantages than the articles which now constitute the staple produce of the northern and southern states?

To answer that question, it will be sufficient to state, as a matter of fact, that the planting and attending the mulberry trees, either in orchards or hedges, to accommodate, according to the climate the two methods above mentioned, is the hardest part of that branch of industry; and that the rest of the process, which occupies only the fifty or sixty days to which the life of the silk worm is limited, may be conducted by females, children, and old or invalid men, unable to perform hard labour on any farm or plantation, and will accordingly offer a new gain, without impairing the other sources of income. It is, besides, proper for legislators to consider, that the more the science of mechanics, applied to manufactures, substitutes machines to manual labour, the more it is useful to supply the females of our country, whose number is every where superior to the number of men, with the means of supporting themselves, or the families that support them, and that no occupation besides the spinning of flax, and its manufacture,

not yet entirely conquered by mechanics, seems to be better calculated to employ the time of that supernumerary part of the population, than the cultivation of silk.

(To be concluded next week.)

ON THE MANAGEMENT AND DISEASES OF HORSES.

THE STABLE.

As the preservation of health ought to be considered as an object of equal, if not superior importance, to that of curing or alleviating disease, and as it can only be accomplished by a proper management of the horse with respect to feeding, exercise, and the general economy of the stable, I think it proper to begin with this subject.

In the construction of a stable there is, perhaps, no circumstance more deserving attention than that of ventilation, or of having contrivances for the ready admission of fresh air, and for the escape of that which has been rendered impure by breathing; and it is really extraordinary that so little attention should have been paid to so important a circumstance. Grooms in general make a point of closing every aperture they can find; and if, at any time, they are prevailed upon to open a window, it is commonly so small, and so inconveniently situated, as to be but of little service. Let any one for a moment consider how foul an atmosphere must be produced, in a close stable, in which several horses are kept, by the constant exhalation of unwholesome vapours from the litter, by the steams of perspiration from the skin, and by noxious airs from the lungs; and he will not be surprised at the long catalogue of diseases, to which this improper treatment must subject these useful animals.

If a doubt remain in the mind of any one as to the impropriety of such close stables, let him enter one early in the morning, on it's being first opened, and he will experience such a painful sensation in the eyes, and so violent a cough, as will afford him the most convincing proof of the noxious and stimulating nature of such an atmosphere; yet such is the obstinacy and ignorance of grooms in general, that they cannot be prevailed upon to abandon this injurious practice. Even at this time stables are generally built too low, and unprovided with effectual means of ventilation.

A stable should be as lofty as it can be made conveniently, at least twelve feet; the foul air will then circulate in the higher parts, and the animal will not be constantly breathing an unwholesome atmosphere, which he must do when the ceiling is scarcely higher than his head.—Proper apertures must be also made in the ceiling, communicating with the atmosphere by square wooden tubes, so contrived as not to admit the rain into the stables; the foul air and other unwholesome vapours will then readily pass off, while a proper quantity of fresh air may be admitted by means of windows. The next circumstance to be attended to is nearly connected with, and not less important than ventilation; namely, the so constructing a stable, as to be able to regulate it's temperature, or keep the air at any degree of heat that may be thought proper. It is generally allowed, that a uniform temperature in a stable is very desirable; and it is certain, that many of the diseases of horses are caused by sudden changes in this respect. Even slight variations of temperature, if frequent, are injurious; yet few stables are to be found, where this incon-

venience is effectually guarded against. To accomplish this desirable purpose, the windows should be in different sides, so that when a cold wind blows from any point, it may be shut out, while fresh air is admitted by the opposite window. There should be several of the apertures we have described in the ceiling, that they may be occasionally shut, either wholly or partially, so that, by means of these and the windows, the temperature can at any season be easily regulated, according to the weather, or state of the horse's health, more accurately if a thermometer be kept—an instrument which appears to be a necessary appendage to a well-conducted stable. If, during the cold days of winter, the contrivance we have proposed should be found insufficient to raise the temperature of the stable to the desired point, the air may be easily warmed to any degree by means of stoves placed on the outside, with iron chimneys passing through the stable. It may be placed in the saddleroom: this, however, is scarcely necessary.

Light is also a thing of much importance in the construction of a stable; and, for the purpose of admitting it readily to every part, the windows should be large, properly placed.

There is no doubt that the eyes of horses are often injured by dark stables; and when a horse is just taken from a dark situation, it is easy to perceive that light at first irritates the eye, and gives pain; and this is more remarkable when he is brought suddenly into the sunshine; nor is it to be wondered at, that so delicate an organ as the eye should suffer materially from the frequent repetition of this sudden change.

Though a light stable is desirable, the sunshine should not be allowed to fall on the eyes of a horse as he stands in his stall; nor should the walls or ceiling be of a white colour, as, under such circumstances, the eyes would be overstimulated and rendered weak; and when it is considered how liable horses are to diseases of these organs, and how frequently they terminate in blindness, no one will think any circumstance tending to their preservation too trifling to be noticed. With regard to the best colour for the walls and ceiling, a stone or dove colour is perhaps to be preferred, and may be made by mixing a little lamp-black, ivory black, or blue-black, with the common white-wash.

The door should be larger and higher than we usually see it; for horses are very liable, in passing through a narrow or low one, to strike their hips or heads. I have seen some troublesome accidents happen in this way; besides, even if the hair be struck off about the hips, it is thought a blemish, because it may not grow again; or, if it do grow, the hair may be white.

In fitting up the interior of a stable, particular attention must be paid to the size of the stalls, which should not be less than six feet wide, and the sides sufficiently high to prevent any sort of contact or communication between the horses. I know it will be urged as an argument against this, that they are sociable animals, and thrive better with a companion than when alone; this is certainly true; but on the other hand, I am convinced, from long observation, that horses do not feel themselves in solitude, when they are thus prevented from touching or playing with their neighbours; besides if we consider the numerous accidents that happen from low stalls, how frequently they kick or bite, and otherwise injure each other, there can be no doubt, I think, of the superior advantage of high stalls.

The stalls should also be of considerable depth, that a horse may not, by drawing back, have the power of kicking those in the adjoining stalls.

(To be continued.)

WASHING SALLADS.

In the first number of the "Gardener's Magazine," conducted by Mr Loudon, and just published, is a paper on the best modes of washing water crosses and other sallads, so as to free them from the larvæ of insects and worms. The method is very simple, and consists in merely placing the sallad in salt water or sea water, for three or four minutes, which is sufficient to kill and bring out the worms; after which the vegetables are washed in fresh water in the usual way. This information is brought out in the proper time, just after the sallad season commences, and as all sallads are subject to insects and many of them inconceivably small, the hint, as a matter of cleanliness, is worthy of attention. [N. Y. E. Post.]

SILK WORMS.

The exhibition of Silk Worms, at the Masonic Hall, Philadelphia, has commenced, and is well worthy the attention of the curious. The whole number of worms is about six thousand, employed in the different operations of feeding on the mulberry leaf, spinning the thread, &c. The eggs of the insect, the chrysalis, and great numbers of cocoons, are also exhibited. The profits of the exhibition belong to the Widows' Asylum. [Phil. Gaz.]

MR. WATSON'S SHEEP-SHEARING.

Henry Watson, Esq. of East Windsor, invited his friends to be present at the finishing of his sheep-shearing, on Wednesday last. A large number of agricultural gentlemen from Massachusetts had the pleasure of seeing and examining as good sheep, as good stock, as good a dinner as good wine, and in short as good rural management, as they could wish. The farming interest in this county is taken hold of by gentlemen of wealth, zeal and experience, and at Mr Watson's table there was an array of some of the most intelligent landholders to be found in New-England. We cannot now insert the particulars nor even the toasts. [Con. Mirror.]

TO FARMERS.

It may not be generally known that the beetle, which frequently commits serious ravages on fruit trees, may be effectually extirpated by shaking them from the trees every evening. By pursuing this course for a few days they will entirely disappear. Being a heavy insect they never wander far, so that there is but little danger of being troubled from the neighboring stocks. We have the above facts from a scientific and practical agriculturalist, who says that two painful of beetles were collected on the first experiment; and that afterwards the number regularly decreased until the fifth day, when only two beetles were to be found. The experiment was made two weeks ago, and since that time they have entirely disappeared. [N. Y. E. Post.]

RECLAIMED MARSHES.

Occupations of a different nature from the subject of my last paper have prevented me from continuing my remarks on Reclaimed Marshes, to this period. The delay however, is no cause of regret, as it has given me an opportunity of testing my opinions, by comparing them with those of men whose interest is more nearly allied to the subject,

than my own. The result has been to corroborate my assertions, and confirm the conviction that the object proposed is of great importance, and demands immediate attention.

It is to be hoped that the improvements in physical science and practical knowledge, which characterize our age, have in some measure destroyed that tenaciousness of preconceived opinions, which has so long prevented those advanced in life from adopting new views and enlarged ideas;—that a thing is *reasonable*, ought to be a sufficient inducement for them to listen; and if *practicable*, ought certainly to ensure an experiment, when the object to be attended is desirable. A willingness to believe has been very evident on the present subject, and some of those whose years must prevent expectation of individual advantage, are become strong advocates for the measure, and others, whose local situation allows them to participate in the improvement, are at this moment diligently employed in carrying it into effect; and generally, those interested in the success of the system are anxious to pursue it on an extensive plan. It is therefore with more pleasure that I proceed to consider the method which will allow every proprietor to reclaim his share of the Marshes, notwithstanding its situation often prevents the possibility of approaching it without trespassing on his neighbour.

Those tracts in the southern section of the towns of Dartmouth and Westport, are divided into lots of one and two to twenty acres, and the property of each holder is only designated by a few stakes, showing its extreme boundaries; and a few acres, with no other landmarks than these are often situated in the middle of a tract of several hundreds; of course every owner is subject to the opinion and will of every other, as to the time of cutting his grass; for though he has an undoubted right to the product of his own soil, it would be an infraction of the rights of others should he make their mowing-lands a highway, at a period when they were unwilling to join in the general harvest. In point of fact, then, the proprietors individually, have no more choice in the manner of managing their property than they will have, should they adopt the plan I propose for bringing the land into a state of cultivation; and what now devolves on all, might as well be attended to by one.

Let the proprietors of the marshes join in the work of reclaiming them; each resigning his title to his individual lot, and all form themselves into a joint stock company. I am aware that here, at first view, will appear a cause for the clashing of interests—and some might be as unwilling to exchange a freehold for a share, as a Worcester Yeoman would be to exchange his farm for another on the extremity of Cape Cod. And were the marshes to remain in their present state, there would be about as much reason: but the work of art would destroy the inequality, and make *all* the gainers.

The difference in value between a lot bordering on the upland, where the stratum of alluvial soil is thin and sandy, and one near the centre of the marsh, where the soil is deep, and the overflowing of the sea certain and periodical, is no doubt great (allowing for the sake of argument, that they possess any value at all,) for in the one case, the crop is abundant and regular, in the other altogether accidental; dependence being as much placed on rain for the growth of the grass, as where the salt water never flows.

But the moment the overflowing is stopped, the advantage of one part over the other ceases. The difference in crops will be by no means so great, and the convenience derived from their being in common, either for mowing or pasture, will more than balance any trailing superiority.

The most expeditious manner to form a company, would be to estimate accurately the quantity of marsh owned by each individual, and let him take the same proportion of stock as this bears to the whole. For its more convenient management, an act of incorporation would no doubt be granted by the Legislature, with such privileges and restrictions as would ensure to every proprietor his undisputed title, and the greatest possible benefit to be derived from a judicious cultivation.

A committee might then be appointed to manage the concerns of the Company, which would save much labour and expense in gathering the crops, or tending cattle to be fattened on the meadows; for one competent farmer, with the assistance of the necessary labourers, could perform the whole, with much greater economy, than it can be possibly done at present, and that portion of population which can no where be more advantageously employed than at the homestead, would be spared the trouble of gathering an inconsiderable quantity of hay, several miles from home; to do which at all, due attention must be paid to the signs of the times, lest an unpropitious tide should consign the whole to the waves of the ocean.

It is to be hoped a sufficient number interested in the success of the plan, will call a meeting of the numerous proprietors, a majority of whom would no doubt be gratified to take measures, which if properly pursued would do more for the improvement of Westport and Dartmouth, than any enterprise which has been projected within their jurisdiction for the last fifty years. F.

N. B.—It would well repay the doubters as to the benefit of dyking, should they visit the little part of reclaimed marsh, north of this village, mentioned in my former paper. At a time when all farmers are lamenting the prospects of the season, and fearing their crops will be mostly cut off, the meadow alluded to, has a very fine appearance and promises, though not so great a crop as last year, still an abundant one. [New Bedford Mercury.]

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1826.

USEFUL HINTS.

The following items of information we have derived from several agriculturists, with whom we have lately had the pleasure of conversing.

TAR FOR SHEEP.

A gentleman, who keeps a large flock of sheep, says 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 with eagerness. This preserves them from worms in the head, promotes their general health, and is thought to be a specific against the rot.

BOTTS IN HORSES.

A traveller tells us that the stage drivers on routes leading from Albany to the western parts of the state of New York, in giving water to their horses on the road, mix a little wood ashes with their drink, which they say effectually preserves them against botts.

SALTING CATTLE AND SHEEP.

We are informed by a practical farmer, that, in giving salt to his cattle and sheep he mixes it with unleached wood ashes. The mixture is composed of one quart of fine salt to one half bushel of ashes. To this composition his cattle and sheep always have access. He thinks it increases the appetite, and preserves the health of the animals.

LOCUST-TREE BORER.

A horticulturist tells us that he has preserved his Locust Trees against the borer which has almost annihilated that fine tree in this part of the country, by first probing the holes made in the tree by the insects with a small flexible wire, a little hooked or curved at the end introduced into the tree. With this he destroys or extracts as many of the worms as possible. He then with a small syringe, injects into their holes strong soap suds, which puts a finishing hand to their destruction.

CUT WORM.

A friend informs us that an acquaintance of his succeeded in destroying cut worms by watering ground infested by them with brine in which hams had been preserved, diluted with a large proportion of water. In his first application he destroyed some of his vegetables, as well as the worms, in consequence of using the brine without diluting it sufficiently. In succeeding trials he attained his object, and destroyed the worms without injuring the vegetables. It is probable that a solution of salt in water might generally destroy worms in gardens, &c. but experiments are wanting on the subject; and especially to ascertain what proportion of salt in the water may prove fatal to the insects without injuring plants.

APPLE-TREE BORER.

A friend has suggested the idea of stopping the holes, made by borers in apple trees with lime mortar for the purpose of destroying those insects. He thinks this process would be less troublesome, and quite as effectual as driving plugs into their holes, as recommended page 362 in the current volume of the New England Farmer.

RUTA BAGA.

As the crops of hay this season are and will be very light, it should seem incumbent on the cultivator to use every effort to furnish winter-food for his cattle. Besides sowing Indian corn and millet it may be well to try for a crop of Ruta Baga. Jesse Buel, Esq. of Albany, has for several years, raised fine crops of this root after gathering crops of grass from the same fields. The manner of cultivating for this crop is thus stated by Mr Buel in the 3d vol. page 82, of the Memoirs of the New York Board of Agriculture.

"The second experiment was upon a lay, partly of lucern, too thin to be worth preserving, and partly of clover. The first was cut twice for green food, and the latter once for hay. The ground having been manured, was ploughed and harrowed, and the seed drilled in, at the distance of three feet, between the rows, the 25th June.—The crop was cleaned, thinned, and hoed in the usual way; and the product was between five and six hundred bushels, or about sixteen tons, on the acre.

"Encouraged by this success, I this year put in two and a half acres. Being short of pasture, I fed off the clover in June, instead of cutting it for hay; manured, ploughed and harrowed the ground. A man was employed half a day in putting in the

seed with a drill-barrow. The crop was between 13 and 1400 bushels. Some of the roots weighed between 15 and 16 lbs. each. The tops, nearly equal in bulk to an ordinary crop of grass, were fed to my cows in November and December, with great benefit to their milk as well as flesh. The roots were pitted in the field."

Mr Cobbett says "the time of sowing ruta baga may be from the 25th of June to the 16th of July, as circumstances may be." His directions were written for Long Island, and calculated for that climate. We suppose that in New England it would be best to complete the sowing of this plant by about the 8th or 9th of July.

MIXING SOILS.

It was a maxim of Kliyogg, a famous philosophical farmer of Switzerland, that "every species of earth may be instrumental to the improvement of another of opposite qualities."

Thistles, cut an inch above the ground, will not be so formidable at harvest as those cut at the same time with the hoe, and below the surface.—In the former case, the remaining stub of thistle gets filled with water, which resting on the crown of the plant, injures it so far as to occasion a few feeble shoots only to rise; whilst in the latter, strong and luxuriant stools shoot forth.

WHITE WEED.

Plaster of Paris, we have been told, will destroy white weed.

We copy the following from the Franklin Journal, (a valuable work published under the patronage of the Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania) for April 1826.

MOREY'S NEW VAPOUR ENGINE.

"Samuel Morey, Esq. a gentleman whose name is familiar to those who have devoted their attention to mechanical science, has obtained a patent for a vapour engine, which, in the opinion of competent judges promises to answer well in practice. The vacuum in the cylinder is produced by firing an explosive mixture of atmospheric air and vapour from common proof spirits, mixed with a small portion of spirits of turpentine. A working model has been set in motion, and kept at work without elevating the temperature of the fluid from which the vapour is produced to a higher degree than that of blood heat. Should no unforeseen difficulties present themselves in its operation on a large scale, it will be the greatest improvement which has been made for many years, particularly in its application to locomotive engines; as the weight of the materials required to keep it in action for a considerable length of time, will be so small as not to be worth mentioning.

"A gentleman has gone to England, for the purpose of obtaining a patent in that country."

A Model of the above mentioned Machine, may be seen at the shop of J. H. Carter, Coppersmith, No. 12 Marshall street, Boston. Mr Carter, we understand, is willing for a reasonable compensation, to undertake the construction of one of those engines, to be applied in the manufacture of soda water, or any other purpose requiring a moderate degree of power, to save manual labour or the labour of animals. It appears to us that Mr Morey's invention promises to be one of the most important which the present age has produced. We wish very much to see it in operation on a scale of sufficient magnitude to furnish an accurate test of its utility.

THE SEASON.

Accounts from various parts of the country exhibit gloomy pictures of the late drought, and the distress which it has occasioned. In this vicinity, farmers in general had commenced haying, with a prospect of obtaining, according to current report, no more than one fourth, or at most one third of their usual crops. On the morning of the 20th inst. however, a storm commenced which had not terminated when this paper was put to press. There has, however, as yet, a small quantity of rain fallen. Although the heavens are "hung with black" the clouds seem rather niggardly, and yield their watry stores with as much reluctance, as a miser pays an old debt, which he had hoped to have evaded by virtue of the statute of limitation. It has often been observed that if one part of a season is unusually dry, the other part is uncommonly wet, and if the former harvest is deficient, the latter harvest compensates therefor by unexpected abundance. That such may be the result of the present unpromising aspect of our agriculture is a consummation suggested by that principle which "springs eternal in the human breast."

The warm dry weather, which has so severely affected the crops in the middle and southern states, has extended to Maine. Since the frost came out of the ground in April, there have been no copious rains, and but few partial showers; and as the previous rains ran off the surface without soaking the earth, the springs are now lower than they were during the severe droughts of last year. Fruits will not be abundant. Of the nice kinds of cherries there will be none. The fruit buds, which were unusually abundant, swelled and appeared ready to open; but after continuing in this state for some days, gradually shrivelled, and fell off without ripening. The plums blossomed very full, and yet little fruit was formed, and the greater part of what was formed, almost immediately fell to the ground. I am unable satisfactorily to account for this. The Morello and Kentish cherry, the damson and common blue plum, were not thus affected, but are full of fruit. Pears and apples promise fairly.

Wheat and oats look well, particularly winter wheat. Corn and potatoes have not yet suffered from the drought. Grass, on rich lands will be abundant; but on poor ground, and on that which has been mowed for several years, is extremely thin. As the grass was well set in the spring, copious rains will give a good crop of hay. The insects, as is usual in warm and dry seasons, have been very destructive in gardens, and the ruta baga is entirely eaten up by them. The season is, upon the whole, very forward. I gathered peas and strawberries this year about ten days earlier than usual. [Gardiner Gaz.] G.

The South Carolina papers of June 5 complain of the continuance of the alarming drought.

We are told by some farmers that the growing Corn never looked more promising.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

SENATE, June 14.—Several bills passed to be engrossed, among which was one relative to the Liability of Stockholders in Manufacturing Corporations.—A resolve was reported to authorize the location of the Monument of Washington, soon

expected to arrive in the U. S. in the Doric Story of the State House.

June 15. A bill was passed on the memorial of the Washington Monument Association.

June 16. A resolve passed, relating to copies of papers respecting a Canal from Barnstable to Buzzard's Bay.

June 17. The Committee on Banks, &c. were instructed to inquire and report whether the several Banks in this State have complied with the provisions of the act of March, 1809, requiring the use of stereotype steel plates for bank bills of a denomination less than five dollars.—Several bills passed to be engrossed, and among others one to prevent danger from the firing of crackers, squibs, serpents and rockets.

June 19. The bill in relation to usury passed to be engrossed, yeas 18, nays 11.

June 20. The Senate was prorogued in the usual form to the first Wednesday of January next, His Excellency having approved of thirty-eight acts, passed the present session.

HOUSE, June 13. The Committee to whom was referred the law relating to Highways, reported a bill for a suspension of the same to the 1st of April 1827, which, after a long discussion was negatived.

June 11. Several subjects relating to Lotteries were postponed to the winter session. The bill relating to usury laws was discussed without coming to a decision.

June 15. The House after a protracted discussion, voted not to postpone to the next session the bill for repealing the law of the last session in regard to usury. For the postponement 91. Against 107.—A Committee was appointed on the subject of a Railway from Boston to the Western line of the state.

June 16. The bill in addition to the act to establish the rate of interest, and to restrain the taking of excessive usury passed to be engrossed and was sent to the Senate for concurrence.

June 17. Mr Lincoln of Worcester, submitted an order relative to providing for a Board of Commissioners for internal improvements, &c. which was ordered to lie on the table.

June 19. The bill to confirm an act of the state of Vermont relative to improving the navigation of Con. river was referred to the next session.—A report was agreed to authorizing the prosecution of the Massachusetts Claim, and appropriating \$1000 for that purpose.

June 20. A Committee was appointed to take into consideration the condition of the native Indians within this Commonwealth. After passing and referring a number of bills, the session was prorogued to the first Wednesday of January next.

Saxony Sheep.

On Thursday the 13th July at 9 o'clock at Brighton, near Boston, will be sold at Public Auction,

The entire Flock of Electoral Saxony Sheep, imported in the Brig Hyperion from Bremen consisting of 190 BUCKS, 30 EWES,

These Sheep were selected from the most renowned electoral flocks in Saxony, by the same agent, who has been employed in the purchase of upwards of 1500 Sheep on orders from Russia and Prussia.

As there has been no pains or expence spared in this selection, being for account, and under the direction of one of the first mercantile houses in Leipzig, they may justly be considered at least equal in every respect to any that have been or can be brought from Saxony.

Certificates of the descent and purity of the breed are deposited at the Office of the Auctioneers for inspection until the day of the sale,

CATALOGUES will be ready for delivery 10 days previous.

The sheep may be examined at any time before the sale, which will take place at Brighton, as advertised near the Agricultural Hall.

The Agents pledge themselves that none of the above flock will be disposed of at private sale previous to that time, when they will all be sold without any reserve.

June 23. COOLIDGE, POOR & HEAD, Auct.

Just received from the manufacturer, and for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 103, State street, (up stairs,) a further supply of Patent STONE MILK PANS;

A very superior and much improved Cylindrical HAY CUTTER;

Willis' improved horizontal and vertical HAY CUTTER; Safford's do. do.;

Hand Machines, with best cast-steel Knives;

Gault's improved Patent CHURNS;

Common do. do.;

10 doz. of Cam's real cast steel warranted SCYTHES;

Dudley's steel back and common do.;

Howard's double Mould board PLOUGHS;

10 casks of superior manufactured Cooking Furnaces.

A London made patent Rice Mill, Calculated for grinding rice for family use. June 23.

Two Superior Half Blood Saxony Bucks, yeared in January last, for sale on moderate terms. Any person wishing to purchase must apply within ten days, to Abraham Grainger on the farm of June 16. GORHAM PARSONS, Brighton.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
		D. C.	D. C.
APPLES, best,	bbl		
ASHES, pot, 1st sort,	ton.	83 00	
pearl do.		93 00	
BEANS, white,	bush	2 37	
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new,	bbl.	10 25	
cargo, No 1, new,		8 50	
" No 2, new,		7 00	
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1. new,	lb.		16
CHEESE, new milk,		7	11
skimmed milk,		3	4
FLAX		9	10
FLAX SEED	bush	95	1 10
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St	bbl.	5 00	
Genesee,		4 50	
Rye, best,		3 50	
GRAIN, Rye	bush		70
Corn			84
Barley			75
Oats			60
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort, new,	lb.		9
HOPS, No 1, Inspection			98
LIME,	cask		86
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.		75
PLASTER PARIS retails at	ton.	3 00	
PORK, Bone Middlings, new,	bbl.	14 50	
navy, mess, do.		13 00	
Cargo, No 1, do.		12 00	
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bush	1 67	
Clover	lb.	6	7
WOOL, Merino, full blood, wash		35	55
do do unwashed		25	35
do 3-4 washed		33	38
do 1-2 do		28	50
Native		20	40
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		45	28
do Spinning, 1st sort		36	40

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces	lb.	12	15
PORK, fresh, best pieces,		8	10
" whole hogs,		5	6
VEAL,		4	8
MUTTON,		7	12
POULTRY,		10	12
BUTTER, keg & tub,		16	20
lump, best,		16	22
EGGS,			13
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bush	35	95
Indian, do.		85	95
POTATOES,		80	86
CIDER, liquor,	bbl.	2 75	4 00

MISCELLANIES.

The following extract is taken from the Album kept at Niagara Falls; Mr Waterton is the celebrated traveller in South America and the West Indies:

"C. Waterton of Walton Hall, in the county of York, England, arrived at the falls of Niagara in July, 1824, and begs leave to pen down the following dreadful accident:

He sprained his foot and hurt his toe
On the rough road near Buffalo.

It quite distresses him to stagger a-
long the sharp rocks of famed Niagara."

Female Society.—Nothing is better adapted to give the last polish to the education of a young man than the conversation of virtuous and accomplished women. Their society serves to soothe the rough edges of our character and to mellow our tempers. In short the man who has never been acquainted with females of cultivated minds is not only deprived of many of the purest pleasures, but also will have little success in social life; and I should not like to be connected by the bonds of friendship with a man that has a bad opinion and speaks ill of the female sex in general.

Female Neatness and Taste.—In a female, particularly, they deserve the name of virtues; for without them whatever may be her excellencies, she has none that will be honored and acknowledged. A woman may be industrious and economical; she may possess a well cultivated mind; but destitute of neatness and taste, she depresses rather than elevates the character of her sex, and poisons, instead of purifying, the fountain of domestic and public happiness.

A Sixth Continent.—An extraordinary phenomenon presented in the southern ocean may render our settlements in New South Wales of still more eminent importance. A sixth continent is in the very act of growth before our eyes! The Pacific is spotted with islands through the immense space of nearly fifty degrees of longitude, and as many of latitude. Every one of these islands seems to be merely a central spot for the formation of coral banks, which, by a perpetual progress, are rising from the unfathomable depths of the sea. The union of a few of these masses of rock shapes itself into an island; the seeds of plants are carried to it by birds or by the waves, and from the moment that it overtops the waters, it is covered with vegetation. The new island constitutes in its turn a centre of growth to another circle. The great powers of nature appear to be still in peculiar activity in this region; and to her tardier process she sometimes takes the assistance of the volcano and the earthquake. From the south of New Zealand to the north of the Sandwich Islands, the waters absolutely teem with those future seats of civilization. Still the coral insect, the diminutive builder of all these mighty piles is at work; the ocean is intersected with myriads of those lines of foundation; and when the rocky substructure shall have excluded the sea, then will come the dominion of man.—*London Monthly Review.*

Danger of drinking Ardent Spirits.—Ardent spirits often bring on fatal diseases without producing drunkenness. I have known many persons destroyed by them, who were never completely intoxicated during the whole course of their lives.

The solitary instances of longevity which are now and then met with in hard drinkers, no more disprove the deadly effects of ardent spirits, than the solitary instances of recovery from apparent death by drowning, prove that there is no danger to life from a human body lying an hour or two under water. *Dr Rush.*

A Conscientious Member of Congress!—On Sunday morning, the day before Congress adjourned, the sergeant-at-arms brought in several members, in order to form a quorum, and they were required to make an apology for their absence. One of them plead that he could not conscientiously transact public business on the sabbath. "This excuse was graciously received, though not without a smile, when the sergeant-at-arms mentioned that he had brought the worthy gentleman out of an oyster cellar."

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

Mr Aaron Hamnum, a respectable citizen of this County, has discovered a sovereign remedy for the expulsion of Worms from children—the remedy is simple and one that can be obtained at all seasons of the year. The following are a few of the particulars as related to us. He says, while several of his children were going to their grandmother's in April last, on a visit, they for amusement, took from the limbs or twigs of the Cedar trees, what is generally called the Cedar Apple or Knor. One of them who had been always very much afflicted with worms since the age of two years (now between six and seven) and every thing had been done for it in the power of skillful physicians for their expulsion, but all to no effect, it was in a very deheate state of health, ate several of the Apples—the consequence was that several Worms were expelled from her—the remedy was again administered, and in twelve hours *three hundred and upwards* came from her. Mr H. to be satisfied as to its efficacy, gave the Apples to five of his children, who were all in good health—it had the same effect as upon the first—he also ate several of the apples himself, and the effect was the same. Thus, through the medium of mere chance, perhaps one of the best remedies, and the most simple, has been discovered. Mr H. makes the above public with the view to benefit his fellow-citizens. He recommends to those who feel disposed to try the experiment, that the apples should be eaten nine mornings in succession, fasting—if dry, to be pounded fine, and taken in molasses—or eat them just as they come from off the tree.—At this season of the year, the Apple or Knot are to be found in great abundance on the Cedar trees. [Penn. paper.]

We learn from a gentleman from the interior of Pennsylvania, that there has been no drought in that region the present season, and that the prospects of the husbandman were never better than at the present time. [N. Y. Com.]

The Philadelphia Gazette states that flour is now so cheap that it is used for horse-food from motives of economy. It ought certainly to be put on record, that while the manufacturers of Great Britain are suffering for want of food, the people of Pennsylvania are feeding their horses with flour.

The Warren, R. I. Star, says Lightning never descends to the trunk of the Birch Tree.

At Cambridge, last year, a gentleman planted Sweet Corn the beginning of July—and had it f use on his table during the season.

A petition has been presented to the Legislature of New Hampshire, for aid in cultivating the Mulberry Tree.

ROMAN. An elegant, full blooded horse, a bright Bay, with black legs, mane and tail, of high spirit and good temper, will stand at the farm of Mr Stephen Williams in Northborough, (Ms.) at \$20 the season, to be paid before the mares are taken away.—See New England Farmer, April 14.

JUST published, by Wells & Lilly, the Quarterly Review for March 1826.

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II. Wanderings in South America, the North-west of the United States, and the Antilles, in the years 1812, 1816, 1820, and 1824. With original Instructions for the perfect preservation of Birds, &c. for Cabinets of Natural History. By Charles Waterton, Esq.

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at the corner of Congress and Lindall Streets.—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. IV.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1826.

NO. 49.

ORIGINAL PAPERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

DURABILITY OF FRUITS.

MR FESSENDEN—In your paper of the 16th instant (No. 47.) you have introduced some further observations of the writer in the Essex Register, on the durability of fruit trees, in opposition to Mr Knight's theory, that each variety of the apple and pear has its youth, maturity, and decay from old age—the correctness of which that writer continues roundly to deny.

In a former communication, I stated from Mr Knight and another distinguished English author (Marshall) that in the great cider counties in England, it had been found impracticable to continue the old fruits which had been in the highest estimation for a century and more, and given celebrity to their cider and perry: that Mr Knight himself, anxious to preserve those fruits, tried many ingenious experiments for that purpose, but that all had failed: that such being the fact, he, an enlightened naturalist, sought for the cause of the failure: and as it was the old varieties which thus failed, while new ones were productive of fruit, he inferred, and certainly with sufficient reason to justify the hypothesis, that their failure was owing to the decrepitude of old age. Such is Mr Knight's theory: which the Essex Register writer has ventured to pronounce "mischievous and false." He now says, "it was not the facts but the hypothesis to explain them which he denied." He admits the facts stated by Mr Knight to be true: but says they "are to be explained in a satisfactory manner without adopting the strange hypothesis of Mr Knight which does not explain them." But does not the fact just mentioned, of the success of new varieties under the same circumstances in which the old ones have long failed, afford a natural and satisfactory explanation?—And what now is the explanation of this confident writer? Why "that from the commencement of the present century up to 1818, a succession of cold rainy seasons was experienced in England; and that since 1818, the succession of seasons has been dry and warm.—Under the cold and rainy seasons, the apple and pear trees in England became diseased; but as soon as the propitious weather became continual, the trees which were in the 'last stage of decay,' put on their old healthy appearance, and became as productive and flourishing as ever." This bold assertion, without proof, it is not necessary for me to say, is utterly unfounded. Mr Knight (whose competency to judge and whose weight of character entitles him to the highest credit) shall speak for himself.

In a letter so lately written as February 28th, 1824, to the Secretary of the London Horticultural Society (of which it will be remembered that Mr Knight is the President) Mr Knight says:

"The fact, that certain varieties of some species of fruits which have been long cultivated cannot now be made to grow in the same soils, and under the same mode of management, which was a century ago perfectly successful, is placed beyond the reach of controversy. Every experiment which seemed to afford the slightest prospect of success,

was tried by myself and others, to propagate the old varieties of the Apple and Pear, which formerly constituted the orchards of Herefordshire, without a single healthy or efficient tree having been obtained: and, I believe, all attempts to propagate those varieties have, during many years, wholly ceased to be made."

To the pretence that a succession of unfavourable seasons in England caused the failure of the old fruits, take the following answer of Mr Knight, in the same letter. He says—

"It has been urged against the conclusion that old age is the cause of debility and decay of those varieties of fruit which have been long cultivated, that many of the seedling offspring of such varieties are as much diseased as their parents; and it is contended, that the failure of our best old varieties of fruit has arisen from a succession of unfavourable seasons. The fact, that many of the seedling offspring of old diseased varieties of fruit are as much diseased as the parents from which they spring, is unquestionable; but this, I conceive, proves nothing more than that diseases are hereditary in the vegetable as they are in the animal world; and it is scarcely reasonable to expect that healthy and robust offspring can be obtained from parents whose lives have been extended beyond their natural periods by preternatural means, and whose bodies are yearly falling to pieces under the operation of disease: and in which the whole of the circulating fluids are in a morbid state.—If a deterioration have taken place in our climate, and this have occasioned the decay of our fruit trees,—at what period did this deterioration take place? It is more than forty years since I commenced experiments with the hope of being able to raise healthy trees of the old varieties of the cider fruits of Herefordshire; and I know that the progressive debility of those had been pointed out some years before my birth* by my father, who died an old man when I was an infant; and who was an extremely competent judge of the subject.—That some change may, however, have taken place in our climate, owing to the operation of many concurrent causes, is not improbable, but not in a degree equivalent to the effects produced. Any considerable change of climate must also have affected alike the new and the old varieties of fruits, and the decay of the latter alone seems therefore to prove some constitutional change to have taken place in those."†

These observations of Mr Knight's I presume will be satisfactory to every mind open to conviction, of the reasonableness—indeed of the truth—of his theory; and of the groundlessness of the assertion of the Essex Register writer, that unfavourable seasons for the first 18 years of the present century have alone caused the disease and decay of the old fruit trees.—Besides Mr Knight's experiments, made 20 years before the commencement of the present century, which suggested to him the theory he has advanced to solve the phenomenon in question, Mr Marshall wrote his state-

* Mr Knight is now nearly eighty years old.

† It is but a few days since I met with this letter of Mr Knight's, mentioned to be taken from vol. v. part iv. of the Transactions of the London Horticultural Society. It was in an English work, entitled The Philosophical Magazine & Journal, vol. LXIV.

ment of the fact of the incurable failure of the old fruits, a dozen years prior to the year 1801, and it appeared then not to be a novelty, but of confirmed and lamented observation among the orchardists of Herefordshire.

In my former communications on this subject, I stated cases of the decay of certain old fruits in our own country, to which some observing farmers applied the expressive terms that they were run out. If it were not so, why, for instance, has not the pearmain—a better apple than the Ballwin or any other Massachusetts winter apple now known to me—been propagated as extensively, and brought in plenty to our markets?

This, Mr Fessenden, is the last time that I shall trouble you or your readers on this subject—or perhaps on any other branch of husbandry. I have written now, not to convince the Essex Register writer—that may be deemed a hopeless task—but to prevent an undue impression, by the persevering confidence of his assertions, on the minds of any practical farmers, whose interest it is to discover the truth in whatever may affect their operations.

In your same number 47, you present your readers with the candid statement given by GORHAM PARSONS, Esq. of his Golden Pippins. This case is like that of the English Styre apple, successfully cultivated by Mr Coxe, in New Jersey; of which I took notice in one of my former communications, as corresponding with Mr Knight's own anticipations of the effect of a warm climate compared with that of England.

Salem, June 24, 1826.

T. PICKERING.

MOON'S INFLUENCE.

FRIEND FESSENDEN.—I observed in a late number of the New England Farmer a question respecting the Moon's having any influence on the flow of sap. In answer to which, I would remark that forty years' experience has placed it beyond a doubt in my mind that it is the case; and it is observed by many others; namely, manufacturers of maple sugar and peelers of bark.—We are generally in the practice of tapping trees about the change of the moon, at which time and at the full we consider the best—and better any time in the new than the old, if the weather is equally favourable.

POISONOUS CHEESE.

I also observed in thy last number some remarks upon the poisonous qualities of cheese. I therefore take the liberty to give it as my opinion, from actual experience, and it is proved to the satisfaction of many respectable gentlemen in this vicinity, that in many instances the cheese is not rendered poisonous by a chemical operation in the curd, as alluded to in thy paper—but by making use of the milk after giving the cows garget root, or a root known by that name amongst us, to effect a cure of the garget.

B. TABER.

Vassalborough (Me.) 5 Mo. 26th, 1826.

It is not impossible that another source of poison in cheese may be found in a practice, which we are informed prevails in some dairies, of suffering milk to stand in lead, brass, or copper vessels: or as suggested by a "Newton Farmer" in the New England Farmer, page 369 of the current

volume, "the poison may be imparted by the lead on earthen milk pans."—EDITOR.

SEASON OF 1825.

MR FESSENDEN—I have been in the habit, a few years past, of keeping a diary and of making some remarks at the end of each month, and year, and am enabled by recurrence thereto, to gratify a curiosity by comparing the past with the present. Besides, I find it very *useful*—it assists me much in fixing on the best time for the numerous and various operations in my agricultural pursuits. It shows me the proper seed time for the various vegetables, the progress of vegetation, the quantity of ground and kind of soil it is best to occupy for the various productions of the earth, the time we may look for each to be at maturity, &c. &c.

The gratification and benefit I have received from this course lead me to recommend it to others. The time it takes is but little, when brought to a system. Let the objects be limited according as time can be spared. Select some few of the most important to be noticed every evening; if they should be but merely the employment of the day, the state of the weather and the progress of vegetation, it will be very useful, and afford much gratification. At the end of each month a concise record of a few general remarks on the past, of the most prominent events, and the progress of the season would be very convenient to refer to.

From a short summary thus made, (not entering into the particulars of my journal) I offer you the remarks on each month of the last year. It will serve to compare the progress of the season with the one now passing, and shews, although we are sometimes almost ready to despond, that at the end we always have reason to trust in that providence which governs the whole.

REMARKS ON EACH MONTH FOR 1825.

January—was unusually open and mild—(the physicians have considered this unfavourable to health—colds have prevailed in almost all families—many cases of fevers—and many deaths among the aged)—But a trifle of snow, sleighing only from 3d to 10th—the rest of the month very good travelling with wheels.

February—very changeable, the first seven days tolerable sleighing, the remainder of the month moderate and broken weather, the roads very muddy, and very unpleasant travelling the most of the time.

March—remarkably pleasant till about the 20th the remainder very boisterous and characteristic of the season. No snow to lie but a few hours, and but very little frost in the ground. Prepared my hotbed the 16th—transplanted lettuce, the plants having survived the winter in the open ground, the change of their climate at once invigorated and hastened their growth beyond the common progress of vegetation. Gathered dandelions on the 22d—the grass was tinged with green the middle of the month—the ground was fit for cultivation through the month—farmers have planted early seeds sooner than usual—vegetation may be considered a fortnight in advance of the average of seasons.

April—very fine for farming business, the earth dry and in fine order for cultivation through the month. Farmers very busy in getting in barley and grass seeds; and some have made considerable progress in field planting. On the 18th began to take fine head lettuce from the hotbed—a fine rain the 26th, which greatly assists the vegetation

of small seeds. The season continues two weeks forward of the average.

May—very variable—a considerable proportion of the month cool, but little rain and very dry—grass forward of common seasons, but the prospect at present unfavourable for want of rain—the progress of vegetation generally has been slow.

June—This month has afforded copious rains beginning on the 2d, and was followed with much heat—the grass which was languishing with the drought of April and May, has recovered and we now have a prospect of a fine crop—all kinds of fruit and vegetables promise well.

July—Excessively hot a part of this month from 10th to 18th—Thermometer in shade 95 to 96½—and from 19th to 21st—96½ to 97.—This weather was so oppressive that labourers were obliged to retire from their work for a time—no rain of consequence during this month, vegetation suffering severely.

August—A little rain on the 2d which revived vegetation, but no more till the 20th, a fine rain which at once changed the face of the earth, and revived those things not wholly dried up.

September—a fine month, seasonable refreshing showers, the products of the season are much improved, a good prospect for feed for cattle—the too late for a crop, for the scythe—vegetables, such as cabbages, celery and turnips will be very abundant. Apples have improved, but the early drought and excessive heat of the summer have caused them to be more wormy than is common, and being brought to maturity earlier will probably bring on an early decay.

October—Changeable—from 1st to 7th very hot for the season—5th, 6th and 7th thermometer at 88½—and on the 8th lowered to 62 same time in the day, a change trying to nature—on the 22d thermometer at sunrise stood at 26—the ½ inch thick upon a tub of water at the well—the foliage upon the trees has received a mortal blow, it has sustained its beauty until this time, excepting a few of the early and more tender kinds, such as the ash, the English walnut, butternut, &c.—several light rains, but the springs are very low—on the whole a good month for gathering the harvest.

November—a fine month for labouring business, the ground in good order for ploughing, the weather pleasant, which has afforded a fine time for the finishing of the harvest—turnips continued to grow through the month and remained uninjured by frost to the last, though generally they were gathered the middle—the springs continue very low—a considerable fall of snow on 22d, about 4 inches deep, which soon disappeared, and served to soften the ground.

December—has been a fine month, the weather mostly very pleasant—on the 13th excessive cold, thermometer at sunrise 8 below zero, said to be 13 degrees lower than on any day in the winter of 1824-5—but it was of short duration, and most people being prepared for winter there has been but little inconvenience in consequence.—Several rains but not very abundant till the 30th day, when the earth was filled to overflowing upon low grounds. The ground has not been frozen to any considerable depth—much business has been done, such as digging wells, cellars, ploughing, &c. On the whole the past year has been unusually variegated, but favourable for health generally, and for the products of the earth. The grain

croops have been abundant, excepting Indian corn, and this a middling crop. The grass more than an average, the fall feed abundant. Potatoes somewhat short, but a sufficient supply—other vegetables very good and in plenty—small fruits plenty and fine—pears better than usual—apples plenty but not so good in quality, and in a decaying state.

Thus, sir, we see that twice during the last season, to wit, at the last of May, and in August, our lands were like powder, and the hope of a crop seemed almost to have past. Yet we had a plentiful harvest. At the present time it is made more certain that the crops of grass must be exceedingly small, which ought to excite us to diligence.—If it is best, we may be blessed with a good latter crop, but I contend that we are not to depend on a fall supply, unless we will attend in season to the warning, and make use of the means we have put in our hands. The many ways the farmer has to provide fodder for his creatures, that will enable him to spare hay for the market, I need not point out, the season has not so far advanced but there is sufficient time—I hope you will send forth your warning voice, and wake up the farmer to double his diligence at this time to save the little he has, and in providing substitutes for a deficiency of hay.

Your obed't serv't,

A FARMER.

NEW SPECIES OF GRASS.

MR FESSENDEN—I send you a specimen of a new species of Grass, (that is, new to me) which I first discovered in my meadow last year. It grows very thick, stands erect, looks very handsome, the tops being almost a purple, the leaves a bright green, standing more than five feet high. It yields a very large crop of excellent hay. You will perceive it is much earlier than almost any other grass; it being now past the bloom.

I have shown it to many of my brother farmers, none of whom have ever seen the like. Of course, they cannot give it a name. As I intend to propagate it, I wish to know of you the name, if it has one; if not, please to name it.

Yours, with much respect,

N. S. BENNETT.

Trautingham, June 22, 1826.

Remarks by the Editor.—We have submitted a specimen of the grass sent to us as above, to Dr BIGLOW, (Professor of Botany, &c. in Harvard University,) who is distinguished as a scientific botanist. Dr BIGLOW denominates it *Arundo Coarctata*, (Slender Reed Grass;) and states that "it is common in this vicinity, about the edges of meadows and marshes." It has the appearance of being a valuable grass. The stalk is slender and tall, and throws out many long narrow leaves quite from the root to the top. The leaves are probably nutritious, and the stalk so small that cattle may easily masticate it. The top resembles what is called Red Top (*Igrostis stricta*, or *Igrostis rubra*) but it grows much taller than the Red Top, and would probably produce a much greater burthen on an acre.

With regard to its value for feeding cattle, we must leave it to cattle to determine. An ox or a horse or a sheep would be a better judge than a farmer or a philosopher. Mr BENNETT says "it yields a very large crop of excellent hay;" and if he is correct in these particulars, it must be a great acquisition to the husbandman who cultivates it.—Its not being hitherto unknown, nor uncommon, is no argument against its value, or the merit of Mr

BENNETT in first elevating it from the rank of a weed to that of a cultivated plant. Should it prove on further trials as valuable as is anticipated, we should propose that to its scientific name of *arundo coarctata*, be added the name of *Bennett Grass*; a tribute due to the person who first reduced it to cultivation.

There are many species of the *Arundo* or Reed Grass described by English botanists; one of which is mentioned in the Appendix to Sir Humphry Davy's Agricultural Chemistry. It is called *Arundo colorata*, (Striped-leaved Reed Grass). The following character is given of this grass in that Appendix:—"The strong nutritive powers which this grass possesses recommend it to the notice of occupiers of strong clayey lands which cannot be drained. Its produce is great, and the foliage will not be denominated coarse, if compared with those which afford a produce equal in quantity."

NOTES ON THE GROWTH AND MANUFACTURE OF SILK IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Concluded from page 330.)

It will certainly be a great while before a sufficient quantity of silk can be raised in the United States to become an article of exportation, or to supply even the few silk manufactures of our own country, which now import the whole of their incipient materials. But, if the Italians, who first cultivated the silk worms in the year 1455, from seeds, brought with a great deal of trouble and care, to Rome, by two missionary Monks returned from the East Indies, had been indifferent about the domestic growth of silk, valued at that time almost as much as gold; and if the French, the English, and all other European nations who have acquired wealth by the cultivation of that article, had not, by bounties and rewards, promoted, at first, its introduction, and afterwards protected its extension by various laws, no other silks, to this day, would be worn, but those imported from China and the East Indies. Comparatively speaking, we are now in America, in reference to silk, several centuries behind the other manufacturing nations. That commodity, whether we import it from India, China, or Europe, is for us an immense absorbent of our substance, and the sooner we prepare the means of stopping, effectually, that drain through which a great quantity of bullion escapes from the vaults of our banks, the better it will be for the progress of our wealth and prosperity at home.

The growth of the raw silk in a merchantable state, requires hardly any capital, and it occupies but very little land and very little room.

An ounce of the seed of the silk worms will produce 40,000 worms that will consume one thousand pounds of white mulberry leaves, easily supplied by fifty grown trees, or two hundred small ones, between two and three years old, from the seed or from the slip; and the produce in silk will be upon an average twelve pounds of drawn raw silk, allowing all contingencies.

A small hedge that will occupy the twentieth part of an acre, being planted with bushes not more than three years old as aforesaid, will supply and accommodate 100,000 worms, the produce of which will be thirty pounds of raw drawn silk, and if the whole acre is planted in the same way, the produce will be six hundred pounds; which, merely spun into sewing silk, would amount, at the present price of American sewing silk in Albany, to three dollars

per pound, sixty feet to the skein, and one dollar and fifty cents per thirty feet.

If the worms are housed instead of being raised in the air it is reckoned that a square foot will contain, with ease, one hundred and ten worms in their maturity; accordingly, a shelf, twenty feet long and three broad, will contain 6,500 worms, its surface being equal to sixty feet; and a set of such shelves will accommodate the 40,000 worms produced by a single ounce of seed. These sets of shelves may be multiplied in the same room, observing only, to leave three feet opening between them, in order to enable the attendants to nurse the worms. Besides such a room, in which several millions of worms may be raised, it is sufficient to have an adjacent room or hovel to put the worms when they want to make them ball and spin their silk; so that two rooms will be sufficient to raise an immense quantity of silk.

There are several species of mulberry trees cultivated for the feed of silk worms; but the white, *Morus Alba*, seems to be better calculated for the northern climates than the *Nigra*, inasmuch as it is not affected by cold, while the *Nigra* is more liable to freeze. But the leaves of the *Nigra* are so much more rich and solid, particularly in the southern regions, than the *Alba*, that it is reckoned in France that one hundred pounds of *Nigra* leaves afford more food than three hundred of the *Alba*—and that accordingly one black mulberry tree is equal to three white ones of the same size. This circumstance would be much to the advantage of the southern states, and would enable them, with two-thirds less trees and ground, to raise the same quantity of silk, superior also in quality, the silk being always in proportion to the strength of the insect, and the strength of the insect in proportion to his food.

The only thing that has stopped in England the progress of the cultivation of silk under the reign of James I. was the want of a sufficient quantity of mulberry trees. That culture ought then to precede any other improvement in the raising of silk in this country, as no dependence can be placed on the trees growing in the woods; and if it was the wish of Congress to promote the growth of silk among us, I should think that bounties awarded to the cultivators who should raise a certain number of mulberry trees from the seed, or from the slip, in each state, as well as to those who should grow a certain quantity of silk in the ball fitted for market, and proportionately drawn and manufactured either in thread or cloth, would have a great tendency to urge the national industry.

I should think further, that a well digested manual, containing the best practical information that could be collected on the growth and manufacture of silk, with descriptive plates and illustrations, would be extremely useful to promote the desired object. I possess on those several objects, very extensive French, Italian, and English treatises; and I should with pleasure, if it was thought proper to entrust the reduction of that work to some able and patriotic economist, supply my contributions towards its completion. E. C. GENET.

Albany, January 21, 1826.

WHEAT.

A Baltimore paper of the 21st says a load of fine white wheat of the new crop, has already been sold in this market, at \$1.10. Reaping is now general, as high up the bay as Cecil county.

ON THE MANAGEMENT AND DISEASES OF HORSES. (Continued from page 381.)

THE STABLE.

The floor of the stall should be made of hard brick, as a more equal surface is then formed than can be obtained by paving with pebbles. Very little declivity is necessary to drain off the urine, and as great inconvenience sometimes arises from suffering a horse to stand in a stall where the fall is considerable, creating unnecessary exertion in the muscles of the hind leg, and keeping the ligaments constantly in a tense state, it has been recommended to make the drain in the middle of the stall, whereby the hind and fore feet of the horse might stand on a level. In whatever way, however, the stall is made, it should be carefully cleaned twice a day, that none of that putrescent matter may accumulate which generates ammonia, or that pungent vapour which is so abundantly found in close filthy stables. An iron rack is preferable to one of wood, being more easily kept clean, and furnishing no splinters; which, where wooden racks are used, sometimes injure the mouth. The manger may be so contrived as to slide into the wall like a drawer; and then, while the groom is wiping him, he would have nothing to lay hold of with his mouth, by which practice horses often become crib-biters. The height both of the rack and manger should be such as to enable the horse to feed with the greatest ease: the former is sometimes made so high that the horse is obliged to exert the muscles of his neck considerably in order to reach it; and this has been so placed, under an idea of its having a tendency to make him carry his head more gracefully: it is more probable, however, that the only effect of it is to make the horse uncomfortable while feeding. It has indeed been lately recommended, as the best plan, to place the racks on a level with the manger, so that the horse may feed as he does in a state of nature.—This plan is a good one. It has been tried both for waggon and saddle horses: that is, both single and double, and found to answer extremely well. It was observed, however, that some horses would throw out part of the hay with their noses when it was of a bad quality; but by placing one or more bars across on the upper part, from the front to the back, this was effectually prevented. The manger should be rather wide, and not less than eighteen inches deep. When a horse is fed principally with chaff or cut hay a deep manger is particularly necessary, as many horses, in endeavouring to pick out the oats from the chaff, will throw out a great deal of the food with their noses when the manger is shallow. In larger stables, where many horses are kept, such as post or waggon stables, each stall is to contain two horses, which will require a space of twelve feet. A manger is placed at each end, and the hay crib in the centre. A very short halter is sufficient to allow the horses to lie down, and then there is no danger of entangling themselves with it, an accident that often occurs when long halters are used.—La Fosse, in his *Manuel d'Hippiatrique*, says that the fall in the floor of the stall should not be more than one inch to two yards: and this, I think, is quite sufficient. The gutter behind the stall is commonly too deep, and often so placed as to be in the way of the horses' hind feet. When a stable is properly attended to, scarcely any gutter is required; and when there is one, it should be very shallow, and wide. (To be continued.)

AN ADDRESS,

Delivered before the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, October 15, 1823, by Solomon Drown, M. D.

With mutual gratulations on this auspicious anniversary, we are constrained to mingle our regrets, at being deprived of the pleasure of listening to the strains of eloquence with which we should have been entertained, had the health of the worthy gentleman chosen to address you, permitted. But let us endeavour to look round the wide field of Agriculture and domestic industry, which lies open before us; and strive to cull some useful fruits—though obliged to abandon the flowers. The time allotted for an address like this, is necessarily short: A treatise on Agriculture, therefore, will not be expected; nor even a full discussion of a single part of this immense science. Desultory must be our remarks; as we can do little more than skim over the surface of this vast business—liable here and there to be arrested by some prominent, unavoidable object.—In looking over the county in which we are, and where my eyes first opened on surrounding nature, we may find much that would be interesting, even to a stranger. I have not travelled much—yet am induced to conclude, that this happy County of Providence comprises more real, important advantages than any other portion of the globe of equal extent. Look at its capital, rising slowly, but with sure, progressive spread, in due proportion with the rising strength and beauty of America—it seems destined, like the oak and baobab, to flourish for ages. How happily situated for Commerce—at the head of a fine bay and river, and naturally secured from invasions of a maritime foe. From its port, the *Jug of Freedom* has been displayed in the remotest regions of the earth. Observe the flourishing University, on yon second Acropolis, the pride of Providence. Listen to the music of the implements of mechanic industry in every quarter. Need I mention its fish-market, with a hundred species of the choicest delicacies of the deep. Soon you may be invited to look, without imagination's aid, at yon canal, with its numerous tow-boats, floating the true riches of the interior country to their destined mart. Penetrate the interior of the country: you cannot proceed far without crossing rivelets that impart fertility to the field with beauty to the landscape. Sip the limpid spring, pure as ever assuaged the thirst of Hippocrates, who was unsparing in the praise of water. Mark where successive hill-tops, crowned with lofty trees are seen to rise in majesty and beauty. The face of the county indeed, is so diversified with hill and dale, with woodland and with lawn, that the air which fans and perfumes it, is pure and salubrious as the gales of Eden. The botanist and mineralogist may here find ample scope for their researches.—Now linger a moment to hear on the soft breeze of the morning the tinkling of the bell that calls to acts of useful industry; how tenfold sweeter than sounds that rouse the lazy monk to matins unapproved by heaven, mid naturally delightful European scenes. Look at the frequent fields of tasselled maize—that choicest gift of nature to mankind. View with attention the fruit trees, bending with the varied gifts of Pomona, to which the peculiar sweetness of the soil of this county, adds peculiar flavour. But, above all, regard the inhabitants,—firm, independent, of honourable principles, unbiassed and un-

trammelled by absurd dogmas, theological or political. I mean not to confine this remark solely to this portion of our happy State.—I may appear too warm in praise of my native county.* Some allowance, no doubt, will readily be made for prejudice—if attachment, founded on so much truth, deserves the name of prejudice.

“Breathes there the man, with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land!
Whose heart hath ne'er within him burned,
As home his footsteps he hath turned,
From wandering on a foreign strand?”

We will now alter our tone a little, and speak of the capabilities of the County to receive ameliorative operations. Much land is to be drained; many large stones to be removed; and some sterile grounds to be fertilized. It is enough barely to mention the necessity of draining—Mr Burges having in this place last year so well pointed out the method. But stones—there's the rub. However there can be no better mode of procedure than in good earnest to set about removing all large stones that would obstruct the operations of the plough, &c. and pile them up in walls: and where the ground is thickly strewed with small ones *can let them lie*. These stones perhaps are not so injurious as we may be ready to apprehend. Ellis, an old writer on husbandry, says, “It is strange, at first sight, to see great crops of wheat and other corn grow (seemingly) amongst vast quantities of stones—where hardly any mould can be discerned.—The owner would not give one load of stones for several loads of dung, because these stones have several advantageous properties in them; preserving the roots of grain from being dried and scorched by the great heats, by keeping in the vapour of the earth, &c.” Mills, in his *System of Practical Husbandry*, observes, “Nothing can excuse leaving a stone in any ground so large as to interrupt the plough.—Some spots, very fertile in several kinds of grain, seem to consist of nothing but stones: and instances are given of fields being rendered barren by taking away the stones which covered them.† Theophrastus accounts for this in a hot country, where it happened to the Corinthians, by saying, that the stones shelter the earth from the scorching heat of the sun, and thereby preserve its moisture. The same holds true even in our colder latitude, where the heat of the sun is less apt to hurt us; and Mr Evelyn is clearly of opinion that husbandmen rather impoverish than improve, those grounds which are almost covered with stones, especially where corn [i. e. grain] is sown, if they pick them off too minutely; because they thereby expose the land too much to the effects of heat and cold.” It is mentioned in Young's *Annals of Agriculture*, that Mr Macro, of Suffolk, having often suspected, that removing stones from turnip land did more hurt than good, resolved to convince himself by experiment: he therefore gathered up all the stones of one square rod, after the turnips were folded off, and laid them equally over another

* In this little panegyrick, which seems confined to the county of Providence, no sort of disparagement was meant to the other Counties in the State; for no person living can possibly have a higher or more favourable opinion of the whole little State of RHODE-ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS than myself. Little was intended than a query, whether any district of no greater extent than the County of Providence, could be found comprising so many advantages.

† I have heard of similar instances in this country.

square rod, by the side of it, then sowed them with barley, and marked them out, and at harvest time collected them separately, as likewise another square rod by the side of them, which had only the natural quantity of stones.—From this single experiment, the result was in favour of the largest quantity of stones. In some parts of the south of Scotland, the soil is said to be composed in a great measure of gravel, and of stones of a smooth surface, as if worn by the running water. After being ploughed, the whole surface of every field appears to be composed of loose stones lying almost in contact with each other. Lord Kames says, some industrious farmers, with great labour, collected and removed the stones from a few of their fields, with a view to their improvement: and the succeeding crops were wholly blighted in the tender blade, and never came to maturity. The stones upon the surface were supposed to have prevented the exhalation of the moisture from the shallow and extremely porous and open soil which they covered, and to have contributed to foster the young plants, by reflecting powerfully from their smooth surfaces the sun's rays in every direction around them: but when they were removed, the soil, in that bleak climate, became at once too cold and too dry for any purpose of agriculture. The farmers, therefore, who had with so much toil and cost removed the stones from part of their lands, could think of no better remedy, than with equal toil, to bring them all back again and carefully replace them in their fields.” It is added, that the soil immediately resumed its wonted fertility.*

Such authorities in favour of small stones, existing in the soil, may help to relieve the minds of some who live in the parts of the State, where they abound;—and having to partake of this species of consolation, I feel willing to impart a share of it to those alike circumstanced.

Having thus got over the stony ground, what is to be done with our barren, worn out lands?—It does not seem right to *can let them lie*, too, without an attempt at melioration.—*Non vagans jaccent terra*, says Virgil; *nor let infertile grounds be neglected*.—Plough in green crops; or rather let them remain to shade the soil, then rot; trench plough;—institute a good rotation of crops;—burn earth;—not the poor sandy soil, but other parts of the farm;—dig mud;—any thing rather than give them up as irreclaimable. Paring and burning, or some similar process to procure fertilizing matter, should be more frequently resorted to; not to burn, however, so as to incinerate and utterly destroy the texture of the substances subjected to this operation;—but with a smothered heat, coal-pit-wise, so as only to torrefy the earth, and carbonize the roots and fibres, &c. in such manner, that the soluble carbonaceous matter (the reputed food of plants) may remain for application to the soil. This *earth-burning*, as it is called, will furnish an excellent manure for such lands; and on almost any farm an unbounded quantity can be prepared with

* I was informed by the Rev. Mr Gano, immediately after the exercises—that on examining the remains of cornhills, on a spot that had been planted by the aborigines, four stones were found in each. In the oldest book extant, Job, chap. viii. v. 17, is this figurative expression: *His roots are wrapped about the heap, and seeth the place of stones*.—Or, as in a translation of the Vulgate, *His roots multiply in a heap of stones and grow strong there*. Thus we find that the most ancient writers, and the first rich cultivators of this country, were alike apprized of the efficiency of stones in promoting vegetation.

very little expense. For such lands, too, other manures should be amassed from all quarters; and perhaps no farm is to be found but contains within itself ample sources of manure of some kind or other. Mud from brooks or pond holes and ditches, mixed with ashes, would answer well. In Young's *Annals* it is stated that ashes mixed with mud will form manure superior to ashes alone,—and four times better than mud alone. I could dwell longer on this *fruitful* subject, but for want of time, must refer to a work now in the press, entitled, *Compendium of Agriculture, or the Farmer's Guide*.

There are spots of land near the shore in this State, where the soil, once productive, for want of proper management has been swept away by the winds. Shall I hazard the imputation of singularity, by suggesting the propriety of collecting small stones and shells from the beach, and spreading them over those sandy fields bordering on the Bay, to prevent the surface from being blown about, and to promote vegetation.* On the margins of such fields next the sea, it may be well to introduce the *sea lime-grass (Elymus arenarius)* a perennial, with long creeping roots,—“particularly valuable, as forming a natural barrier, in the loose blowing sand of many sea shores; but of no avail in a clay soil.” Cows and horses it is said, will eat it.† On blowing sands, or weak and poor soils, Mr Young thinks *Chicory* superior to any other plant. It yields abundantly,—is suitable for soiling and affords excellent pasturage for sheep.

(To be concluded next week.)

ON THE SEEDS OF VEGETABLES.

Many persons experience great disadvantages from the changing of their garden and other seeds into those of a worse kind, or into those of quite a different sort. In this way pumpkins and squashes, cabbages and turnips, gourds and squashes, and even cucumbers and musk melons have injured one another, and produced a mongrel unfit for use.

The cause is well known to Botanists. It is owing to the pollen or dust of the flowers of one plant being carried by the wind and lodged on the flowers, of the other plant. This influence has been observed by every farmer also, in planting different kinds of Indian corn, in the same field; here the change is more easily effected, since there are varieties of the same species. But farmers and gardeners may preserve the purity of their seeds as well as the flavor of their fruits, by attending to a few rules, such as the following:

Never plant gourds near your squashes, or you will make them bitter.

Never plant squashes with your pumpkins or you will make them *warty, hard skinned, and tasteless*.

Never plant different kinds of seed cabbage near one another, or you will have a *mixture*.

* Aut lapilem bibulum, aut squalentes infode conchas. *Virgil*.—Or dig in spungy stones, or rough (foul) shells.

† The very existence of Ho"and is thought to depend on this and some other plants, which bind its dykes so firmly together, as to enable them to resist the action of the sea; and by their spreading interlacing roots prevent the sands from travelling with the winds, and encroaching on the arable land. The creeping *rest-harrow (Ononis, repens)* and the *single-seed bracon*, which grow in the loose sands of the shore of Spain, serve a similar purpose: the latter plant, according to Osbeck, “turns the most barren place into a fine odoriferous garden, by its flowers, which last a long while.”

Never plant seed turnips near seed cabbage, or both will be spoiled.

Never plant good red beets near the white seed beet, or you will have *neither red nor white*.

Never plant different kinds of seed radishes near one another.

As a general rule, never plant near one another any vegetables that resemble each other in many respects.

MAMMOTH OX.

A few days since, on a farm in Greenland, belonging to M. C. Peirce, Esq. of Portsmouth, we measured an ox, seven years old, of extraordinary size. His girth, just back of the fore legs, was nine feet one inch and a quarter. His length, from his nose to his shoulder blade, was four feet, minus rump, eight feet and two inches, making his length exactly twelve feet. His breadth across the back from one hip joint to the other, is four feet nine inches. He weighed, in Jan. last, three thousand and thirty eight lbs. and is now, two hundred pounds at least heavier.

He had no remarkable keeping for the two first years of his life, but the owner finding how rapidly he grew on common fare, has kept him nearly under the full force of feed since. The animal is well shaped and sprightly, and altho' they call him of common breed, he descended no doubt from a stock of cattle imported by Governor Wentworth about sixty years ago. A few of the race we have seen near Wolfborough, in New-Hampshire, where Wentworth had a large farm. The blessings derived from a good agriculturalist are often remembered when the politician's deeds are forgotten. [Boston Gaz.]

ENGLISH CLIMATE.

Mr Carter who was in London in November last, says “neither sun, moon, nor stars are visible through the dense cloud of smoke; at this season there are not more than 4 or 5 hours of imperfect day-light; lamps are lighted in the shops by about 3 o'clock in the afternoon; rains are incessant.”—A correspondent of the *Christian Spectator* in a letter dated Birmingham, January 5, says, “it has rained almost incessantly since the commencement of October; I have not seen ice thicker than the sixth part of an inch; the grass retains all the freshness of spring, and the cattle and sheep are feeding in the pastures. The days are extremely short; people do not get to their business till about 10 o'clock, and at half past 3, it becomes necessary to light candles; we are benighted, *bemuddled* and drenched with rain. I know not how the faculties of the English people ripen as they do, amidst fogs, mists, and darkness.” [Hamp. Gaz.]

POTASH.

It is said that potato tops contain a large quantity of vegetable alkali, and the following process of extracting it has been published. The tops are cut off about six inches from the ground, just after the balls, or apples, begin to be formed. These tops are dried in the sun, and then burned in a pit dug in the ground two or three feet deep, and three or four square. The ashes are then collected and boiled in water until all the potash is extracted. This ley is then evaporated to dryness, and the residuum heated to redness in an oven, or furnace, fitted for the purpose, in which state it is kept for some time, and then suffered to cool, when the potash is fit for use. It is stated that an acre of ground will yield, besides the ordinary

crop of potatoes, about two thousand pounds of potash, worth from seventy to eighty dollars a ton.

The growth of the potatoes is not injured, it is said, by cutting off the tops six or eight inches from the ground, but rather benefitted. Would it not be well to ascertain, by an actual experiment on a small scale, whether these things be true?—Corn cobs, likewise, as is well known to many, contain an uncommonly large quantity of vegetable alkali: could it not be extracted from these, also, advantageously.—*Mass. Yeoman*.

FARMINGTON CANAL.

We are happy in being able to congratulate the friends of internal improvement, on the prospect of the speedy completion of the splendid enterprise of uniting by a navigable canal, the waters of the Connecticut at Northampton, with the harbor at New Haven. The projectors of this great undertaking, after having been, like the illustrious individual under whose auspices the Erie Canal was commenced and completed, ridiculed and abused as visionary enthusiasts, have now the satisfaction of seeing the whole line of their canal under contract, from New Haven to Massachusetts. All the contracts have been taken at sums greatly within the estimates of the Engineers.—Many of the sections are already completed, and it is expected that the waters will be let into nearly thirty miles of the canal, during the present season.—*New Haven pa.*

GREAT FRESHET.

The New-York papers of Saturday evening, contain an account of a destructive freshet on the Missouri under date of June 1st. Nearly all the houses, boats and property of the fur establishments on the river, were washed away. At the Mandan village the water rose 17 feet perpendicularly in two hours. Sixty or seventy of a band of Sioux Indians, encamped below the Arrikaras, were drowned. Some in attempting to swim were crushed to death among the drifting ice and timber. Others hung to the branches of trees until they were benumbed by cold and fell into the torrent. The rise is attributed to the melting of the snow and ice at the head of Yellowstone and Chayenne rivers. The ice, at the commencement of the freshet, had not been broken up in the Missouri, and was forced down the current. Great quantities of Buffalo robes were lost by the traders.

[Providence Journal.]

ENGLISH LADIES.

An American gentleman in Liverpool writes to his friend in New York,—“The females of Liverpool are of low stature, have fair complexions and beautiful faces; but in their persons are not to be compared with our American ladies. They have very large feet, are broad across the chest, and do not display much taste in their dress.”

At the Maryland Agricultural Exhibition, the Brazilian Minister's Premium for the greatest quantity of pick-lock wool, shorn from a ram on the ground, was awarded to W. R. Dickerson, of Ohio, who had brought sheep to compete for this premium.

EATING TOO MUCH.

Children, like grown persons, are rendered more liable to disease and mortality by the single circumstance of eating too much, than by any twenty others in the annals of DEATH; and the younger

they are, the more likely they are to suffer from ignorant treatment. The universal prejudice in favour of eating too much and of pampering and stuffing children into that sort of appearance which is commonly called "fine," but which is nothing better than a disposition to fever (as apothecaries soon make all parties feel to their cost)—is a remarkable instance of the passions of mankind substituting themselves for a good principle, and agreeing to puff and swagger down objection.

[New Monthly Magazine.]

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1826.

BREEDS OF CATTLE.

(Concluded from page 343.)

In our last number, on this subject, we proposed to conclude these sketches with a summary review of the evidence relative to native and imported breeds of cattle, and such other observations as we hope will be useful to many, and new to some. We would here state, however, that as our object is to be as concise as possible consistently with perspicuity and our paramount aim, utility, we shall omit many things which the advocates for native or imported cattle may suppose we ought to have included. It is futile to attempt to enlighten the understanding by continuing a discussion after the patience is exhausted.

Among the properties most desirable in Cattle are, Early Maturity, Disposition to fatten and to derive the most nourishment from a given quantity of food, Hardiness, Docility and peaceable disposition, Quantity and goodness of milk, Quality of flesh, and Fitness for labour. We will speak of each of these in order.

1. *Early Maturity.* It appears by Bailey's Survey of Durham, [quoted N. E. Farmer, vol. iv. p. 385,] that a Mr Walton, of the County of Durham, in England, who kept a herd of improved Short horns, sometimes bought in calves of the unimproved, or old breed of the country, and found that "his own at two years old got fatter for the butcher than the others do at three though kept exactly alike." A letter from Charles A. Barnitz, Esq. of York, Penn. to John Hare Powel, Esq. [quoted N. E. Farmer, vol. iv. p. 342] says "Early last summer I obtained from a neighbouring farmer a beautiful heifer of the native stock, of the finest shape and promise, and of the same age with Hebe, [a short horn heifer.] I kept them upon the same feed until new year, when the difference was so great, that allowing for a small original difference in size, Hebe appeared at least two years a-head in improvement." A letter from Mr Featherstonhaugh, of Duaneburgh, N. Y. a scientific agriculturist of much practical experience [published in the N. E. Farmer vol. iv. p. 365,] gives very decisive testimony on this point. That gentleman states that "an ox of this breed at four years old will weigh as much as, under similar treatment, I have been able to make the finest oxen do, raised from other breeds, and which have never done a day's work at six years old."

2. *Disposition to fatten, and to derive the most nourishment from a given quantity of food.* What we have given in the preceding paragraph applies in part to this point. There has been abundant evidence exhibited by British writers not only of the positive excellence of the improved short horns as regards their aptitude to fatten, but also of the comparative facility with which they can be rendered

fit for the butcher. Short horns and Herefords, (a breed of cattle which in Great Britain stand next in reputation as beef cattle to the Short horns) have been put up to fatten at the same time, and fed in the same manner for the express purpose of ascertaining which of the two breeds possessed the fattening quality in the greatest perfection.—We have not the details of those experiments before us; and can only state from recollection that the results have been, generally if not uniformly, in favour of the Short horns; and their owners have been awarded premiums accordingly. The short horns have large chests; and Surgeon Cline says "The size and form of the chest indicate the size of the lungs and it is on the size and soundness of the lungs that the strength and health of the animal principally depend. *An animal with large lungs is capable of converting a given quantity of food into more nourishment than one with smaller lungs; and therefore has a greater aptitude to fatten.*"

3. *Hardiness.* This is an important point, and one with regard to which we have no conclusive testimony. His Excellency Gov. Lincoln, (as we have before intimated, page 342,) has ascertained by experiment that barley straw, and meadow hay, with ordinary attendance, were sufficient to keep his short horn stock in good condition through the winter. It is a maxim of some English writer (we believe Lawrence,) that "Cattle well summered are half wintered," and perhaps, his Excellency's cattle fared better in summer than is the common lot of the common breeds of New England. We have understood that some cattle of a foreign breed, offered for sale at the last Brighton Show made an appearance not much to their credit. But whether they had endured ordinary or extraordinary bad usage is more than we can say. It appears not unreasonable to suppose that the broad breast, the round, tight, cylindrical carcase, width across the hips, straightness on the back, &c. which are distinguishing traits of improved short horns might indicate hardihood as well as strength.

4. *Docility and Peaceableness of Disposition.*—If we mistake not, all who have undertaken to specify the qualities of the Short horns, give them the praise of docility. Gov. Lincoln says "their form indicates great power, and they have much *quickness and docility.*" Col Pickering appears to attribute gentleness in cattle merely to management. No doubt management has a great effect, but still we believe that nature has likewise a hand in the concern. We have seen, (and so has every one, who has been at all conversant with the practical part of husbandry) cows, and other domestic animals, of the same breed, raised by the same farmer, and treated in the same way, who yet exhibited great diversity in their dispositions. Some were gentle and docile; and others wild and intractable. There is a difference in temper and docility in individual animals of the same breed, and there is also a difference in breeds. Some races of cattle are more commonly docile and manageable than other races under the same treatment. A lap dog is not *naturally* so savage as a bull dog; and there is a difference in disposition between a spaniel and a mastiff. But we may find individual exceptions; a cross lap dog and a good humored bull dog; a spaniel as surly as a mastiff, and a mastiff as obsequious as a spaniel.

5. *Quantity and Goodness of Milk.* This property in cattle depends on so many circumstances that it is difficult to give rules of general applica-

tion. The quantity and quality of milk depends as well on the quantity and quality of food, &c. as in the breed of the animal producing the milk.—Besides the age of the cow is to be taken into consideration. Writers say that a heifer of two or three years old, will not, other circumstances being equal, produce so much milk, nor of so good a quality as a cow five or six years old. It is not possible to lay down any general rules on this subject which will not be contradicted by exceptions. Still, we believe, that there are general rules, which are correct, generally speaking. There are certain races of cattle whose reputation for milking is established, not on the produce of now and then a remarkable individual, but on the experience of a great many farmers and cowkeepers. Interest leads people of these classes to be hawk-eyed on these subjects, and the general reputation of a particular breed of cattle among farmers and herdsmen forms the best criterion of the merits of such breed which the nature of the case admits of. From all we can gather, from every source of information to which we have access, the improved Short horns stand foremost on the list of milkers, taking quality as well as quantity into consideration.

6. *Quality of Flesh.*—From English prices current which we have seen, we learn that short horn beef is made a distinct article, and its prices quoted in accounts of sales at beef markets. The price which short horn beef usually bears is if we mistake not at least equal to that of any other kind of beef; and as the short horns produce the greatest quantity of flesh on the best parts, they are so far superior. In a letter from Mr John Nicholson, an Englishman, and said to be a scientific breeder of cattle, to Dr Mease, of Philadelphia, published in the American Farmer, vol. ii. page 315, the following passage occurs.

"You will think that valuable beasts in England are easily to be met with; but it is astonishing the slow progress the breed of cattle makes. I perfectly agree with you, that it is not the high price that makes them better; but their value is so well known amongst experienced farmers, that they will neither sell, nor let, either cow or bull, without a good price. To the butchers in Leeds the difference is material; there is not less than five pence per pound difference in the price of meat in the same beast, and it is very common to see two of seventy stone each, one of which is worth more by six or seven pounds than the other, by having his chief weights in the carcase or middle, as we call it here, such as the crops, [chines] ribs, surloins, ramps, flanks, &c. which are worth at this time nine pence per pound; the coarse parts (which are light in this sort of animal) about four pence: the other sort of beast is very light in all these valuable parts, but heavy in his neck, shoulders, thighs, &c. with a large head and great bones, and very little fat on any part." Mr Featherstonhaugh, observes, [see N. E. Farmer, p. 306, of the current volume.] "The meat of the short horn steers, which has been steadily kept up, and has received a little attention the fourth winter, is as large as an ordinary ox of eight years and larger, but it is extremely tender, and has no veins.—When such meat shall become abundant, for at present the animals are too valuable to emasculate, there is every reason to believe it will be preferred, and that the breed will be popular here as it has been in England."

Fitness for Labour.—We have seen nothing in English publications recommending the short

horns as labourers, and do not know that they have been put to the yoke in this country. Their shape indicates strength, but not quickness of motion. Mr Featherstonhaugh says "As long as they maintain their present size, which will be as long as they are done justice to, I must continue to entertain an opinion before expressed by me, that the oxen can never make profitable labourers." The largeness of their chests, however, and the consequent largeness of their lungs must fit them for great and long continued exertion. We doubt whether a short horn labourer would be so apt to *loll* as farmers call it, that is, to run out his tongue as a signal of distress, as one of our common breed. Having larger lungs, and more room for them to play in, his *wind*, as is said of horses, must be better than that of the common breeds.—The smallness of his bone has been urged as a proof of want of strength. But, Surgeon Cline says "The strength of an animal does not depend on the size of the bones, but on that of the muscles; many animals with large bones are weak, their muscles being small."

We cannot perceive why there should not be a difference in the breeds of families of neat cattle as well as in those of horses, dogs or swine. We accord fully with a writer in the English Agricultural Magazine, who says, "Though I am of opinion that animals ought to be chosen according to the strength of the land; yet I have met with many instances on land of but middling quality, where a large animal, inclined to fatten, will improve as much, and in as little time as a smaller one. I am of opinion that the large Durham ox did not eat more food to raise him to that enormous size than some others would to bring them to half the size or weight at the same age. Nor is it at all probable that Mr Lambert of Leicester, who arrived at such an astonishing weight had eaten more food than Powell, the celebrated pedestrian, who was a very thin man. From these observations, the natural conclusion is, that an animal for the shambles is seldom too large, if he has an aptitude to fatten, and that much depends on constitution in this respect." Mr Lawrence likewise says "Nothing can be more groundless than the notion that 'all breed goes in at the mouth,' inferring that all excellence depends on keep. It would be equally rational to say that size and form depend on food. No facts can be better established than the reality of specific properties, and the superiority of one breed over another."

Dr Cooper in the last Philadelphia edition of Willich's Domestic Encyclopedia says "the whole art of breeding animals and vegetables for particular purposes may be included in this direction: *choose those animals or vegetables to propagate from, that possess the qualities you wish to propagate, in the greatest perfection.* Volumes may be written to illustrate and confirm this advice, but nothing can be added to it substantially." If we breed from the best of our native races of cattle there is no reason why we should not also breed from the best imported cattle. In favour of the former mode of improvement it may be observed that it is most easy to procure good native cattle to breed from. In favour of the latter mode it may be said that some English cattle are already improved to certain points which it would require us a long time to attain. The science of breeding cattle has been well understood and successfully practised in England for at least half a century. In this country it has till very lately hardly been thought

of; and the practice has been to sell our best to the butcher and breed from the refuse of our stock. "At any rate," as Col. Pickering observed, "improvements in both ways may go hand in hand, and be mutually beneficial to both sorts of improvers."

WEEDING.

Many weeds are introduced into fields by the slovenly practice of suffering them to grow and seed on the dung-heaps:

"One year's good weeding,
Will prevent seeding;
But one year's seeding
Makes seven years' weeding."

TO PRESERVE CHEESE FROM MITES.

A writer in the third volume of the Mass. Agr. Repository, says "take a pod of red pepper, and put into a piece of fine linen; moisten it with a little butter, and rub your cheese frequently. It not only gives a fine colour to cheese, but is so pungent, that no fly will come near it."

At a late sale of foreign sheep, the king of France, who is a great patron of Agriculture, gave 2500 francs for one of the first rate rams, called *Gindola*.—Two farmers gave 1500 francs each for two other rams, and the whole (16) brought high prices. Their breed is not mentioned; but it is remarked, that the animals of the cross of the rams of Nubia with English sheep were the favourites at the sale, and that the amateur purchasers proposed to cross their bucks with the Dishley breed, and with Merinos.

HUSBANDRY IN HINDOSTAN.

"Among other nations," says Diodorus Siculus, "the land lies waste during war; but in Hindostan, husbandmen are sacred, and no soldier ventures to lay a hand on them. They are considered as servants to the public who cannot be dispensed with." What is a little remarkable, to this day, they are not impressed into the company's service, either by sea or land.

MR EDITOR—Since the rise of numerous Republican States in this western world, there seems to be some difficulty in knowing the precise import of the terms, "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA."—One European writer has proposed calling ours "*the Philadelphian Republick*." But what more appropriate name can possibly be thought of, to designate the first Republick in this hemisphere, than, "**THE WASHINGTON REPUBLICK?**"

As the name of WASHINGTON has excited the admiration of the world, and is illustrious in the realms above, let it be thus perpetuated here below, until the wheels of time shall cease to roll. K.

Smyrna Sheep.—The brig *Romulus*, at this port, has on board Smyrna Sheep, which are a great curiosity, on account of their horns and tail. The brig *Smyrna* also brings a number of the same kind, which have four horns each. Their wool is said to be not of a very superior quality. These sheep abound in the vicinity of Smyrna, where large flocks, superintended by shepherds, feed in the purlieus of the city. They may be purchased there for the small sum of *one dollar* each.

PATENT HOES.—J. & A. Fale's Patent Hoes constantly for sale by French & Weld, 31 & 32 South Market St., and French & Davenport 713 Washington Street, who are appointed sole agents for vending the same. eptf. Boston, April 23, 1826.

A few pounds of Mangel Wurtzel seed have just been left at the New England Farmer office for sale, at \$2.50 per pound. June 30.

Saxony Sheep.

On Thursday the 13th July at 9 o'clock at Brighton, near Boston, will be sold at Public Auction.

The entire Flock of *Electoral Saxony Sheep*, imported in the Brig *Hyperion* from Bremen consisting of
190 BUCKS,
30 EWES,

These Sheep were selected from the most renowned electoral flocks in Saxony, by the same agent, who has been employed in the purchase of upwards of 1500 Sheep on orders from Russia and Prussia.

As there has been no pains or expence spared in this selection, being for account, and under the direction of one of the first mercantile houses in Leipsic, they may justly be considered at least equal in every respect to any that have been or can be brought from Saxony.

Certificates of the descent and purity of the breed are deposited at the Office of the Auctioneers for inspection until the day of the sale,

CATALOGUES will be ready for delivery 10 days previous.

The sheep may be examined at any time before the sale which will take place at Brighton, as advertised, near the Agricultural Hall.

The Agents pledge themselves that none of the above flock will be disposed of at private sale previous to that time, when they will all be sold without any reserve.

June 23. COOLIDGE, POOR & HEAD, *Auct.*

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
		D. C.	D. C.
APPLES, best,	bbl		
ASHES, pot, 1st sort, - - -	ton.	82 00	
pearl do. - - - - -		95	
BEANS, white, - - - - -	bush	2 37	
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new, -	bbl.	10 25	
cargo, No 1, new, - - -		8 50	
" No 2, new, - - - - -		7 00	
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1. new,	lb.		16
CHEESE, new milk, - - - - -		7	11
skimmed milk, - - - - -		3	4
FLAX - - - - -		9	10
FLAX SEED - - - - -	bush	95	1 10
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St	bbl.	5 25	
Genesee, - - - - -		5 00	
Rye, best, - - - - -		3 50	
GRAIN, Rye - - - - -	bush		72
Corn - - - - -			84
Barley - - - - -			75
Oats - - - - -			61
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort, new, -	lb.		9
HOPS, No 1, Inspection - - -			95
LIME, - - - - -	cask		95
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.		75
PLASTER PARIS retails at	ton.	3 00	
PORK, Bone Middlings, new,	bbl.	14 50	
navy, mess, do. - - - - -		12 50	
Cargo, No 1, do. - - - - -		12 00	
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, - - - - -	bush	1 67	
Cloyer - - - - -	lb.	6	7
WOOL, Merino, full blood, wash		35	50
do do unwashed		25	35
do 3-4 washed		30	35
do 1-2 do		25	30
Native - - - - -		20	25
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		43	45
do Spinning, 1st sort		35	40
PROVISION MARKET.			
BEEF, best pieces - - - - -	lb.	10	12
PORK, fresh, best pieces, - -			10
" whole hogs, - - - - -		5	6
VEAL, - - - - -		4	10
MUTTON, - - - - -		7	12
POULTRY, - - - - -		10	12
BUTTER, keg & tub, - - - - -		16	20
lump, best, - - - - -		16	20
EGGS, - - - - -		12	16
MEAL, Rye, retail, - - - - -	bush	85	95
Indian, do. - - - - -		85	95
POTATOES, - - - - -		50	75
CIDER, liquor, - - - - -	bbl.	2 75	4 00

MISCELLANIES.

From the N. Y. Statesman.

A NEW ENGLAND VILLAGE.

There stand the holy spires of prayer,
Devoutly looking into heaven,
Like moral telegraphs, to bear
The upward thoughts of the forgiven.
And as the sun-gilt windows gleam
In their unstained transparency,
Chaste thoughts come o'er me, as I dream
Of that soft hour, when, tenderly,
The grey haired pastor crossed my brow
With water from the fount of snow.

How sweetly every mansion lifts
Its clean white front among the trees,
While the blue smoke in curly drifts,
Sails off before the healthy breeze.
Behind each roof, long meadows slope
In swards that blush with clover blossoms,
And new-washed clothes swing on the rope,
Just hung by maids of swelling bosoms,
And there the yellow street is seen,
Ribbon'd both sides with virgin green.

With what a spruce and dressy air,
The tavern shows its painted sign:
Causing the traveller to stare,
And cypher out the gold leaf line.
And yonder is the merchant's stand,
Where, on the benches round the door,
Gather the story-telling band,
And all burst out in hearty roar,
As some wild wag, at his tongue's rote
Deals the convulsive anecdote.

Close at the foot of yon small hill,
The district schoolhouse wins the view;
Where the young urchins 'gainst their will,
In jabbering rows their tasks pursue.
And there 's the turf on which they play,
And tan their open-collared necks;
And there 's the brook, where every day,
Their paper barks meet sad shipwrecks
Of little hopes, that now endure—
The future world in miniature.

These scenes are pleasant; but there 's one
More precious to the heart, than all.
It is—when on the ear, the tune
Of mellow bells, with gentle fall,
Proclaims the sabbath morn is come,
Then every road and path's alive
With young and old,—none stay at home.
But clad in best attire, all strive
To fill their places lest they hear
In private, from the minister.

And when from some wood-waving height,
Upon the moss at leisure thrown;
I view the syvan shade and light,
And know the landscape is my own
Dear native land; when I behold
The grassy lawn, the auburn wheat,
The mill, the mountains edged with gold,
And hear the pastoral song and bleat;
Oh! how I bless with streaming eyes,
That heaven which gave the paradise!

N.

Don't be Discouraged.—If in the outset of life things do not go on smoothly, it seldom happens that the hopes we cherish of the future are realized. The path of life, in the prospect, appears smooth and level enough, but when we come to travel it we find it all up hill, and generally rough enough. The journey is a laborious one, and whether poor or wealthy, high or low, we shall find it so, to our disappointment, if we have built on any other calculation. To endure what is to be endured with as much cheerfulness as possible—and to elbow our way as easily as we can thro' the great crowd, hoping for little, yet striving for much, is perhaps the true plan. But

Don't be discouraged, if occasionally you slip

down by the way, and your neighbors tread over you a little; in other words don't let a failure or two dishearten you—accidents happen; miscalculations will sometimes be made; things will often turn out differently from our expectations, and we may be sufferers. It is worth while to remember that fortune is like the skies of April, sometimes clouded and sometimes clear and favourable, and as it would be folly to despair of again seeing the sun, because to-day is stormy, so it is unwise to sink in despondency, when fortune frowns, since, in the common course of things she may be surely expected to smile again. And again—

Don't be discouraged if you are deceived in the people of the world. It often happens that men wear borrowed characters, as well as borrowed clothes, and sometimes those who have long stood fair before the world are very rotten at the core. From sources such as these you may be most unexpectedly deceived: and you will naturally feel sore under such deceptions; but to these you must become used: if you fare as most people do, they will lose their novelty before you grow grey, and you will learn to trust men cautiously, and examine their characters closely, before you allow them great opportunities to injure you.

Don't be discouraged under any circumstances. Go steadily forward. Rather consult your own conscience, than the opinions of men, though the last is not to be disregarded. Be industrious: be frugal: be honest; deal in perfect kindness with all that come in your way, exercising a neighborly and obliging spirit in your whole intercourse, and if you do not prosper as rapidly as any of your neighbors, depend upon it you will be as happy.

Raising Rent.—A farmer in the neighborhood of Doncaster, was thus accosted by his landlord: "John, I am going to raise your rent." John replied, "Sir, I am very much obliged to you, for I cannot raise it myself."

A wag once observed that the hop grounds in Kent, England, present more extensive views than any other place in the world; for there your prospect extends from *pole to pole*.

A person notorious for his profanity, was taken on a writ, and not possessing wherewithal to pay the demand, was locked up in jail. His miserable wife deprived of that support which even a broken staff affords was observed by her little son to weep. Confident of his father's proficiency, he kindly said to her, "Mamma, don't cry, father will *swear out* in half an hour."

The U. States maintains 21 Light-houses on the Coast of Massachusetts—more than are to be found on any coast of the same extent in any other part of the world. A Committee of the Senate have reported that the number embarrasses navigation instead of facilitating it, on account of the difficulty of discrimination.

Sch. Superior has arrived at N. York from the S. Sea, with 5600 fur Seal Skins. She brings information of several Stonington vessels.

The Seal Fishery at Newfoundland has been uncommonly successful thus far the present season.

Let a man do his best and the world may do its worst.

A British Company is about to make an important settlement in the Republic of La Plata. They have bought a large tract of land, are building houses, and have already some hundreds of settlers. Mr Beaumont, President of the Company, besides paying for 500 shares, has advanced \$24,000 to forward the concern.

The King of France lately purchased, at a million of francs, a country estate, to serve as an Agricultural Institute, in which three hundred pupils are to be taught *Agriculture* and *Horticulture* scientifically. He has assigned a considerable revenue to the institution in order that the course of instruction may be obtained at the cheapest rate by the French youth.

Legacy for Young Ladies.

MRS BARBAULD'S posthumous work entitled "*A Legacy for Young Ladies*," edited by Miss Lucy Aikin, is just published at 81 Washington street, (up stairs.)

The January number of the Eclectic Review has the following notice of this interesting little work.

"A Legacy for Young Ladies from Mrs Barbauld, requires only to be announced to excite a general desire to share in it. The pieces which compose this delightful little miscellany, were found among her papers by the members of her own family. They consist chiefly of papers of a light and elegant cast, allegories, prose by a poet, and jeux d'esprit in verse, short essays and letters. A singular neatness and perspicuity of style, and a feminine elegance of mind, admirable good sense and true simplicity, characterise all the productions of Mrs Barbauld. There is no pretension, nothing that savours of the blue; she never lectures, or discourses, or theorizes, but charms us at all times with admirable sentiment in beautiful language. We know of no one who would better deserve to be styled the Female Addison; only such comparisons must always fail to be very accurate, and the style of Addison is less perfect than hers."

Books at half price.

Family Bibles, small Pocket, and School Bibles, Testaments, and Miscellaneous Works, at half price.

J. L. S.

all Kinds of School Books now in use, Account Books, Fine Stationary and Fancy Goods, at unusual low prices, at wholesale and retail, for Cash.

Good Letter Paper for 2.50 cents per Ream—Quills from 1.25 to \$22 per thousand.

JOHN MARSH, No. 96 & 98 State street,
2 doors east Merchants Row.

N. B. Books, Newspapers, and Periodical Works bound, and Old Books rebound in a superior manner, at short notice. June 30.

Just received from the manufacturer, and for sale at the *Agricultural Warehouse*, No. 103, State street, (up stairs,) a further supply of Patent STONE MILK PANS;

A very superior and much improved Cylindrical HAY CUTTER;

Willis' improved horizontal and vertical HAY CUTTER; Safford's do. do.;

Hand Machines, with best cast-steel Knives;

Gault's improved Patent CHURNS;

Common do. do.;

10 doz. of Cam's real cast steel warranted SCYTHES;

Dudley's steel back and common do.;

Howard's double Mould board PLOUGHS;

10 casks of superior manufactured Cooking Furnaces.

A London made patent Rice Mill, Calculated for grinding rice for family use. June 23.

Published every Friday at Three Dollars per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a deduction of Fifty Cents.

Gentlemen who procure five responsible subscribers, are entitled to a sixth volume gratis.

New subscribers can be furnished with the preceding numbers of the current volume.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at the corner of Congress and Lindall Streets.—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. IV.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1826.

NO. 50.

ORIGINAL PAPERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

ASHES ROUND PEACH TREES.

MR FESSENDEN—In your 43 No. vol. IV. I recommended the use of common wood ashes as being beneficial (when properly applied) to all stone fruits. In your 46 No. page 362, Dr FISKE expresses an opinion that the quantity recommended is too great. I am satisfied that a further and more particular statement as it respects the quantity and manner of using the ashes is necessary. Men of Dr FISKE's experience will not be misled by the very short directions given in No. 43, but perhaps others may be. I will briefly express my experience on the subject.

In 1804 I transplanted two peach trees; one a common rareripe; the other a heath clingstone; I never had heard of the use of ashes to fruit trees that I recollect. It was thought that the peach trees never lived long enough in my neighborhood, (situated on the bank of a river) to produce fruit. The second year after transplanting my trees, I found several worms had attacked them. I concluded to make use of lime and ashes together, thinking it possible that they might prevent the worms destroying the trees. They flourished finely, and I continued the use of lime and ashes in small quantities; but after they had produced fruit plentifully, and become much larger, I used from half a bushel to a bushel in the course of a year. Either of the above mentioned trees, which were transplanted in 1801, measure more than eight inches in diameter near the ground, and they both bore fruit plentifully last season.

After using lime and ashes for several years, I saw an account in some of the public papers of the accidental discovery of the use of ashes for peach trees, in Connecticut, which I think stated that a considerable quantity of old ashes had been thrown out by the servants of a gentleman around an old decayed peach tree, which they considered worthless. I doubt not that Dr FISKE and many others who receive the *New England Farmer* have read the same statement.

After reading it, I began to make use of ashes alone, and have continued to do so ever since; but I should at all times prefer ashes half spent; my reason for so doing is because by building up considerably around the trunk of the tree, I have uniformly found that worms did not injure it so much as when new ashes are used, and consequently a smaller quantity. If ashes are used in a nursery of trees, I should think the quantity ought to be very small; and I do not think it advisable to use ashes about trees the same year they are transplanted. I had in April last about forty peach trees from twenty-three to two years old; and I never have had any suspicions that any of my trees have been injured by a plentiful use of ashes.

J. CRANSTON.

Marlborough, June 27, 1826.

WOOL.

MR FESSENDEN—I have lately seen a communication in the *American Statesman*, addressed to wool growers, which I trust will have a salutary effect. I wish to call their attention to a more im-

portant inquiry, that is, the sale of their wool. It has been the custom with them to send it to a commission house for sale, and in many instances it has remained on hand for two or three years, the moths destroying one third, the remainder sold at a reduced price to pay the expense it has accumulated. This, every one will acknowledge, is bad management; here we discover the want of a proper system. The depression of the wool market ought to stimulate all those who are engaged in the business to make a thorough investigation how they can make the most of it. I would suggest for consideration a few remarks on the method which would be necessary to adopt for the promotion of the sale of wool. I should first recommend that the wool growers should hold a meeting to devise measures for the growth and improvement of wool, and appoint an agent who has a good knowledge of the article. And, secondly, a company ought to be formed for the purpose of stapling wool, to be under the control of the agent, and he to have the wool stapled into nine or ten sorts, that it may go directly to the manufacturer. By this system the farmer might receive one third more, and in less than one third the time, as their business has been conducted heretofore.

Boston, July 1826.

CANKER WORM.

MR EDITOR—In a communication published in the 372 page of the current volume of the *N. E. Farmer*, under the signature A Farmer; the writer suggests the importance of noticing and "recording all facts relating to the Canker Worm which has made its appearance this year."

I fully agree with my brother Farmer of Roxbury in the importance of paying an immediate attention to that fell destroyer; and believe that all lovers of good apples and good cider will do well to contribute, each his "mite" and cast it into the care of the Editor of the *New England Farmer*, who I venture to presume will have the goodness to act as the receiver, and publisher of all facts which relate to the history of the canker worm, both in its grub and worm state; and the cheapest and most efficacious means of destroying them.

The writer of the communication above referred to, states "the farmers this year having had no warning, are not liable to any imputation of neglect in not using preventives against this old enemy." From which I infer that the writer has seen no canker worms in his orchard for several years preceding the present, and that they have at once pounced upon his trees, like an eagle upon its prey; this in his case may be the fact; but I must confess it is otherwise with me, and that I cannot in truth, shield myself from the imputation of neglect in not using preventives, under a pretence of not having due notice of the approach of the enemy.

In the years 1806 and 1807, the canker worms had become numerous in my orchard; it having then just arrived to a bearing state. I felt an unwillingness to yield it up to such an apparently insignificant foe without a conflict; and therefore in the years 1808 and 1809, I tarred my trees with care and perseverance. In the same years my neigh-

bours generally used the same weapon of defence; but there were a few exceptions. And when the foliage of the apple tree made its appearance in the spring of 1810, it was found that those trees which were not tarred the previous spring, and those which were tarred, were alike freed from the ravages of the canker worm.

The cause of their sudden exit was attributed by some to a severe storm which fell immediately after the worms had taken their station on the leaves, and while they were extremely small and tender; but whatever the cause might be, this is certain, that we have experienced no great harm from them until the present year, nor is the damage now great or universal in this vicinity; yet it is sufficient to give the alarm and teach us that we must again have recourse to the means of an exterminating war, or suffer the consequences which will result from sloth and neglect.

Although it may in truth be said that fifteen or sixteen years have elapsed, during which time there has been no actual necessity of the owners of Orchards standing in hostile array against the canker worm; yet the fact is, there has not been a single year since 1810 but I have discovered the enemy in my orchard, (and he is in some others,) lurking upon the trees. I have also for the last three years discovered a gradual increase of their numbers; but I should judge the number to have increased during the last year at least four fold. I recollect having read, several years since, in one of the Boston newspapers, the result of an experiment used as a preventive against the canker worm, which was, to the best of my recollection, in substance as follows:

A quantity of lime was collected from the sweeping of a lime store, and spread on the ground around a certain apple tree, some time in the month of November, (the foliage of which tree had been destroyed by the canker worm the preceding summer,) the ground at the time being in a pulverized state, the lime was spread as far from the trunk of the tree as the droppings from the branches extended; the effect was stated to be, the entire disappearance of the worm, and an increased vigor of the tree. I now mention this wholly from memory, and in the hope that there may be some one who is acquainted with the fact who will have the goodness to give the details to the public.

To use tar as a preventive with complete effect, my experience teaches me, is a long and tedious process, and from which if any other means can be devised equally as efficacious, equally cheap, and more expeditious, I confess I should be glad to have an exemption. It has been found necessary in some years in the tarring process to commence the operation in the month of November, and if an orchard be planted on a warm soil, and on a southern declivity, the grub has been found to be on its march every warm evening from November, to some time in April, provided they be not impeded by frozen ground.

I have seen great numbers caught in February; and the same year it was necessary to tar from that time until the middle of April, every evening when the state of the atmosphere was so warm that the ground did not become frozen by sunset. To those, however, who may have occasion to tar

their orchards the year ensuing, and who choose to travel in the old and generally approved track, I would recommend the application of two or three dressings of tar to their trees at proper intervals, about the period of the hatching of the worms, or very soon after; as experience has discovered that when the female grub is defeated in her purpose of ascending the tree, and there depositing her eggs on the branches, she will deposit them within the loose bark of the trunk, and thus perpetuate her progeny; and to a limited extent defeat the expectations of those who make use of tar as a preventive. One other means of prevention in a degree sufficient to preserve the fruit from the ravages of the canker worm, I will mention, as there are yet several persons living who will attest the fact.

From thirty to forty years ago the canker worm prevailed very generally in this vicinity, during the whole of those years; some persons tarred their trees, but the greater part did not:—at that time one of my neighbors had an orchard, which was divided by a road 32 feet wide; on one side the road he planted potatoes every year,—on the other it was generally in grass;—(a portion of his orchard which was planted with potatoes yielded every other year a very handsome supply of apples: (the trees being all of one kind under any circumstances never bore every year) while that portion of his orchard that was in grass was from year to year stripped of every green leaf, until at length it became exhausted with its efforts to produce two generations of leaves a year, for so many years in succession: the trees became tired of the effort and perished.

Observation and experience have taught me to believe that the worm while in the chrysalis state may be found from one to four inches deep in the earth; the greater part however while in that state, are from 1 to 2½ inches deep.—From which circumstance I infer that there is a reasonable probability of operating upon them to advantage by making use of alkali: actual experiment however will alone test its utility.

Moving the earth with a plough or hoe to the depth of 3 inches, late in November or beginning of December, has been found very efficacious in destroying them.

The foregoing observations are submitted to the public in the hope that they may be the means of eliciting such additional facts in relation to the best method of destroying the enemy in question, as can be obtained through the medium of your paper.

Yours respectfully,

ROLAND HOWARD.

Easton, June 21, 1826.

MR FESSENDEN—With this you will please to accept a bundle of rye. It is from the farm of Mr ISAAC HASTINGS in Lexington, and was sown in the month of October. There are seventy heads which will average fifty kernels, making thirty-five hundred to be the product of a single kernel.

You will likewise receive with this a stem of Herd's Grass, which stood over four feet in height. The head measures nine inches and three-eighths, and was the produce of low swampy land which was cleared, drained, and overlaid, with a good bed of gravel, and manured in part by driving the piths of ox-horns in a green state, all over the land, tip part downwards; which is calculated to be sufficient without any other manure for three years at least.

Yours respectfully,

Boston, July 5, 1826.

ISAAC H. CARY.

The specimens of exuberant vegetables, mentioned above, may be seen in the office of the New England Farmer. With regard to the piths of ox horns, there can be no doubt of their proving valuable as manure, as pulverized bones and horn-shavings have long been noted as very fertilizing substances. It is obvious, however that this kind of manure cannot often be procured in any considerable quantities. Besides, the trouble of driving them in the ground would be more, we should apprehend, than most farmers would submit to. If they could conveniently be cut, ground, broken to pieces, or, what would be better still, reduced to powder, the effects of the application would be greater and they might be applied with less labour and expense.—EDITOR.

ON THE MANAGEMENT AND DISEASES OF HORSES. (Continued from page 387.)

THE STABLE.

When a stable is ventilated by means of a tube or chimney, it should be placed in the centre of the ceiling, the opening in which should be large, in proportion to the number of horses kept; it cannot well be too large, but may be contracted upwards, so as to have a conical shape, or it may be made so as to resemble a dome or cupola. It should be carried a few feet above the top of the roof, and have lateral openings by means of slanting boards, but closed on the top; by which contrivance, there would be a free communication with the atmosphere, and the rain would be effectually excluded.

There have been different opinions held with respect to the removal of the litter during the day; but when we consider how rapidly and abundantly ammonia or the volatile alkali is generated in it, and how injurious that vapour is to the eyes and lungs, there can be no doubt of the propriety of removing it. Dr. Egan of Dublin has discovered, according to Mr Peall, that the urine of the horse begins to generate volatile alkali very soon after it is voided: and it is well observed, by the same author, that if this vapour be capable of painfully stimulating a sound and healthy eye, its effects upon one that is inflamed, and, consequently, extremely irritable, must be both highly painful and prejudicial to the organ. In confirmation of this opinion, the author relates the following experiment: A horse labouring under inflammation of the eye, was removed from the stable, where he kept both eyes constantly shut, and placed in a cool, airy situation; in the space of half an hour he began gradually to open his eyes, and, in the space of two or three hours, he kept them open boldly. The horse was again placed in the stable, and in a few minutes he began gradually to close the eyes, and after an hour or two, kept them constantly shut. Not satisfied, however, with this experiment, though it seems pretty conclusive, the horse was again removed to the cool situation, and the same effect followed as at first. If the vapours produced by foul litter prove so injurious to the eyes, it cannot surely be less prejudicial to the lungs: and it is highly probable that if coughs are not produced in this way they are often aggravated and rendered incurable by those irritating effluvia.—Another evil to be considered is the propensity observable in many horses to eat their litter.—This is often the case with such as have a chronic cough, or are disposed to become brokenwinded, or have worms: and in all these diseases, there is nothing, perhaps, more likely to increase them

than the animal's eating foul litter. It must be obvious that horses employed in severe labour should be allowed to lie down whenever they are inclined to do so; but even then all the litter may be turned out early in the morning, the floor of the stall swept perfectly clean, and a bed of fresh straw put in. If the foul litter be spread abroad in the open air, and shaken up two or three times during the day, the greater part would be again fit for litter, and, with the addition of a little fresh straw, would serve to replace that upon which the horse has rested during the day. It has been said, that horses which stand constantly on litter are apt to feel the difference of the road and become tender-footed. Mr Clark observes that the heat arising from the litter occasions a more than ordinary derivation of blood to the legs and feet,—and hence arise swelling or gourdiness of those parts, greasy heels, and stiffness or numbness. If the horse lies down for relief, the heat of the litter soon forces him to get up again, and after repeatedly lying down, and forced to get up immediately from the above cause, he attempts it no farther; he stands upright, or perhaps a little straddling, often shifting the weight of his body from one leg to the other. This erect position, in which he is obliged to stand, increases the swelling of his legs, &c. and recourse is then had to bleeding, purging, diuretics, &c.

Lord Pembroke, in his Military Equitation, observes that after working, and at night of course, as also in lameness and sickness, it is good for horses to stand on litter; it also produces staling, &c. At other times, it is a bad custom; the constant use of it heats and makes the feet tender, and causes swelled legs; moreover, it renders the animal delicate.

Swelled legs may be often reduced to their natural size, merely by taking away the litter, which, in some stables, where ignorant grooms and farriers govern, would be a great saving of physick and bleeding, besides straw.

Lord Pembroke has noticed by repeated experiments, that legs swell or unswell by leaving litter or taking it away, like mercury in a weather glass. Mr Blaine is of opinion, that the custom of standing on litter ruins more horses than all the mails or stage coaches put together; that it is the fruitful source of contracted feet, and brings on that ruinous affection with more certainty than the hardest work. In my own stables (he says) no litter is ever suffered to remain under the forefeet during the day. The horses stand on bare bricks, which, in summer, are watered to make them more cool; by which means I have experienced astonishing benefit. Behind, a little litter is strewed, because they are apt to kick and break the bricks with their hind feet: and because the litter thus placed sucks up the moisture of the urine, which would be detrimental to the hinder feet, which are more liable to thrushes than contraction.

BEEES.

It is a cause of regret and wonder that so little attention has of late been given to the increase and preservation of this industrious and useful insect in New-England, particularly in Massachusetts.—An apiary is, at present, so uncommon a thing among us, that to many of this rising generation, one would be a novel and interesting sight. Our country is, indeed, "a land flowing with milk," and with suitable care and attention might in a few years, abound with "honey."

The Bee is an insect that multiplies very rapid-

ly particularly under favourable circumstances, increasing one, two, and sometimes even three hundred per cent, annually. Our hills and valleys are enamelled with flowers, on which they can feed during six months of the year; and our orchards, our wood-lands, and even our cultivated fields, afford many products from which they may gather their delicious harvest, and abundantly store the mellifluous hive.

It is said that our summers are not sufficiently long to allow the bees, with all their industry, to lay in a sufficient stock of food for the long winter. This is not the fact; for if properly treated, they require, at most but a mere trifle, or none at all.—It is a wellknown truth that the bee, as many other insects, is rendered torpid by a certain degree of cold, and will continue in this state for a long time without injury; and while the powers of animation are thus suspended, no food can be, nor is it necessary that it should be, taken by the insect. If, then, after the season of making honey is past, say in November, the hives be placed in a situation sufficiently cold to stupify the bees, and they be kept thus until the opening of Spring, not an ounce of honey would be consumed during the whole Winter, for their support.

But it may be asked, how can this be done in our variable climate? By having a proper vault or cellar constructed in the vicinity, or under the bee-house, fitted with suitable shelves, or niches, where to place the hives, and in which a quantity of ice has been previously deposited. Thus a uniform temperature may be preserved, not so cold as to kill or injure the bees, nor yet so warm as to quicken their dormant vital powers. Something similar to this is said to have been tried with full success; and indeed there seems to be no good reason for distrusting the feasibility of the plan. There are certainly many inducements at present, for our farmers to give more attention to this subject than has been of late. Among these a principal one is the trifling care, and still less expense that is required to give them an abundant supply of a luscious and useful article of domestic consumption, and even an important commodity for commerce. [Worcester Yeoman.]

MAPLE TREE.

The beauty of our domestic maple has long been acknowledged, having obtained a conspicuous place in the ornamental finish of our fancy articles of furniture. It is known to be susceptible of as fine a polish as any wood; and we are glad to be informed—we hope from good authority—that it is even in New York superseding, by the decree of fashion, and of course by the common consent of taste, the use of mahogany. It is said that the maple is now beginning to be generally adopted in the manufacture of our tables and chairs, and also in finishing the interior of our most costly buildings. We know nothing more beautiful than some of the specimens of the curled maple, which we have seen worked up in ladies' work stands; and it will be a fit subject of congratulation, when we may be allowed, without disobedience to good taste, to go to our forests, in preference to those of St. Domingo, for the materials of beauty and comfort. [National Journal.]

Justice Abbot, lately in the Court of King's Bench, England, decided, and laid it down as law, that a tenant has no right to remove the trees and shrubs he had planted on the premises he occupied.

CARDING OF WOOL.

Merino wool, either partly or full blooded, has a gum adhering to it near the root, or next to the skin of the animal. This gum must be cleared off before the cards will afford good rolls.

Recipe.—Mix one pail of stale chamberlye with 4 pails full of soft water, heat this mixture as hot as you can bear your hand in; turn it into a cistern or tub sufficient to hold fifty pounds of wool; stir the wool thoroughly with a stick till the gum is disengaged, then put the wool into a basket and rinse it clean with water.

Too much oil or grease often renders it impossible for the carder to make good rolls.—To eight pounds of wool use one pound of grease, free from salt or other impurities; or to ten pounds of wool, one pound of pure spermaceti oil.

Memoranda from Lewis and Clark's expedition.

In the Missouri below where Soldier's River enters it, there is a bend in the river of twelve miles, though from the same points, the distance is only three hundred and seventy-five yards.

Below Fort Charles there is a bend of eighteen miles and three quarters: by land 974 yards.

The distance across the great bend of the Missouri is 2000 yards: the circuit by water is thirty miles.

The animals along the Missouri are elk, buffaloes, and deer in immense herds. Antelopes and beaver are in great numbers.

An antelope measured five feet three inches from the hoof to the shoulder.

A white bear weighed three hundred pounds, a brown bear between five and six hundred pounds, and measured eight feet seven inches from the nose to the extremity of the hind feet.

The bag of a pelican which they shot held five gallons.

Just below Cedar Island on a hill to the south, is the backbone of a fish forty-five feet long, in a perfect state of petrification.

At the mouth of the Columbia river, there were pine trees of eight or ten feet in diameter and one hundred feet high; others of twelve feet diameter and two hundred feet high. [Nat. Journal.]

Wholesome Advice.—The editor of the Hamilton (Ohio) Advertiser says, after noticing the injury done to a building by the lightning, "the first thing after a man has built himself a house, should be to procure a security against lightning." But as fires are less often caused by "touch ethereal," than by carelessness, accident or design, we take the liberty of recommending in addition to the lightning rod, a good sound policy of insurance.—In the building way this is certainly one of "the best policies,"—the rod may act as a *preventive* to one kind of evil, but the insurance is a happy and effective *remedy* for all.

Hay has recently been sold in Philadelphia at the rate of *forty dollars* per ton.

CANAL MEDALS.

The corporation of New-York have caused a number of medals to be struck to commemorate the completion of the Western Canal, and transmitted to Messrs. Adams, Carroll, and Jefferson the three surviving signers of the Declaration of Independence. Each of those gentlemen have sent a letter of acknowledgement to the Corporation.

THE WEATHER.

It was two weeks, yesterday, since the rains began to descend upon the parched and thirsty earth, and it has rained, more or less, nearly every day since. The weather is warm, and the effect which has been produced upon vegetation is most wonderful. The grass which lately looked so miserably appears now yielding, if not cut too hastily, nearly a middling crop. Corn and the small grains look well, and we may reasonably anticipate, with proper economy, a supply for all the wants both of man and beast. [Mass. Spy.]

SAGACITY OF A DOG.

On Saturday las, a boy of Mr John Hawkes, Jr. about 8 years of age, while playing in a gondola near Chase's mills, fell overboard. His dog, a water spaniel, immediately without being told, jumped in and dragged him on shore; no person being near, the boy must have been drowned had it not been for the dog. [Lynn Mirror.]

OHIO.

It is estimated that the annual harvest of grain of all descriptions in Ohio is more than 50 millions of bushels.—It is calculated that 125 miles of the Ohio canals will be completed early in the summer of 1827. The extent of both canals is 370 miles. One will extend from Cleaveland on Lake Erie to the Ohio river; the other from Cincinnati to Dayton on the Great Miami. [Ham. Gaz.]

TREES.

The largest tree in England seems to be on the estate of Lady Stourton in Yorkshire, which, in 1716, was nearly 85 feet in height, 48 feet in circumference, at a yard from the surface, and 78 ft. in circumference, when measured close to the ground.

Virginia.—The Agricultural Society of Albemarle have announced a second Agricultural Cattle Show and exhibition, in Charlottesville or its vicinity, on the 26th and 27th of October next, and offer a variety of premiums, the aggregate amount of which exceeds \$300.

We are informed by the Nantucket Inquirer that in the year 1820 there were more than five hundred persons in the town of Nantucket bearing the name of Coffin, all probably the descendants of Pristram Coffin, who settled in this country about the year 1614.

It is stated in a late London paper, that 3500 guineas were lately refused for Lord Lowther's celebrated horse *Monarch*.

Application is to be made to the New-York Legislature at the next session, for leave to build a McAdamized turnpike road from Albany to Troy.

The following fact, copied from the Hampshire Gazette, is a confirmation of Mr PIERCE'S method of preparing seed corn, first published in the New England Farmer:

"Mr Ralph Owen, of Belchertown, in May last, planted 3 or 4 acres with corn which had been soaked in copperas water; the seed came up well and not a plant was destroyed by worms. An adjoining field, planted with corn which had not been steeped, was very much injured."

AN ADDRESS,

Delivered before the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, October 15, 1823, by Solomon Brown, M. D.

(Concluded from page 389.)

"If we examine the state of Agriculture generally, we may observe great disparity in the appearance of farms, though lying side by side. Is this owing to difference of soil, or of culture? Such disparity, it seems, owing to superior energies in some cultivators, existed among the farms of the olden time:—for, one good Roman farmer, mentioned by Pliny in his Natural History, *Caius Furius Cresinus* was cited before the Curule Edile and an Assembly of the People, to answer to a charge of sorcery, founded on his reaping much larger crops, from his very small spot of ground, than his neighbors did from their extensive fields; he produced his strong implements of husbandry, his well fed oxen, and a hale young woman, his daughter, and, pointing to them, said, *These, Romans! are my instruments of witchcraft: But I cannot here show you my labours, sweats and anxious cares.*" Applaudive murmurs must have succeeded to this ostentive and laconic vindication. I presume in general we are pretty safe from such a terrible accusation.

"How excellently circumstanced is this happy state for all the purposes of the most varied husbandry:—for crops of every species:—for choicest fruits:—for all the numerous varieties of horticultural productions:—for ornamental gardening with its enchanting scenery. Would to nature I could excite some spirit of enterprize and emulation in embellishing our rural abodes! Then would the meanest house, like many cottages in England, be surrounded by flowering shrubbery or twining plants, exhaling richest fragrance. Many of our indigenous plants are very ornamental.—The *Epilobium* is one of these. Linnæus says, "It frequently, like a garden, surrounds the hut of the wild Laplander, who vies with Diogenes in the simplicity of his household furniture, but whose habitation seems the palace of a divinity when this stately plant is in bloom." Such natural ornaments are not to be despised.

"Search but the garden, or the wood,
Let you admir'd caution own,
Not all was meant for raiment, or for food,
Not all for accidental use at hand;
There while the seeds of future blossoms dwell,
'Tis colour'd for the sight, perfume'd to please the smell."

"To familiarize youth with ornamental rural scenery, must have an excellent effect upon their minds and dispositions. Were it only on this account, gardening would richly deserve attention: for a garden necessarily requires order and elegance, and must include a great number of very interesting objects—the frequent contemplation of which would be promotive of the *moral beauty*;—and not only so, but lead the inquisitive, ever active mind, more and more to admire the wisdom and beneficence of that Almighty Being, who has vouchsafed so many useful, beautiful productions for their gratification.

"Gardening, though an important branch of Agriculture, has been far too much neglected.—Fruit, in particular, deserves more attention. "It is painful to reflect," says Mr Lowell, "every cottager in Flanders, Germany, Holland and England, is better supplied with summer fruit than our most opulent farmers. This almost utter neglect

of cultivating summer and winter fruits, materially injures the health of our farmers. How meriting it to see the finest climate for the cultivation of the apple, so undervalued, that many of our farmers are obliged to slice up their summer fruit, and suspend it in the front of their houses to dry, in order that they may have a comparatively insipid and tasteless provision for winter! Yet such is too often, I may say too generally, the case. The greatest benefit, however, which our farmers would derive from an attention to gardening, would be the acquisition of habits of care and neatness, which would be transferred to their farms. The remark respecting winter fruit, I think will not apply generally in this state. What can exceed *planting*, in promoting cheerfulness of mind, and alleviating the solitudes of life. Planting and building, observes Lord Bacon, are the most agreeable occupations in which we can be engaged; particularly planting, when we see beautiful natural objects continually growing up under our care and arrangement. Highly commendable are the unwearied exertions in promoting all kinds of Agricultural improvements, discovered by John Lowell, Esq. of Roxbury; particularly, in so well exemplifying what he strongly recommends—the planting of forest-trees. Such examples cannot remain long without effective influence: and such men may promise themselves the exquisite satisfaction, which swelled the bosom of Cyrus, when, showing his elegant residence to an ambassador, he exultingly said, "*These trees I have planted.*" To those of my fellow-citizens who are disposed to attend to planting, I would particularly recommend, among others, for dry grounds, the elegant and useful native *Locust-tree*, (*Robinia*) † and for moist lands, that majestic forest tree, also a native of our favoured country—the *sugar maple*, (*Acer Saccharinum*), the rustlings of whose long-petioled leaves, in the gentle breeze, are but the whisperings of humanity.

"Thou dulcet tree, that pour'st the balm of life,
Yet grow'st still stronger for the innocuous knife;
Thy sap, more sweet than Hybla's honey, flows,
Health for the heart-sick—cure of slavery's woes."

"The sugar procured from this tree is superior to any other, and its use ought to be encouraged by all the friends of humanity, acquainted with the sufferings of the enslaved African, in furnishing a delicacy for luxurious, often thoughtless palates. This tree flourishes well in almost all parts of the Middle and Northern States. Its culture prospers admirably at Mount Hygeia; and agreeably soothing is its shade.

"The time is fast approaching when the *Vine* will be much cultivated in these States, and wine be made in sufficient quantity for the use of the inhabitants. In this state there are numerous pleasant hills, exposing their bosoms to south-eastern suns—ready to receive and cherish the *Vine*, which some *Probus* may introduce. Would it not be well for our Society to procure a tract of land in the vicinity of this village, for an experimental (pattern) farm, where trials of all kinds of agricultural processes and products may be made; clay and earth burning, trench ploughing, scari-

† The old is the man whose trees for years have stood;
More bless'd whose laborer's hands create a wood.

Be cities with Cyrus, as their shades disclose,

‡ 'Twas I, who planted all those stately rows."

† The white Mulberry tree, for fruit, timber, and rearing silk worms, deserves cultivation.

† The *Vine* was introduced into Gaul (now France) by the Emperor *Probus*. *Apartos* *Bachus amat colles*.

fyng, rotations of crops, &c. and the culture of new grasses and other useful articles, not omitting the *Vine*.

"I am pleased to find in the adjacent county (Kent) so much attention paid to some very useful articles, particularly mangel wurtzel, a fine growth of which was observable at Mr King's. This plant is far superior to ruta baga in point of nutriment, though perhaps not so easily preserved.

"*Millet*, too, has attracted attention. The best trial I have witnessed of this excellent species of fodder, was made this year by our President.—It is no doubt the very species of millet cultivated in the time of Virgil; who, in his beautiful *Georgics*, recommends sowing it when the sun enters the sign *Taurus*; or, in his poetic language—*when the bright Bull opens the year with his golden horns*. This now would be about the 20th of April;—but allowing for difference of climate, &c. a suitable time for sowing it here would be perhaps the 15th or 20th of May. Mr Rhodes had upwards of two tons from an acre, sowed the 13th of June; but supposes the crop would have been greater, if sown earlier. The clover sown with millet, appeared better (Sept. 6) than that with barley or oats. The seeds will be considerable, though the millet was not fully ripe at reaping. This is *Panicum miliaceum* of Botanists. Another species, indigenous, and common in rich land, *Panicum crus galli*, (*barn grass*.) I think worth cultivating for soiling. The *Guinea grass*, *Panicum maximum*, would prove an excellent acquisition, if we could readily procure the seed. It is cultivated in the State of Mississippi, to great advantage. Kent exhibited also excellent fields of maize; and of potatoes, that next important crop:—"*the rich man's luxury and the poor man's bread.*" Such productions King Alcibius might have been proud of showing in his garden of "*four acres measuring complete*;"—when visited by shipwrecked *Clysses*: But such productions, ancient or modern Europeans and Asiatics never knew, till the age of the illustrious Columbus.

"On reviewing the multifarious businesses of agriculture and gardening, with their many cares and pleasures—the tranquillity and healthfulness of the rural life and occupations—we are ready to exclaim with Virgil,

O fortunatos nimium, sua si bona norint,
Agricolas!

"Too happy husbandmen, if they but knew their advantages!" And may add, with equal emphasis—Most happy Americans!—Alas! and exempt from the collisions of European politics. On that contentious portion of the globe, two fine countries, by unjust aggressors plunged in mad warfare, are now the sad arenas of most sanguinary conflicts, on which we cannot look with cold indifference. But, if their patriots prove true to their cause, there can be but little fear with respect to the result; for,

— "They have great odds,
Against the astonished sons of violence,
Who fight with awful justice on their side."

"Our conflicts will be of a different nature:—Who best may turn the furrow with the shining ploughshare; contests far exceeding, in interest and utility, the Olympic games, so celebrated in

* This American plant, (says a late Scotch writer) has proved a treasure to this country, "compared with which the mines of *Potosi* are worthless."

ancient song. This too is the time for displaying the ingenious works of able artisans. Hither probably will be gathered from various quarters, some of the elegant labours of the loom—with polished productions of the saw, the plane and the chisel, from the work-shops of industry. Sometimes credit is given, unawares, by Europeans to American ingenuity. "A patent," says an English writer, "has been lately taken out for a machine which cuts and bends the wires, [for cards] pricks the leathers, and puts them all in at one operation, and with such rapidity, that it completes four per second. It is one of the most ingenious and perfect machines we ever met with, and it will prick and stick any sort or size of teeth, by altering adjustments introduced for that purpose.— Drawings, and a full description of this curious machine, are lodged in the patent office by the patentee, who brought over the invention from America, where it has been some time in constant use." Wonderful, indeed, is the machinery used in some manufacturing operations. "Many," says a late writer, "may have viewed a cotton mill with wonder, but not with intelligence, nor with leisure to trace the steps by which the wool from the bag ultimately assumes the form of a very fine thread: [and, we may add, of a useful web.] Bewildered by such a complication of machinery, all in motion, very few are able to recollect, with distinctness and intelligence, the essential part of the processes by which the form of the cotton is so wonderfully changed. Indeed, the mechanical ingenuity called forth in the whole manufacture of cotton, is beyond the conception of those who have not visited the places where it is carried on."

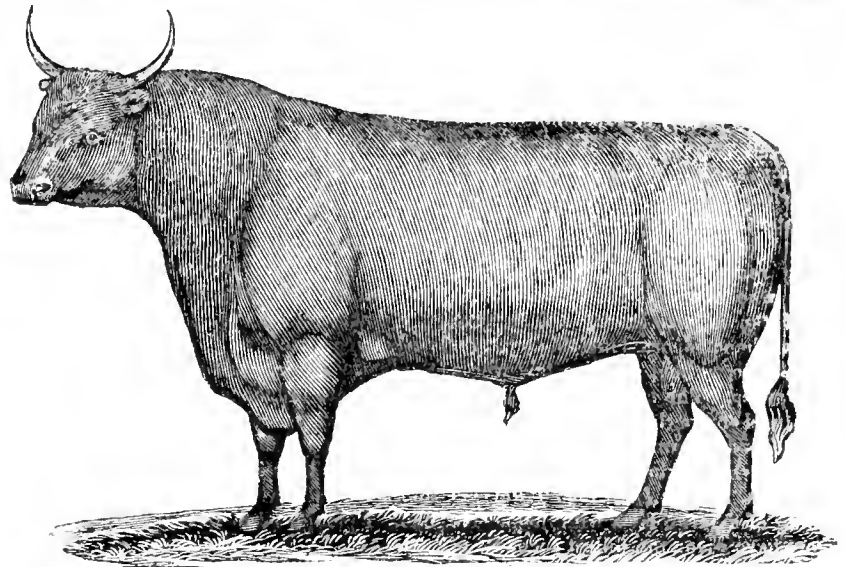
The manufactures of silk, flax and cotton in their present advance toward perfection, may be held, says Lord Kaimes, as inferior branches of the fine arts; because their productions in dress and in furniture are beautiful like those of the fine arts, and inspire gay and kindly emotions favourable to morality, similar to what are inspired by a garden or other production of the fine arts.

It is right that we should encourage Domestic Manufactures: for they tend to establish and perpetuate the Independence of our country. And, if I regard Agriculture still more highly—I have reason:—for, with Xenophon, I consider it the *Mother and Nurse* of all the arts.

"Whatever flourish'd Agriculture knows,
Fair queen of Arts! from heav'n itself who came,
When Eden flourish'd in unspotted face;
And still with her sweet innocence we find,
And tender peace, and joys without a name,
That, while they ravish, tranquilize the mind:
Nature and Art at once, delight and use combin'd."

Facility of Internal Intercourse in England.—Some common, yet curious calculations evince the singular facility and frequency of this intercourse. The mail coaches of England run over 12,000 miles in a single night, half the circumference of the globe! A newspaper, published in the morning, in London, is, on the same night, read 120 miles off! The two-penny post revenue of London is said to be equal to the whole post office revenue of France: The traveller going at night from London, sleeps, on the second night, 400 miles off!—The length of the canal navigation in the vicinage of London is computed to equal the whole canal navigation of France!

It rained very heavily most of last week.—Though it did not "rain pitchforks," we trust it has rained business for them. [Palladium, June 27.]



COKE DEVON BULL HOLKHAM.

The above is a correct drawing of Mess. HURLBURT & Co.'s celebrated Coke Devon bull *Holkham*. The following account is taken from the third volume of the Memoirs of the New York Board of Agriculture, recently published.

Holkham was purchased when seven months old, in the fall of 1819, of William Patterson, Esq. of Baltimore. He was sired by Torrence, and out of a cow (name not recollected,) both imported by Messrs. Patterson & Caton, in June, 1817; which were sent with four other heifers, as a present from that celebrated agriculturist, the Hon. Mr. Coke, Member of Parliament, Norfolk, England.

The first year we contracted for the calves of *Holkham*, deliverable at a certain age. He had about 70 cows. Since that, after seeing his stock, and people becoming better acquainted with the breed, he has had from 150 to 300 cows annually. His progeny may be calculated at 900, the oldest of which are four years old past. His stock partake strongly of the blood. He was six years old last spring, and is estimated to weigh about 1700 lbs. The superiority of this breed of cattle does not consist in largeness of size, (as that is not desirable with the usual qualities attached to it;) for in that respect they will about average with the native breeds of New England. Their properties for making beef are, smallness of bone; a great inclination to fatten: the fine quality of their beef, and its unusual proportion in the most desirable parts; and their great weight compared to the size of their frame.

Owing to the great demand for bulls of this stock with us, few have been altered for oxen. Six or seven pair only have been trained to the yoke, the oldest of which were four years old last spring; three pair of which we now improve. They appear to possess all of the requisite qualities desirable in the labouring ox: being remarkable for docility, activity, and to endure heat and fatigue.— Their colour, a beautiful mahogany red, has always been a favourite one in the northern states, especially for working oxen. A pair of *unspotted bright red* oxen would always, in consequence of their colour, sell from six to ten dollars higher than any other description, of colour of equal size and shape. The heifers are remarkable for the richness of their milk; and as to quantity, we

think them fully equal to any breed we have ever been acquainted with; indeed we have never owned cows at the same age, and with equal feed, that have given as much milk.

The mixed bloods are almost universally red, and possess fine points; which, with their beautiful symmetry of shape, which the full bloods are celebrated for, united with their other qualities, render them a superior breed of cattle for the pastures of the northern and middle states. Only a few of this breed of cattle with us have been slaughtered. We will give you the weight of three bulls, the only ones of the kind we know of being killed.

1. A bull of H. Cowles, Esq. of New-Hartford, Conn. He run with the cows through the summer, was fed two months, and killed when two years and nine months old. Quarters and hide 912 lbs.; tallow 100; making a total of 1012 lbs.

2. A bull of Joseph Spencer's, of East-Hartford; went to cows through the season; put into the stable in October, and fed principally on potatoes for three months; was killed when three years and nine months old. Tallow 150 lbs.; hide and quarters 1139 lbs.; making a total of 1289 lbs.

The other bull belonged to Elias Lewis, of Farmington; was fed about three months, and was killed when three years and two months old.— Quarters and hide weighed 1210 lbs.; tallow 124 lbs.; making a total of 1334 lbs.

Neither of these had any extra feed until the times mentioned. They were all sired by *Holkham*. From their age and feed, with the unusual quantity of tallow for animals of this description, those acquainted with matters of this kind will be enabled to judge of their propensity to fatten.

We remain, sir,

Most respectfully,

Your obt. serv'ts,

SAMUEL HURLBUT & CO.

P. S. We have on hand about 50 head of the stock, all of one colour; among them a pair of two year old steers, that are judged to weigh 1700 lbs. if slaughtered. They have had no grain.

Extract from a letter from Mr. Coke, of England, to Messrs. Patterson & Caton, on the subject of the North Devon Cattle.

I venture to give it as my opinion, that we

have no cattle to be compared to them in the United Kingdom, for *purity of blood, for aptitude to feed, for hardiness* as well as for *the richness of their milk, and for work when required*; as I have repeatedly found, by a variety of experiments upon my own farms and elsewhere. That they may answer in America as well as they are now universally acknowledged to do in England, I most cordially hope, and my wishes will then be gratified."

The following remarks are by Doctor MEASE, of Philadelphia, who has paid much attention to the qualities of the various breeds which have within a few years been imported into this country.

"I cannot conclude without saying a few words on the North Devons. The merits of this breed are well known, and properly estimated in England. They are good milkers, and make excellent beef, and the best working oxen of any breed, walking as fast as a horse. Lord Somerville did all the ploughing of a large farm with them. He and Mr Conyers have given the fullest account of their good qualities. Mr Coke deserves the everlasting thanks of every true friend to agriculture of the United States, for his generous present to Maryland of his improved specimens of the breed; and I look forward with pleasure to the time when their descendants shall be diffused throughout the farming districts of the country."

The fullest reliance may be placed on the truth of the following extract, which will be readily understood, and duly appreciated by the farmers in this country:

Communication Board of Agriculture, London, vol. 4.—Ten North Devon cows of Mr Conyers produced, on an average, five dozen pounds of butter per week in the summer, and two dozen in the winter; or in other words, 218 lbs. per cow.—His 30 cows, in 1802, averaged an annual income of £13 14s. or \$60,52 per head.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1826.

INDIAN CORN FOR FODDER, SOILING CATTLE, STIRRING THE SOIL DEEPLY AMONG GROWING CROPS, &c.

Extracts from a letter from a distinguished Agriculturist in Pennsylvania, to the Editor of the New England Farmer.

"I observe a notice upon sowing Indian Corn for 'fodder,' independent of the farinaceous matter.* I have often so used it. I have this season put in a quantity of it. I yesterday sowed six bushels on an acre and a quarter. I am sure it is not too much. I have within a few days sown several acres of old sward, which had not been ploughed for fifteen years with Indian corn. A slight dressing of stable manure was applied to the surface—the corn was sown thereon, and turned under with a very shallow furrow—the land was rolled and after *briskly* harrowed. I am now putting Indian corn on a piece of rye land, from which the crop has just been taken. The corn is sown as in the former instance and turned over as before.

"Mr QUINCY soiled his cattle with Indian corn some years since, if I mistake not. You are aware that I am opposed to the soiling system *in toto*, ex-

* See page 374 of the current volume of the N. E. Farmer.

cept where land is *very dear* and labour *very cheap*. I have recourse to it this moment from necessity, although my crops of grass are much better than most of my neighbours, in consequence of my land having been deeply ploughed. It is absurd in America to have recourse to the expedients adopted in countries where *land is dear*, and the population surcharged.

"From a large field of mangel wurtzel, which had been very thickly dibbled, a vast number of small roots with ample leaves have been taken.

"You are ingenious in the theory by which you would account for the advantage of *stirring* DEEPLY between rows of *growing vegetables*. I deny the fact. The *momentary* effect is favourable, but the ultimate influence of deep stirring is not useful. I have raised, I believe, more weight of matter than any man in America, from an acre. I have at this time in despite of the extreme drought and heat, as fine mangel wurtzel as I have ever had. I plough 12 to 16 inches deep."

† *Note by the Editor.*—We derived our ideas on the subject of deep tillage to growing vegetables from books of husbandry, American as well as English, which, however, may be incorrect. If we had leisure and room we might quote a number, but will confine ourselves to an extract from Cobbett's *American Gardener* (paragraph 187) "The best protector against frequent drought is frequent *digging*, or, in fields, *ploughing*, and always *deep*. Hence will arise a *fermentation* and *dews*. The ground will have moisture in it, in spite of all drought, which the hard unmoved ground will not." Mr Cobbett is here speaking of "*Watering Plants*," which he condemns, in general, but says "When plants are *covered* by *lights* or are in a *house*, or are covered with cloths in the night time, they may need *watering*, and in such cases, it must be given them by hand."

We would sooner place confidence in the authority of our correspondent, from whose communication the above is extracted, than in any dicta of Mr Cobbett, who with all his ingenuity is often eccentric and sometimes erroneous in his *notions* about agriculture, &c. All writers on this subject however, agree, if we mistake not, in the utility of frequent stirring the ground among growing vegetables, in cases of drought. The question is about the *depth* of such stirring. This is an important and disputed point in husbandry, which we should be glad to see elucidated by our correspondent; and others who like him are able to illuminate any subject of the kind to which their attention is directed.

SAXONY SHEEP.

We hope that the attention of wealthy and enterprising cultivators will be turned to the notice of the proposed sale of Saxony sheep inserted in this day's paper. Those who neglect the golden opportunity now about to be presented, of adding some of these invaluable animals to their farming stock will probably hereafter regret the omission. There is no probability that another flock of Saxons will soon be imported, so carefully selected or of equal value to that which it is proposed to sell at Brighton, on the 13th inst. as advertised.

The Saxony sheep are descended from Spanish Merinos. The government of Saxony received from Spain in 1765, one hundred rams and two hundred ewes, of the best blood. During a few years, the improvement of the Spanish cross was opposed by the common prejudices of the farmers;

but they afterwards became so convinced of its utility and importance, and were so desirous of becoming purchasers that another importation of the same number as the first, was made from Spain in 1773. The Saxons have now not only wool but sheep for exportation, of a quality even superior to the best of the same articles produced in Spain. Rees' Cyclopaedia says "the price of the best sort [of Saxony wool] is greater than that of the finest Spanish wool; a sufficient proof of the estimation in which it is held by the manufacturers. It is better suited for the finest kerseymeres, and the more delicate articles of the woollen trade, as it can be spun to a greater length than any other kind of wool grown in Europe."

There can be no doubt but sheep of the Saxon, or [what is the same thing] the Merino breed, may be bred to as great perfection in New England as in any part of the world. R. R. Livingston, of New York, who has written an excellent "Essay on Sheep," and who derived much of his information on the subject from his own experience in sheep farming, says,

"For my own part, I believe that the change in the Merino sheep brought into any northern country provided they are plentifully fed, will be for the better, and particularly into this state [New York] where the pastures are good, the air and waters pure, the winter's cold, and the summer range furnished with shade. I should have presumed this in reasoning *a priori* and I have found my theory confirmed by actual experiment."

We wish our farmers would have so great a regard to their own interest as to reflect that it costs as much to keep a poor animal of a breed of little value, as a good one of a superior race. A little attention to this subject would not only be the means of rewarding those who make exertions and incur expenses to improve our domestic animals, but would prove a substantial and invaluable benefit to the interests of agriculture.

THE CANKER WORM.

The Massachusetts Agricultural Journal, vol. iii. No. 4 contains some remarks on the Canker worm, by the Hon. John Lowell, from which the following is extracted.

"I had the turf dug in around sixty apple trees, and the earth laid smooth. I then took three hogsheads of *effite* or air slacked lime, and strewed it an inch thick round my trees, to the extent of about two or three feet from the roots, so that the whole diameter of the opening was from four to six feet.

"I tarred these trees as well as the others, and although I had worms or grubs on most that were not limed, I did not catch a single grub where the trees were limed.

"I do not mean to speak with confidence. I am however strongly encouraged to believe the remedy perfect. It was ascertained by Professor Peck, that the insect seldom descended into the ground at a greater distance than three or four feet from the trunk, and to the depth of four inches, or that the greater part come within that distance. The lime is known to be destructive of all animal substances, and I have little doubt that it actually decomposes and destroys the insect in the chrysalis state, at least, I hope this is the case.

"There are many reasons which should encourage the repetition of this experiment. The digging round the trees is highly useful to them, while tarring is very injurious. The expense is not great. A man can dig round fifty large trees in one day. The lime is a most

salutary measure to the trees. After the spot has been once opened and limed, the labour of keeping it open will not be great. Three hogsheds of air slacked lime, or sweepings of a lime store, will suffice for fifty trees, and will cost three dollars. As it is done but once a year, I think it cannot be half so expensive as tarting.

"I repeat it, that I mention my experiments with great diffidence, as being the first of my own knowledge. It may induce several persons to try it in different places, and where trees are surrounded with others which are treated differently. All I pray is, that it may prove to be successful and relieve us from this dreadful scourge which defaces our country, while it impoverishes and disappoints the farmer."

The remedy proposed by Dr Spofford, page 377 of the current volume of the N. E. Farmer, bids fair to prove effectual, though further trials seem necessary before it can be relied on; as the Doctor informs us the worms were on the decline at the time the experiments, which he relates, were made. It is true that treating canker worms with Mercurial Ointment may seem rather an expensive mode of entertaining those guests; but it may perhaps, prove to be the cheapest mode of getting rid of them. Mr Howard's observations relative to the orchard, which was planted with potatoes, and exempted from the insect while a neighboring orchard suffered by its ravages, deserve attention, and should lead to further experiments and observations.

Death of President Adams.—On Tuesday the 4th inst. terminated the life of JOHN ADAMS, whose name and merits do not need eulogy, and whose life and character are too conspicuous in the annals of our age and country to require any efforts of ours to emblazon them. His funeral will take place this afternoon at his late residence in Quincy.

ROSE BUGS.

These insects are remarkably fond of the blossoms of the sweet elder which at this time whiten the road sides. If a few branches of this shrub be planted by the side of the grape vine or other plants, which it is desirable to preserve, the rose bugs will be attracted to it and may be conveniently at night or morning deposited in a basin of scalding water for safe keeping. [Nat. Ægis.]

CURE FOR THE SPAVIN.

Take one pound of angle worms, fry them well in a pound of butter, and after it is cool add one gill of spirits of turpentine.

Take one oz. Origanum Oil, (sold at Druggists,) which mix in one gill of spirits of turpentine.

Every morning, rub the Spavin with the Angle worm mixture heated in a shovel over the fire.

Every evening rub the Spaven with Origanum Oil mixture.

By the time these are used, you will begin to see the horse improve.

During the operation, it will often appear, to make him worse; but this must not be regarded as injurious. It dose not remove the lump, but the disease will be extirpated.

[This recipe was communicated to the Editor of the American Daily Advertiser by practical men, on whose integrity and judgement he can fully rely, and is here offered as a service due to a noble and useful animal.]

A Warning.—The house of Mr Thomas Farr, of Pellham, N. H. took fire a few days since, and was consumed, with the furniture. The loss is estimated at seven hundred dollars. The fire was occasioned by putting ashes, with coals of fire, in a wooden box, and placing it in a back room.

The first steam boat ever put in operation in France, was the enterprise of American residents therein, only a few years since. Now the principal part of the interior commerce is prosecuted in them. No less than eight are owned in Bordeaux.

One of the blessings attendant on the late copious rains has been the extinguishment of the fires in the woods which have recently desolated a part of our sister State of Maine.

It is said that Com. Porter, dissatisfied with the prospects in the Mexican service, had determined to return very shortly to the U. States. Very little attention was shown him on his arrival at Vera Cruz.

Of the numerous travellers for health and exercise, now on journeys to the West and North, many of them are on visits to the White Mountains.

Two or more writers in the New England Farmer express an opinion, that the deleterious qualities of Poisonous Cheese are derived from the vessels in which the milk is kept, one of them attributing it to the glazing of earthen pans, and another to the poisonous nature of copper and brass vessels. Unfortunately for their theory, it is not confirmed by facts. The only instances of injurious effects, that have come to our knowledge, have arisen from eating new milk cheese, which, it is well known, is made of milk directly from the cows. If the evil arose from the vessels in which it is kept, the effects would be most apparent from skum milk cheese. But we apprehend that as long as the milk is sweet, there is no danger from keeping it in either earthen or metal vessels. [Mass. Spy.]

Fire!—We regret to learn that the "Old Sattinet Factory," owned by Messrs. Hurd & Co. at Lowell, (Chelmsford) was entirely consumed by fire on Friday night last. It was enveloped in flames when discovered, and we understand nothing was saved from it.—The loss in building, machinery and goods, is estimated at \$20,000. The fire was supposed to have originated from spontaneous combustion. It was first discovered by some persons fishing at unlawful hours. [Newburyport Herald.]

The "South Carolina (Cheraw) Spectator," of the 16th ult. says.—"There was never such a want of corn since the days that Jacob sent his sons to Egypt for it. We are requested to say that it will sell readily in Cheraw. at one dollar and fifty cents the bushel."

This day published by Frederick T. Gray, at No. 74 Washington street, up stairs.

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.
No. 52.

1. Dane's Digest of American Law. A General Abridgement and Digest of American law with occasional Notes and Comments. By Nathan Dane, LL. D.
2. Worcester's Elements of History. Elements of History, Ancient and Modern; with Historical Charts. By J. E. Worcester.
3. Popular Education. Practical Observations upon the Education of the People. By Henry Brougham, Esq.
4. Harby's Discourse on the Jewish Synagogue. A Discourse delivered in Charleston, S. C., on the twentyfirst of November, 1825, before the Reformed Society of Israelites, &c. By Isaac Harby, a Member.
5. Lexicography of the New Testament.

6. Lewis's Outlines of the English Language. Analytical Outlines of the English Language, or a cursory Examination of its Materials and Structure.—By John Lewis.
7. Scottish Song. The Songs of Scotland, Ancient and Modern; with an Introduction and Notes, Historical and Critical.—By Allan Cunningham.
8. Popkin's Dalzel's Collectanea Græca Majora. 9. Cooper's Novels. The Pioneers, or Sources of the Susquehanna; a descriptive Tale. By the Author of Precaution.—The Last of the Mohicans; a Narrative of 1757. By the Author of the Pioneers.
10. Correspondence on the History of the Law. Sampson's Discourse and Correspondence with various learned Jurists upon the History of the Law, with the Addition of several Essays, Tracts, and Documents relating to the Subject.
11. Critical Notices. Verri's Roman Nights.—Boston Athenæum.—Public Works of the State of Georgia.—The Deformed Boy—American Journal of Education.—Pickering's Reports.—Gould's Edition of Virgil. Quarterly List of New Publications. Subscription price paid at the office of the North American Review, for No 2 and 7 old series.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Corrected every Thursday evening.

		FROM	TO
		D. C.	D. C.
APPLES, best,	bbl		
ASHES, pot, 1st sort, - - -	ton.	82 00	
pearl do. - - - - -		95	
BEANS, white, - - - - -	bush	2 37	
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new, -	bbl.	10 25	
cargo, No 1, new, - -		8 50	
" No 2, new, - - -		7 00	
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1. new,	lb.		16
CHEESE, new milk, - - -		7	11
skimmed milk, - - -		3	4
FLAX - - - - -		9	10
FLAX SEED - - - - -	bush	95	1 10
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St	bbl.	5 25	
Genesee, - - - - -		5 00	
Rye, best, - - - - -		3 50	
GRAIN, Rye - - - - -	bush		72
Corn - - - - -			84
Barley - - - - -			75
Oats - - - - -			61
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort, new, -	lb.		9
HOPS, No 1, Inspection - - -			
LIME, - - - - -	cask		95
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.		75
PLASTER PARIS retails at	ton.	3 00	
PORK, Bone Middlings, new,	bbl.	14 50	
navy, mess, do. - - - -		12 50	
Cargo, No 1, do. - - -		12 00	
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, - - -	bush	1 67	
Clover - - - - -	lb.	6	7
WOOL, Merino, full blood, wash		35	60
do do unwashed		25	35
do do 3-4 washed		30	35
do do 1-2 do		25	30
Native - - - do		20	25
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		43	45
do Spinning, 1st sort		35	40

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces - - - -	lb.	10	12
PORK, fresh, best pieces, - -		10	
" whole hogs, - - - -		5	6
VEAL, - - - - -		4	10
MUTTON, - - - - -		7	12
POULTRY, - - - - -		10	12
BUTTER, keg & tub, - - -		16	20
lump, best, - - - -		16	20
EGGS, - - - - -		12	15
MEAL, Rye, retail, - - - -	bush	85	95
Indian, do. - - - - -		85	95
POTATOES, - - - - -		50	70
CIDER, liquor, - - - - -	6bl.	2 75	4 00

AGRICULTURE.

Agriculture is a subject of great and growing importance to the people of the U. States, and it is gratifying to observe that an increasing attention is paid to it. It is one of the great sources of wealth and independence to the nation; in many respects it is to be viewed as vastly more important than manufactures; and the increase of the latter should only incite farmers to more energy in promoting the former. The following remarks are from the Lowell Journal:—

"It is unnecessary to remind the farmers in this vicinity, that the rapid growth of this place makes a greater demand for the surplus produce of their lands, increases the importance of the agricultural interests, and requires from them more vigorous exertions to cultivate their grounds profitably.—It is a false opinion that to encourage domestic manufactures is prejudicial to the agricultural interests. The multiplication of manufactures not only furnishes a better market for produce, but creates a demand for articles which before were not produced at all, or only in small quantities.—At the same time that land has become more valuable, and the productions thereof are more easily and profitably disposed of, it is worthy of remark that the price of labor, and consequently the expense of managing a farm, is but little augmented. We state this fact on the authority of an intelligent and enterprising farmer in this vicinity."

[Salem Gaz.]

DROUGHT IN 1748.

During the late drought (from which a copious rain has happily relieved us) some facts came to our knowledge which put at rest the question, whether there ever was so poor a season for grass as the present? Two of the most aged farmers in this vicinity can remember a drought in the year 1748, which for severity and duration has since been unequalled. There was a rain on the last day of May that year, and none afterwards until the month of August. One man who had a stock of 20 cattle, was compelled to kill eleven of that number. Another, in whose business a horse was indispensable, wintered him on a pittance of hay gleaned from a tanyard of no uncommon size, where the growth of the grass was promoted by the quantity of water used in the process of tanning. Some neat cattle were wintered entirely on ragweed.

[Portsmouth Journal.]

THE FARMING INTEREST.

The great Sheepshearing holidays were observed in Nantucket on the 18th and 19th inst. when 16,000 sheep were gathered into one fold, and divested of their fleecy habiliments. A similar fête was noticed lately by an individual farmer in Connecticut. These rural festivals are becoming more general, and the farming interest is assuming that distinguished place in public estimation, to which it is deservedly entitled. In connection with this we cannot refrain mentioning the high gratification we received, a few days since, from spending a few hours at "Indian Hill Farm" in this vicinity. This farm was purchased more than a century since of the natives, and has been handed down in the same family since, each generation making some improvements. It is now owned by Mr. BENJAMIN POOR of New-York and has for several years been managed, under his direction, by Mr Nathaniel Pearson—who has this year offered it for inspection to the Committee appointed for that purpose by the Essex Agricultural Society.

At the time we called, the Committee (the chairman of which is the venerable TIMOTHY PICKERING) and many gentlemen of this town and vicinity, were examining the fields, fruit trees, fences, &c. The importance of good tillage would be evident to any that would examine this farm—as the grass appears hardly to have felt the unusually dry weather. The management of this farm has more than merited the praise of "causing two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before." The corn on this place, was evidently the best we had noticed elsewhere—every thing, in short, was luxuriant, and manifested skillful tillage.

The regularity and good arrangement of the buildings and implements are likewise creditable to the taste of the owner and to the good management of Mr. Pearson. "A place for every thing, and every thing in its place" is the motto here; and the nice arrangement of the implements of husbandry, &c. shows how apposite this motto is.

[Newburyport Herald.]

AMERICAN COMMERCE.

On the 12th of May, in the House of Commons, Mr Alexander Baring observed—

"The Chancellor of the Exchequer had not, perhaps, given the House all the information it was desirable to have, as to the increase of the trade of the United States of America: but he knew that nine-tenths of all the foreign trade with Liverpool was carried on by American ships.—The docks of that town looked at all times more like a port of the United States than an English harbour. He looked at this subject with some anxiety, but he was not aware that it was possible to alter it. He should listen with great willingness to any suggestions having this for their object: but though he thought the evil a serious one, he saw no means of remedying it."

Sheepshearing.—This patriarchal festival was celebrated on Monday and Tuesday last in this place, with more than ordinary interest. For some days previous, the sheep drivers had been busily employed in collecting from all quarters of the island, the dispersed members of the several flocks; and committing them to the great sheepfold, about two miles from town, preparatory to the ceremonies of ablution and *derestment*.

The principal inclosure contains 300 acres: towards one side of this area, and near the margin of a considerable pond, are four or five circular fences, one within the other—and about 20 feet apart—forming a sort of labyrinth. Into these circuits, the sheep are gradually driven, so as to be designated by their earmarks, and secured for their proper owners in sheepcotes arranged laterally, or nearly so, round the exterior circle. Contiguous to these smaller pens, each of which is calculated to contain about 100 sheep, the respective owners had erected temporary tents, wherein the operation of shearing was usually performed. The number of hands usually engaged in this service, may be imagined from the fact that one gentleman is the owner of about 1000 sheep, another 700, and numerous others of smaller flocks, varying in numbers, from 3 or 400 down to a single dozen. The business of selecting, soiling and yarning the sheep, creates a degree of bustle, that adds no small amusement to the general activity of the scene.—The whole number of sheep and lambs brought within the great enclosure, is said to be 16,000.—

There are also several large flocks commonly sheared at other parts of the island. [Nan. Inq.]

Old Maids.—None but very plain women, or girls who have determined to die old maids, a topt large bonnets—small bonnets and plain straw hats, indicate not only the possession of beauty, but good nature, kindness, and sociability in the wearers.

A Michigan paper states that it is so healthy in some parts of the territory, that a physician has to procure a subsistence by "planting potatoes." And that the Lawyers have been obliged to quit, or starve to death!! How fare the printers?

Numbers of passengers arrive from England by every vessel. The population of the United States is increasing with unprecedented rapidity—and must find or be found employment.

Burns says of Ambition that its climbing is creeping; and that with all its pride it has to do many dirty jobs!

Saxony Sheep.

On Thursday the 13th July at 9 o'clock at Brighton, near Boston, will be sold at Public Auction.

The entire Flock of *Electoral Saxony Sheep*, imported in the Brig Hyperion from Bremen consisting of
100 BUCKS,
30 EWES,

These Sheep were selected from the most renowned electoral flocks in Saxony, by the same agent, who has been employed in the purchase of upwards of 1500 Sheep on orders from Russia and Prussia.

As there has been no pains or expense spared in this selection, being for account, and under the direction of one of the first mercantile houses in Leipsic, they may justly be considered at least equal in every respect to any that have been or can be brought from Saxony.

Certificates of the descent and purity of the breed are deposited at the Office of the Auctioneers for inspection until the day of the sale,

CATALOGUES will be ready for delivery 10 days previous.

The sheep may be examined at any time before the sale which will take place at Brighton, as advertised, near the Agricultural Hall.

The Agents pledge themselves that none of the above flock will be disposed of at private sale previous to that time, when they will all be sold without any reserve.

June 23. COOLIDGE, POOR & HEAD, Auctioneers.

Legacy for Young Ladies.

MRS BARBAULD'S posthumous work entitled "*A Legacy for Young Ladies*," edited by Miss Lucy Aikin, is just published at 81 Warrington street, (np stairs.)

The January number of the Eclectic Review has the following notice of this interesting little work.

"A Legacy for Young Ladies from Mrs Barbauld, requires only to be announced to excite a general desire to share in it. The pieces which compose this delightful little miscellany, were found among her papers by the members of her own family." They consist chiefly of papers of a light and elegant cast, allegories, prose by a poet, and jeux d'esprit in verse, short essays and letters. A singular neatness and perspicuity of style, and a feminine elegance of mind, admirable good sense and true simplicity, characterise all the productions of Mrs Barbauld. There is no pretension, nothing that savours of *the blue*; she never lectures, or discourses, or theorizes, but charms us at all times with admirable sentiment in beautiful language. We know of no one who would better deserve to be styled the Female Addison; only such comparisons must always fail to be very accurate, and the style of Addison is less perfect than hers."

PATENT HOES.—J. & A. Fale's Patent Hoes constantly for sale by French & Weld, 71 & 72 South Market St., and French & Davenport 713 Washington Street, who are appointed sole agents for vending the same. Boston, April 28, 1826.

The FARMER is published every Friday, by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at \$2.50 per annum, in advance.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL at the corner of Congress and Lindall Streets.—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. IV.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1826.

NO. 51.

ORIGINAL PAPERS.

INFLUENCE OF THE BARBERRY BUSH IN BLASTING GRAIN.

MR FESSENDEN—The practice, so happily introduced, of communicating, through the medium of your paper, information, in answer to questions, merits all possible encouragement. The tendency is to accelerate, in a remarkable manner, the progress of useful knowledge. I wish, sir, to inquire, what are the views of farmers, in the old country about Boston, in relation to the barberry bush, as deleterious to grain crops? Although the barberry is not indigenous in this country, yet, within a few years, it has become fashionable to cultivate it as a shrub. The fact seems to be, that, in the vicinity of the villages where this shrub most abounds, the wheat has been more subject to blast, since its introduction, than it was before. The public opinion is divided on the subject. Many condemn the bushes as public nuisances; some have destroyed them from about their premises; but others consider this as superstition, and will not give up their bushes. Now, the question is, Does the barberry bush have a deleterious effect on grain, and how far does its influence extend? Will the Editor of the New England Farmer, or any other gentleman, having knowledge on the subject, answer.

DISEASE IN PEAR TREES.

Within two or three years, nearly all the pear trees, which abounded in this vicinity, have sickened and died. I myself have lost more than 30 containing many varieties of choice fruits. A small bunch of dead leaves on some one of the limbs, is the first indication of the distemper. These dead leaves multiply, and, in a short time, appear on several of the limbs. After the appearance of these symptoms, the progress of the tree to destruction is rapid. It frequently lingers, however, till the next year, and then partially puts out leaves. At first, the hope was entertained, that a cure might be effected by the amputation of the distempered limbs. To this process I resorted, but was soon discouraged, by finding that, in most cases, the whole tree was affected, its body as well as top. My general theory respecting this malady is, that the mischief has been done by some species of borer, at least this has been my theory; but I cannot say, that it affords me satisfaction.—If it be a borer, it is clear, that he does not always commence his operations in the body of the tree, for in some few instances, the bodies of my trees are alive and unaffected, while the tops are dead. Although I have taken considerable pains to examine, I have found no borer. I have in a few instances, found, in some of my dead trees that were cut down, the deserted path of a worm; but enough of this has not been seen, to satisfy me, that this great mischief has been done by any such insect. It may be, that some of your correspondents can explain the cause of this destruction of pear trees, and prescribe a remedy, and suggest preventives. This will do good, though as my trees are destroyed, I shall not be materially benefited.

THE SEASON.

The season thus far has been, in some respects, peculiar. The drought of May was, perhaps, unprecedented. Wheat crops, in this county, look tolerably well. Corn, in general, looks rather dimly, though its fate cannot yet be decided.—Gardens are light, grass is light, all sorts of spring grain light. From severe drought the season has passed to a condition of extreme humidity, and the weather is too chilly for the growth of vegetables. It is not unlikely, that the improvement of markets will be one of the effects of this season.

I am, sir, respectfully yours,

DAN BRADLEY.

Marcellus (N. Y.) June 25, 1826.

REMARKS BY THE EDITOR.—Dr Willich's Domestic Encyclopedia says "The effect of the shrub [the barberry] upon wheat lands is truly singular: and though well known to botanists, is not familiar to every farmer. When growing in the hedges near corn fields [fields of grain] it changes the ears to a dark brown colour, and prevents them from filling; nay, its influence in this respect has often extended across a field to the distance of three or four hundred yards; it should therefore be carefully eradicated from lands appropriated to tillage."

The Massachusetts Agricultural Repository vol. 7. page 176 contains the following article

On the injurious influence of the barberry bush upon wheat and the other English grains.

"This opinion, often deemed a prejudice, and by others considered as an unquestionable fact, has lately received the most full and scientific investigation in France. The result of these inquiries, comprised in no less than eighty-four pages of Tessier's Annals of Agriculture, seems to settle the question as to the injurious effect of this plant, and that it is pretty uniformly, in France, England, Switzerland and Germany, considered, and we may say almost proved to be one of the causes of blight. We ourselves were perfectly incredulous to this subject, but we are compelled to yield to the weight of proofs.

It is no longer attributed to the influence or operation of the farina of the flower of the barberry, which is over and disseminated several weeks before the several species of grain are in blossom, but it seems to be attributed to a parasitic plant very abundant on the barberry, and which is considered to be the same which causes the rust upon the stalk of the wheat. It would be beyond the scope of this journal to give all the evidence on this subject, but we can refer our readers to the work above mentioned. We can assure them, that though wholly incredulous, we have been perfectly satisfied with the evidence, patiently, coolly and fairly sought and furnished in that work.—France, being of all nations, perhaps, the most interested in this inquiry, much respect is due to the deliberate opinions thus formed after candid research."

Since writing the above we have conversed with some practical farmers in this neighborhood, who are of opinion that the barberry has no perceptible effect either on rye or barley. With regard

to its influence on wheat, those whom we have consulted on the subject can give us no information, having never cultivated wheat in the vicinity of the barberry. But rye, according to Sir John Sinclair, and other agricultural writers is rarely affected with rust or mildew.

Rust in wheat is by Sir Joseph Banks, attributed to a very small fungus, or mushroom, which fastens on the stems, leaves and chaff of certain plants, and robs them of their juices. The fungi or mushrooms are found on the barberry and other vegetable substances as well as in wheat, and produce seeds as well as more perfect and noble plants.

The seeds of the parasitic plant, which occasion mildew are so small that they are taken up by a damp atmosphere, and wafted about in every direction, taking root in the stems, leaves, &c. of such plants as are fitted for their reproduction.

The remedies against rust, proposed by Sir John Sinclair, are 1. Cultivating hardy sorts of wheat; 2. Early sowing; 3. Raising early varieties; 4. Thick sowing; 5. Changes of seed; 6. Consolidating the soil (by a heavy roller or other means) after sowing; 7. Using saline manures; 8. Improving the course of crops; 9. *Extirpating all plants that are receptacles of rust*; and 10. Protecting the wheat by rye, tares and other crops. The last mentioned remedy is enlarged upon by Sir John Sinclair in the "Code of Agriculture;" but his observations are too voluminous to quote in this place.

Bordeley's Husbandry says "Mr Isaac Young of Georgia, mixed rye among his seed wheat, and thus escaped the blast of his wheat. It was repeatedly tried and he was convinced of its efficacy; and then he sowed five acres with wheat surrounded with a list of 25 feet breadth of rye; and succeeded: and being repeated is found a certain security to the wheat."*

With regard to the disorder in pear trees, adverted to by Mr Bradley, something of a similar nature has occurred in this vicinity, but we have seen no accurate description of the appearance of the trees while affected; and have heard of no remedy for the disease. We should be happy to receive information from practical and scientific farmers and gardeners on the subjects of the above communication.

GREEN VEGETABLES FOR MANURE.

[BY THE EDITOR.]

No good farmer or gardener will permit (when he can well avoid it) weeds, nor indeed any other vegetable or animal matter to dry or rot above ground. In hoeing corn, it is better to bury the weeds as you proceed, than to leave them on the top of the ground. In gardening, when you have collected a mass of weeds, throw over them a sufficient quantity of soil to keep them from the air, and to absorb the products of their decomposi-

* We are sensible that some of the matter here introduced has no immediate connexion with Mr Bradley's inquiries. But we hope a little eccentricity may be excused when utility is the object which induces the wandering from topics under consideration.

tion. Make small heaps of weeds in bales or alleys, and cover them with earth, and in a short time they will give you beds of compost manure.—Green fern [brakes] are recommended by Mr. Knight and others as very useful for this purpose, as they contain more fertilizing substance, or food for plants, than most vegetables. Mr Knight says "any given quantity of vegetable matter can, generally, be employed in its recent and organized state with much more advantage than when it has been decomposed, and no inconsiderable part of its component parts has been dissipated and lost during the progress of the putriferous fermentation." But the best use which can be made of brakes, generally speaking, is to give them to swine, see New England Farmer vol. I. page 378, and vol. III. page 382.

DISEASE IN PEAR TREES.

MR FESSENDEN—For some years past I have paid some attention to the cultivation of fruit, particularly apples and pears.

I have within two or three years discovered a difficulty attending my pear trees, which threatens an entire loss of them, unless a remedy can be found. On some of my trees which are from three to six inches in diameter, and thrifty, many of the branches will wither, and the leaves have the appearance of being scorched with fire. On a close examination with a knife, I find the bark turned of a brown colour, and dead on the branch thus affected, while it will remain fresh and the branches between this and the tree appear apparently healthy.

This difficulty appears to be extending gradually over some of my trees; a few of which are entirely dead, and others in part.

I have critically examined the roots, branches, &c. and cannot discover the cause, and of course do not know what to apply for a remedy.

If you, or any of your correspondents can point out the cause, and a remedy for the evil it will oblige,
J. P.
Bridgeton, (Me.) July 1, 1826.

THE SEASON.

MR FESSENDEN—The farmers' prospect in this vicinity wears rather a gloomy cast. The worms and insects have destroyed all kinds of garden sauce. The excessive heat and drought of the last season destroyed many of the grass roots—and the long dry spring of this season has kept back the few that survived the winter. The rains we have had within three weeks past revived our hopes a little; but these hopes have now failed us in consequence of the innumerable grasshoppers that are sweeping all before them. Some farmers have already mown handsome fields of wheat and other grains for fodder, to save it from these insatiable marauders. Corn looks very promising, but it is feared it will be much injured by these long-legged gentry before it ripens.

Yours, &c. L. BARTLETT.

Warner, (N. H.) July 9.

REMARKS ON THE CONSTRUCTION AND MANAGEMENT OF CATTLE YARDS.

Vegetables, like animals, cannot thrive or subsist without food; and upon the quantity and quality of this depends the health and vigor of the vegetable, as well as of the animal. Both subsist upon animal and vegetable matter—both may be surfeited with excess—both may be injured by food not adapted to their habits, their appetites,

or their digestive powers. A hog will receive no injury but great benefit, from free access to a heap of corn or wheat, where a horse or cow will be apt to destroy themselves by excess. The goat will thrive upon the boughs and bark of trees, where the hog would starve. The powerful robust maize will repay, in the increase of its grain, for a heavy dressing of strong dung; for which the more delicate wheat will requite you with very little but straw. The potatoe feeds ravenously, and grows luxuriantly, upon the coarsest litter; while many of the more tender exotics will thrive only on food upon which fermentation has exhausted its powers. But here the analogy stops: For while the food of the one is consumed in a sound, healthy, and generally solid state, the food of the other, before it becomes aliment, must undergo the process of putrefaction or decomposition, and be reduced to a liquid or seriform state.

I have gone into the analogy between animals and vegetables thus far, to impress upon the minds of our farmers the importance of saving, and of applying, the food of their vegetables with the same care and economy that they do the food of their animals. How scrupulously careful is the good husbandman of the produce of his farm, destined to nourish and fatten his animals; and yet how often careless of the food which can alone nourish and mature his plants; while his fields are gleaned, and his grain, hay and roots carefully housed, and economically dispensed to his animals, the food of his vegetables is suffered to waste on every part of his farm. Stercoraries we have none. The urine of the stock, which constitutes a moiety of the manure of animals, is all lost. The slovenly and wasteful practice of feeding at stacks in the fields—where the sole of the grass is broken, the fodder wasted, and the dung of little effect—is still pursued. And finally, the little manure which does accumulate in the yards, is suffered to lie till it has lost full half of its fertilizing properties, or rotted the cills of the barn; when it is injudiciously applied, or the barn removed to get clear of the nuisance. Again—none but a slothful farmer will permit the flocks of his neighbors to rob his own of their food; yet he often sees, but with feeble efforts to prevent it, his plants smothered by pestiferous weeds, and plundered of the food which is essential to their health and vigor. *A weed consumes as much food as a useful plant.*—This, to be sure, is the dark side of the picture; yet the original may be found in every town, and in almost every neighborhood.

Is it surprising that under such management, our arable grounds should grow poor, and refuse to labour its accustomed reward? Can it be considered strange, that those who thus neglect to feed their plants, should feel the evil of light purses, as well as of light crops? Constant draining or evaporation, without returning any thing, would in time exhaust the ocean of its waters. A constant cropping of the soil, without returning anything to it, will in like manner exhaust it of its vegetable food, and gradually induce sterility.—Neither sand, clay, lime or magnesia—which are the elements of all soils—nor any combination of part or all of them, is alone capable of producing healthy plants. It is the animal and vegetable matter accumulated upon its bosom, or which art deposits there—with the auxiliary aid of these materials diffused in the atmosphere—that enables the earth to teem with vegetable life, and yield its tribute to man and beast.

I will now suggest a cheap and practicable mode of providing food for vegetables, commensurate to the means of every farmer of ordinary enterprize; and that my suggestions may not be deemed theoretical, I will add, that I "practise what I preach."

The cattle yard should be located on the south side of, and adjoining the barn. Sheds, substantial stone walls, or close board fences, should be erected at least on the east and west sides, to shelter the cattle from cold winds and storms—the size proportioned to the stock to be kept in it. Excavate the centre in a concave form, placing the earth removed upon the edges or lowest sides, leaving the borders ten or twelve feet broad, of a horizontal level, to feed the stock upon, and from two to five feet higher than the centre.—This may be done with a plough and scraper, or shovel and hand-barrow, after the ground is broken up with the plough. I used the former, and was employed a day and a half, with two hands and a team, in fitting two to my mind. When the soil is not sufficiently compact to hold water, the bottom should be bedded with six or eight inches of clay, well beat down, and covered with gravel or sand. This last labour is seldom required, except where the ground is very porous. My yards are constructed on a small loam, resting on a clay subsoil. Here should be annually deposited, as they can be conveniently collected, the weeds, coarse grass, and brake of the farm; and also the pumpkin vines and potatoe tops. The quantity of these upon a farm is very great, and are collected and brought to the yard with little trouble by the teams returning from the fields. And here also should be fed out, or strewed as litter, the hay, stalks and husks of Indian corn, pea and bean haulm, and the straw of grain not wanted in the stables. To still further augment the mass, leached ashes and swamp earth may be added to advantage. These materials will absorb the liquid of the yard, and becoming incorporated with the excrementitious matter, double or treble the ordinary quantity of manure. During the continuance of frost, the excavation gives no inconvenience; and when the weather is soft, the borders afford ample room for the cattle. In this way the urine is saved, and the waste incident to rains, &c. prevented. The cattle should be kept constantly yarded in winter, except when let out to water, and the yard frequently replenished with dry litter. Upon this plan, from ten to twelve loads of unfermented manure may be obtained every spring for each animal; and if the stable manure is spread over the yard, the quality of the dung will be improved, and the quantity proportionably increased. Any excess of liquid that may remain after the dung is removed in the spring, can be profitably applied to grass, grain or garden crops. It is used extensively in Flanders, and in other parts of Europe.

Having explained my method of procuring and preserving the food of vegetables, I will proceed to state my practice in feeding or applying it. It is given, every spring, to such hoed crops as will do well upon coarse food, (my vegetable hogs and goats.) These are corn, potatoes, ruta бага, beans and cabbages. These consume the coarser particles of the manure, which would have been lost during the summer in the yard; while the plough, harrow and hoe eradicate the weeds which spring from the seeds it scatters. The finer parts of the food are preserved in the soil, to nourish the small

grains which follow. The dung is spread upon the land as evenly as possible, and immediately turned under with the plough. It is thereby better distributed for the next crop, and becomes intimately mixed and incorporated with the soil by subsequent tillage. Thus, upon the data which I feel warranted in assuming, a farmer who keeps twenty horses and neat cattle, will obtain from his yards and stables, every spring, 200 loads of manure, besides what is made in summer, and the product of his hogsty. With this he may manure annually ten or twelve acres of corn, potatoes, &c. and manure it well. And if a proper rotation of crops is adopted, he will be able to keep in good heart, and progressively to improve, sixty acres of tillage land, so that each field shall be manured once every four or five years, on the return of the corn and potatoe crop.

J. BUEL.

Albany, 1826.

ON THE MANAGEMENT AND DISEASES OF HORSES. (Continued from page 394.)

When a horse is in a state of nature, and using only voluntary exercise, there cannot be a doubt that the green food, which the bountiful Creator provides for him, is better calculated than any other to keep him in perfect health, and satisfy his wants; but when he is domesticated, and employed in the various labours for which he is found so essentially useful, it is necessary to adapt the quantity and quality of his food to the nature of the work he has to perform. When, therefore, we undertake to get a horse into condition, it is necessary first to inquire for what kind of labour he is designed; whether it be for the turf, the chase, or the road. A horse, without doubt, provided he is in health, may have his condition and wind brought to the highest state of perfection it is capable of, merely by judicious management in respect to feeding, exercises, and grooming; and notwithstanding the great mystery and secrecy affected by those who make a business of training race horses, I will venture to affirm, that it is a very simple process, and easily to be accomplished by any one who will attentively consider the principles we shall lay down, and not suffer himself to be influenced by an ignorant groom. It is a fact, not sufficiently known, perhaps, that the strength of an animal, or any part of the body, may be increased to a considerable degree, by means of exercise properly conducted; and as breathing is effected by muscular exertion, it follows that the strength or perfection of this function, or, as it is commonly termed, *good wind*, must depend on the strength of those muscles by which breathing is performed: and by keeping in view this single principle, we shall do more for the improvement of a horse's wind, than we could by learning all the mysteries of training. In order to have a clear idea of the method of getting a horse into high condition and good wind, let us suppose him just taken from grass: it being understood, that every horse, who works hard during the other parts of the year, will in summer be allowed this necessary relaxation; without which the feet, as well as the sinews, joints, ligaments, &c., of the limbs, will be liable to suffer materially; and not unfrequently the general health of the animal is injured by such privation. But should any one be so situated as to be unable to procure this renovating indulgence for his horse, be must endeavour to substitute for it a large airy stable, where the animal may be turned loose. If he can-

not get fresh vegetable food, such as lucerne, vetches (tares,) clover, &c., he will find carrots or potatoes, a useful succedaneum during this time of rest. The horse should be allowed to drink frequently; and, if he be not immoderate, he may be suffered to drink as often and as much as he pleases. He should be fed sparingly with oats; and on no account be allowed beans or any thing of the kind. The best general diet of the dry kind is, perhaps, a mixture of oats, chopped hay and bran; to be given alternately with green food; or, if a sufficient quantity of green food can be procured, very little dry meat will be necessary. This treatment will serve in some measure as a substitute for a run at grass, provided the stable be large and airy. The light also should be freely admitted; and, if a convenient court be adjoining to the stables, the horse may be suffered to run in and out at pleasure: but if there be nothing but the stable for him to run in, it will be proper to walk him out quietly every morning and evening, allowing him to drink freely in a running stream or river: his feet, during this time, should be kept moist and cool.

When a horse is taken from grass, let him be put at first into a large airy stable, and suffered to exercise himself to it. Let him drink frequently; and, instead of depriving him suddenly of his green food, allow him at first some carrots, or potatoes, with bran and a moderate quantity of oats. He should be walked out once a day at least. His allowance of oats should be gradually increased, and that of bran, carrots or potatoes, in like manner diminished, until the latter is wholly discontinued. If he be a large drinker he should be allowed but a moderate quantity at once; but at all times, and in almost all circumstances, it is proper to allow a horse water four times a day: which, instead of oppressing his stomach, or injuring his wind, will facilitate digestion, and materially conduce to the preservation of health, and the improvement of condition. I am aware of the prejudice that exists against this practice—that it is supposed to give a horse a large belly, and render him unfit for galloping any length of time, without endangering his wind. I am convinced, however, not only by my own experience, but by that of some experienced sportsmen also, that, so far from injuring a horse in any one respect, it is extremely beneficial; and that when a horse is allowed to drink four or five times a day, he is not inclined to drink much, and often does not drink so much in the twenty-four hours, as one that is allowed to drink only twice a day as he pleases.

As the horse's allowance of oats is increased, so should his exercise be; and if this be properly managed, there will be no absolute necessity for bleeding or medicine. It is necessary, however, to observe the horse carefully during the time we are increasing his allowance of oats, and diminishing that of carrots or potatoes, and bran; and if he appear dull or have a cough, however trifling, it indicates an inflammatory disposition of the body, and points out the propriety of moderate bleeding, or a laxative. But under proper management I do not think such symptoms would ever take place, though they almost always do when a horse is changed from grass to a close stable and dry food too suddenly; and in such cases both bleeding and purging are indispensably requisite to prevent the occurrence of very serious diseases.

(To be continued.)

TO FARMERS.

Although the late copious rains may add considerably to the previously anticipated stock of hay, yet they will not make up the deficiency occasioned by the drought. Farmers ought, therefore, not to neglect providing their stock of winter food for cattle, by resorting to other than the ordinary methods. The planting or sowing of corn has been recommended. Another expedient is, the growing of turnips either in grounds expressly prepared for that purpose, or more advantageously in corn-fields. The latter practice is not uncommon with many. Nothing more is necessary, than at the last ploughing and hoeing of the corn, to sow a sufficient quantity of the seed. In this way many thousand pounds of valuable and nutritious food for stock may be obtained from an acre of ground, for the trifling expense of a few cents' worth of seed, and the labor of gathering in the product. A hint to the wise is sufficient; an essay will not avail to make the foolish sow either corn or turnips, to increase their fodder. [Vt. Journal.]

IGNORANCE.

M. Niebuhr, in his travels through Egypt, gives some curious instances of the ignorance and superstition of the Turks in that country. During the whole journey, his measuring apparatus, he says, was viewed by them with peculiar fear and distrust. At Alexandria, a Turkish merchant observing our traveller direct his instrument towards the city, had the curiosity to look through the glass, and observing with surprise, that the strangers (meaning Niebuhr and his companions) were come to *overturn* the city. At another place, an honest peasant who had attended their operations for some time, was so terrified at seeing in the glass his native village up-side down, that he requested a respite for a few minutes, *till he could rescue his wife and children from the destruction which seemed impending.*

NEW YORK.

It is estimated that at least two hundred thousand people assembled in the city of New York, on the 4th inst.—The dinner was provided by the corporation, and was free to all classes of people. A letter before us states that with the exception of the mere trotters, taken off at the knees and gambrels, the oxen were whole—head, horns, tail and all—with their tongues lolling out of their mouths, and were decorated with box, flowers, ribbons, &c. and with the yolks of eggs boiled hard and placed in the eye sockets to represent eyes.—*R. I. American.*

THE SEASON.

The rains of the preceding fortnight have put a new face upon vegetation; but the myriads of grasshoppers and other destructive insects are making great havoc with the grass and the budding heads of rye, oats, &c. *Concord, (N.H.) pa. July 3.*

Remarkable fecundity.—Thomas White, Esq. of Ashfield, owns a cow, which, within five years, ten months and a half, has had ten calves, of which nine are living and thriving.

Boston Gymnasium.—This institution is patronized by some of the most respectable names in Boston, but there is some doubt whether it will be carried into operation. The company is to be formed on a joint stock plan of 250 shares, at \$20 a share. The owner of a share has the liberty of sending his children at a less price than others.

BYFIELD FARM.

The following interesting account of the celebrated Byfield farm, owned and cultivated by Gorham Parsons, Esq. is taken from the New York Christian Inquirer :

At the first Falls on the river Parker, is a large manufactory, at which you have a view of the Mansion House and buildings, and as you pass onward the fences on both sides the street, attract the admiration of all; they are of granite seven feet high and three wide at top, faced on both sides, and at proper distances are gates hung to granite posts, which are hammered. On the right is the Mansion House, (in front of which is a yard, half circle, filled with trees and shrubbery,) built 2 stories high, in a plain neat style, connected with which is the Farm House, and under that, probably the best dairy cellar in the county. Near the house, is a building containing a number of rooms: one for an office, one for seeds, and in one, boilers are set in brick to prepare the vegetables for the stock; the vegetables being contained in a fine cellar under the building; on this building is a belfry, and a bell which calls the workmen to meals from the most distant parts of the farm, and back of this is a poultry yard, with houses for their accommodation. There are also two large barns, coach houses, sheds, piggery, &c. the whole neatly clapboarded and painted. The cattle and implements of husbandry are, as would be expected, of the first order, and therefore need no description. South of the house, the ground descends very much,—'tis there that nature and art are combined, and we see a garden that for situation and early productions is decidedly first in this part of the country.

"Tell me not,

Ye who in love with wealth, your days consume,
Pent up in city stench, and smoke and filth,
O tell me not of aught magnificent,
Or fair as this, in all your public walks."

"Search all your gardens round,

Ye shall not find, e'en at your boasted Vaux,
A haunt so neat, so elegant as this."

You descend about ten stairs to the first plat, and after crossing that, is another four feet lower, and another below that: the garden is divided lengthwise by two sloping banks, each mounted with a grape vine; the whole of which is surrounded with a granite wall, faced on both sides, enclosing also a fine spring of water. Passing from the manufactory along the banks of the river, the prospect is very fine, where you pass a fine ice-house and are soon in sight of several acres of beautiful intervals, which a few years since was a sunken morass; this was reclaimed by building a substantial wall at a suitable distance from the channel of the river, and earth was removed in boats from a hill on the opposite side, and filled in. From the crops taken since from that land, without adding manure, I should suppose it paid ample interest of the expense incurred; at any rate, it adds much to the scenery, and is always sure to produce well in all seasons.

When we behold the smiling valley, spread
In gay luxuriance far before us, sheep
And oxen grazing—

As nearer to his farm you make approach,
He polish'd nature with a finer hand.

Yet on her beauties durst not art encroach;
'Tis art's alone the beauties to expand."

After surveying a farm like this, those that have a taste for agriculture will feel highly gratified that among those, composing the highest rank in society are men who are actively engaged in that good cause. To say that Fatherland Farm was

well cultivated, after mentioning the owner's name, would be superfluous. The committee appointed by the Essex Agricultural Society, and who reported a short time since, in speaking of Fatherland Farm, say, "It is well managed, and affords many illustrations of successful experiments."

GRASS BONNETS.

Many successful attempts have been made in the northern States to manufacture bonnets from spear grass, in imitation of Leghorns. We have seen a few specimens of this fabric heretofore, and could not but feel, at the time, the greatest pleasure and not a little pride when viewing those testimonials of the enterprise and skill of the fair daughters of New England. It is to be hoped that increased attention will be given to the manufacture of an article, which, trifling as it may appear, takes from the United States nearly half a million of dollars annually. We are inclined to think that no branch of female industry would be better rewarded than the manufacture of these fashionable and becoming articles of dress. The raw material is abundant, and the cost merely nominal; hence the whole price of the product will go to compensate for the labour bestowed upon it. And how, it may be asked, can a female earn ten, fifteen or twenty dollars so easily, as by making one of these bonnets, which will always find a ready market, and at even higher prices than the above sums, if nicely wrought?

We make these remarks with a view to call the attention of our fair readers to a subject of interest to them, as the season, if not present, will shortly arrive for cutting and securing the raw materials. This grass may be prepared and bleached in a manner similar to that prepared for straw, which is well known. We would, however, suggest the use of *chlorine*, instead of the sulphureous acid gas, the fumes of burning brimstone, for the purpose of bleaching straw, &c.

Perhaps there is no substance now known, that possesses the property of destroying vegetable colours in so high a degree, and with such facility as *chlorine*. On this account it is extensively used in bleaching. For the purpose of whitening straw, &c. the following simple process may be pursued: Take three ounces of fine salt, and one ounce of black oxide of manganese, finely powdered, and mix them in a well-glazed earthen vessel—a common bowl, for instance, or drinking glass; then, having mixed two ounces of oil of vitriol with two ounces of water, pour it upon the salt and manganese. The chlorine will immediately begin to escape in the form of a green or yellowish vapour.

The vessel containing the ingredients should be immediately placed under a tight cask in which the straw, &c. has been previously suspended, in the same manner as when sulphur is used. A much less quantity of the above ingredients, but in the same proportions, would yield a sufficient quantity of gas to be used at one time. The gas will be more rapidly generated if a slight degree of heat be applied to the vessel containing the salt, &c. which may be done by placing it on a heated stone, or over a few burning coals. Particular care should be taken not to inhale the *chlorine*, as it is extremely suffocating and injurious to the lungs, but perhaps not much more so than the fumes of burning sulphur.

It is believed that if the experiment be fairly tried, it will prove perfectly satisfactory and successful. The oil of vitriol and black oxide of manganese, are very cheap, and may be found at almost every druggist's shop.

The Agricultural Society of Pennsylvania has offered medals for the encouragement of manufacturing grass bonnets the present year; and although we are not aware that any thing of the kind has been done in Massachusetts, yet we hope that our high spirited and ingenious yankee girls will not suffer themselves to be outdone by their sisters of Pennsylvania, and that they need not the encouragement of Societies, or the offer of a glittering hauble to ensure their efforts for the promotion of their own interest and the prosperity of our country. [Mass. Yeoman.]

DISEASE OF FRUIT-TREES.

During the present season, a singular, and it is to be feared a very deleterious disease has made its appearance among the fruit-trees in this town, particularly the pear and apple-trees. Many of the small branches are attacked by it, and in a few days become sear.

We have examined several trees, and think, from the appearances, that the disease commences near the insertion of the smaller branches with the larger, and proceeds towards the extremities. In some branches the pith appeared to have been destroyed by an insect; in others, the internal parts of the wood, as well as the surface of the bark, appeared in a certain degree healthy, while the *cortical layers*, or inner parts of the bark, and the *cambium*, or newly-formed parts of the wood, were in a state of decomposition. The ends of the branches, in this stage of the disease, appeared, many of them, to be alive and vigorous.

We are at a loss to conjecture the cause of this disease. Some have supposed that it is an insect that enters the bark and eats its way quite around the limb; but, as no appearances were to be seen to authorize such a suspicion, we are more inclined to think that the sap, being acted upon, through the very thin bark which covers the smaller branches, by the powerful heat of the sun, becomes viscous, and the vesicular organs not being so perfect at the junction of the branches as in other parts, the circulation is impeded, and putrescence commences at or near this point, and gradually extends to the extremity.

We hope some person will discover the true cause, and point out a remedy for this new pest of our orchards.

We understand that a similar disease made its appearance in Northampton and its vicinity, some time ago, and that some measures were adopted that remedied the evil—what they were we know not. [Ibid.]

GREEN FRUIT.

It may not be amiss to remind parents, and all those who have the immediate oversight of children, that unripe fruit already begins to appear in our markets. It is possible that more children's lives are destroyed, in the summer, by this cause of disease, than almost all others put together.—Apples which are shaken from the trees by violent winds, or fall prematurely by decay, are immediately gathered, and brought to market; the display of them is too tempting to children to be withstood; and of course, they are purchased, and eaten.—Nothing is more pernicious, and yet nothing is more common, than to see children and young persons eating this kind of fruit. We should think that parents would lay a more strict injunction against this indulgence upon their children.—They must, unless they can make up their minds to risk their health and their lives.—[N. Y. Adv.]

From the Hampshire Gazette.

ENGLISH CORN (GRAIN) LAWS.

England, by her corn laws enacted for the benefit of her agriculturists, prohibits the introduction of foreign grain and flour unless the price of domestic grain exceeds a specified sum, which is about \$1.75 per bushel for wheat. It is calculated that the average price of grain in England is 25 cents per bushel higher than it would be if the grain trade was left free with the United States, Poland, &c. This tax is paid to the landed interest by the manufacturers and other consumers, and is considered necessary to the safety and prosperity of the nation. So enormous are the rents, tithes, and taxes, that it is said they could not be paid by the farmers, if the corn laws were repealed. The late determination of the government to admit 4 millions of bushels of foreign grain on payment of a heavy duty, is only a temporary measure, and is not designed to affect the permanent principles of the corn laws. The annual consumption of grain in Great Britain is estimated at about 120 millions of bushels.

English statesmen talk a great deal about leaving trade free and unfettered, but their practice is often widely different from their professions.—Their speeches are, however, faithfully echoed by the anti-tariffites and non-restrictionists in this country.

INDIANS.

The whole amount paid by the U. States on account of the Indian tribes in 1824 was \$424,978; in 1825 it was \$671,470; and the estimate for 1826 was more than a million of dollars. In 1825, the amount of annuities paid to the Indians was \$227,000 (many of these annuities are perpetual); the sum paid to Indian agents \$73,000; presents to Indians \$18,738; education of Indian children \$13,620; holding treaties with the Indians, and carrying treaties into effect \$68,000, &c.

WOOL.

The price of wool has not perhaps been so low since the introduction of Merino sheep into this country as at the present time. The depression of this article is to be attributed to the embarrassments and distresses in the commercial and manufacturing world, and to the enormous importations of wool and woollen goods the last year.—We are informed that vast quantities of woollen goods have been sold at auction at prices which would hardly pay the duties, and that the importers of wool have sustained great losses. This state of things cannot last long. Intelligent men are confident that a gradual improvement will take place in the wool market as the state of affairs in Europe, now disordered by extravagant speculation, becomes more regular. It is, however, difficult to calculate with much certainty upon these matters. We are told that some farmers are about to abandon their flocks; we believe they would be better employed in building them up—in improving the quality of their wool.

We learn from an article in the "Bulletin des Sciences" for January last, that the merchants of Genoa have opened an extensive trade with Taganrock, a port on the sea of Azof, where the emperor Alexander died, and that they imported from thence in 1824 and 5, 45,000 puds, or 1,162,000 pounds of the wool of Mount Caucasus. The Bulletin says, this wool has been much sought after by the manufacturers.

Cotton, the staple production of the south, is as

much depressed as the wool of the north. It is now quoted at from 6 to 10 cents per pound in the southern cities.

GRASSHOPPERS.

We are informed that grasshoppers are uncommonly numerous in many towns in this county and in Franklin. Some lands are literally covered with them, and they rise up before the passer in countless millions. They devour the grass and tender plants, and it is feared that the crops on some farms will be entirely destroyed by their ravages.

ENGLISH POOR RATES.

The sums levied and expended, in England and Wales, for the support of the poor, in the year ending March 25, 1825, amounted to \$25,720,000. The poor rates, so called, which include some county expenses, exceeded 30 millions of dollars.

TRADES, &c. IN THE CITY OF MEXICO.

The shops have no signs nor names in front, and nothing is exposed to the windows. Silversmiths' work is done in a tedious manner, and is clumsy and heavy. The tailors make a great profit, and clothes are three or four times dearer than in England. They sit on stools, and not with their feet under them. Milliner's shops are carried on by men. Twenty or thirty brawny fellows, of all colours, may be seen in a shop decorating dresses, sewing muslin gowns, making flowers, trimming caps, &c. while perhaps at the next door a number of poor girls are on their knees, engaged in the laborious occupation of grinding chocolate by hand; Confectionary and sweetmeats are in great demand, and five hundred different kinds are made. The druggists and apothecaries ask exorbitant prices. Mr Bullock paid a dollar per pound for an article, the produce of the country, which is sold for four pence in England. Hops sell for two and six pence per ounce, and other drugs in proportion. Barbers are numerous and important, and the price of shaving is ten times as much as in England. Cabinet makers have but few tools, and their work is very inferior and expensive. In turnery, the mechanic sits on the ground in working the lathe. Coachmakers excel all the other mechanical arts practised in Mexico. Mr B. saw no coopers, but he observed men selling hogskin barrels, blown up like bladders, which they carry suspended on each end of a long pole, occupying as much space as a loaded cart. Bakers' shops are large, and they make excellent bread, but the workmen are absolutely slaves, being never permitted to leave the place in which they work.—Soft cakes of Indian corn constitute the principal food of the poor. Shops for the sale of native and Spanish brandy, wines, &c. are too common, and present too great a temptation for the poor Indians to resist. The water carriers of Mexico are a numerous body. They bring water from the aqueducts to private houses, in large jars, poised on their backs. At an early hour, they may be seen stretched on the bare ground, intoxicated with pulque; and as they have no settled place of residence, they sleep at night under the first shelter that presents itself, like the Lazzaroni of Naples.

USEFUL APPARATUS.

The London Society of Arts have voted Mr Robert Cowen the Society's large Gold Medal, or thirty guineas, at his opinion, for his apparatus for conveying away the dust produced in the process of dry grinding. This is an invention of great importance to cutlery and needle manufacturers, as

disease and early death have long been the inevitable attendants on the occupation of a dry-grinder, on account of the workmen having hitherto unavoidably inhaled the floating minute particles of metal into their lungs.

BONES FOR MANURE.

A peculiar feature has for some time appeared in the commerce of Lincoln, (England) and has at length become a very prominent and conspicuous characteristic—the collecting and grinding of bones for agricultural purposes. Three large steam mills have been erected in the neighborhood, and a fourth is commencing, besides several mills, moved by horse power, all employed in grinding bones; and the influx of sloops and crafts piled up with this singular merchandise, causes our river to resemble a great charnel. From its vicinity to large tracts of land, the nature of which is most suitable to bones, there is no doubt of Lincoln becoming a principal market town for this novel article of commerce, immense loads of which are brought into the port of Hull by the Dutch. The bones so brought appear highly desiccated; but as they are not white, as if bleached, it is more than probable that they are carefully collected from the fields of warfare. [English paper.]

MARLE.

This earth is very valuable manure, and no doubt may be found in many parts of New England, on the lands of farmers, who do not suspect that their premises contain such a treasure.—Marle consists of common clay, with from one quarter to one third of calcareous earth, [lime] which can be dissolved out of it by diluted muriatic acid, [spirit of sea salt.] "The ingredient of marles, (says the Domestic Encyclopedia) on which their fitness for agricultural purposes depends, is carbonate of lime. It is owing to the presence of this earth, that marles effervesce on the addition of acids, which is one of their distinguishing characters. In ascertaining whether an effervescence takes place, let the marle be put into a glass partly filled with water, which will expel a portion of the air contained mechanically in the marle, and thus obviate one source of failing. When the marle is thoroughly penetrated by the water add a little muriatic acid, (spirit of sea salt). If a discharge of the air should ensue, the marly nature of the earth is sufficiently established."

The same writer states that "A good artificial marle may be prepared, by mixing equal quantities of pure clay and lime, in alternate layers, so as to form a heap, which should be exposed to the winter frost; this compound is well calculated for light lands; but if the soil be strong and heavy, it will be necessary to substitute loam and sand for the clay. Such compositions may be usefully employed, where marle is not easily procured; as they will amply repay the labour bestowed on mixing them, being little inferior to the genuine calcareous earth.—ED. N. E. FARMER.

The following letter was addressed by Col. Pickering to Dr Hosack; and communicated by Dr H for publication in the American Farmer:

Salem, February 7, 1826.

DEAR SIR—Your inaugural discourse, delivered before the New York Horticultural Society, which you kindly sent me, embracing subjects with which I have some acquaintance—you will permit me to make my acknowledgements, by communicating to you a few observations, the result of my experi-

ence and information. They may be of some use to gentlemen who, being in situations to raise their own vegetables, must desire to have them of the most delicate flavour, for the gratification of themselves, their families and friends.

The object of the *market gardener* is, to raise the *greatest quantity*, on a given space of ground. He, therefore, is very liberal in the application of manure, which is furnished most abundantly from the stables of the towns which they supply with vegetables. These will be large and handsome, and meet with a ready sale; while, in my estimation, a vast portion of them are fit only for domestic animals. During the many years I resided in Philadelphia, I seldom tasted a cabbage; having, after many trials, found that vegetable ill-flavoured, sometimes even to rankness. For the same reason, I became indifferent to asparagus; and sometimes wholly rejected it, because ill-flavoured, from the too ample use of rank stable manure. I never tasted a good muskmelon that was raised in a hot bed, and forced to ripeness by stable manure. Some, indeed, have been so ordinary that I have forborne to partake of them. Yet I am not squeamish. With a firm constitution and vigorous health, I could at any time subsist on the coarsest and meanest food.

Upwards of fifty years ago, an observing townsman of mine gave me the following information. He took two cabbages, one of which was raised in his garden, manured every spring from his stable, the other in an open, airy field moderately manured. The two cabbages were boiled in separate pots; and the water, as he had directed, remained in the pots till the next morning. That in which the field cabbage grew was sweet; the other rank and disgusting. Leaving out of the question the matter of *taste*, which cabbage would you pronounce most wholesome?

I discriminate among culinary vegetables. Those which are the immediate offspring of the *rank* soil, as cabbages, cauliflowers, and asparagus, will suffer contamination: while green peas, on the same soil, may please the palate. But the food of peas gives growth first to the *vine*; from the vine, the sap passes by a slender neck of fine strainers, and forms the *pod*; from the pod, each *pea*, by a neck still more slender, and doubtless still finer strainers, receives its growth; and thus *purified*, (perspiration going on during these processes,) becomes a grateful food. Yet even green peas would be more delicious, if grown on a soil sufficiently rich by the application of other manures, or of which the rankness had been dissipated during the growth of some other crop in the preceding year. In the year 1787 I went to live at Wyoming, now Wilkesbarre. I had purchased a lot which had not been cropped for many years, and probably never manured. The tender turf was turned under with a spade, and so completely, that not a blade of grass appeared on the surface. In the first week in May, early Charlton and green marrowfat peas were planted, in beds side by side. The first produced very fine green peas; but the marrowfats were superlatively delicate and rich.—Some peas of each sort ripened on the vines; and were saved to plant the ensuing year. These gave me unlooked for, but important information. In the spring of 1788, I took both parcels into my garden to plant. Opening the little bag of early Charltons, I fond them, as I had expected, swarming with bugs; but I knew that the germs of buggy peas were not destroyed. I then opened the bag of marrowfats, where to my surprise, there was not a

single bug. I recollected that the marrowfat vines of the preceding year, furnished no peas until the early Charltons were gone. The inference was obvious; the flight of the pea-bug—the season for depositing its eggs—was passed before the pods of the marrowfats were formed. This fact furnished me with a rule for sowing the common white field pea, the same year. I delayed sowing until the latter part of May; and harvested a crop of ripe peas perfectly free from bugs. The next year, I repeated the same experiment, with the same success. But these crops were small; for the land was poor, and the extreme heat of June in that vale (latitude 41° 13') pinched the vines.—The third year, I chose a piece of good and moist interval, or bottom land, which yielded a full crop, and free from bugs.

About thirty years ago, I went to see the garden of Mr Clifton, near the Navy yard, Philadelphia. It abounded in various fruits—plums, peaches, currants, gooseberries, &c. Seeing several sorts of gooseberry bushes loaded with fruit, and all growing in the shade of fruit trees—I asked Mr Clifton if a more open exposure would not be better? He answered—“Gooseberries love the shade.” Mr Clifton was then an old man, of much experience in gardening. At a subsequent period, learning that Lancaster county, in England, surpassed all other parts of the island, in the variety and excellence of its gooseberries, Mr Clifton's remark occurred to me: and I supposed that in the shade, in a Philadelphia garden, the air would be even warmer than the atmosphere of Lancashire. After my return to Massachusetts, I obtained one sort of Mr Clifton's gooseberries, and planted them in my garden; and near them stuck a few slips of ozier, which I had brought from New Jersey, intending to remove them in a year or two; but I neglected them. They grew luxuriantly, and buried the gooseberries in their shade, and among some of their vigorous shoots; yet the gooseberries were much superior to what they were afterwards, when the oziars were removed.

Your horticultural address suggested several other things, which I may communicate, when I find leisure. In the mean time, I remain,

Dear sir,

Your obliged and obed^t serv^t,

T. PICKERING.

DR DAVID HOSACK.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1826.

ECONOMICAL MEMORANDA.

SKIPPERS, BUGS, &c.

Elder juice will destroy skippers in cheese, bacon &c. Some say, that an infusion or decoction of elder is a remedy against bugs and other insects, which infest cucumber vines, &c. Try and see.

MUSQUETOOES.

Oil of pennyroyal, diluted a little with water, rubbed over the hands and face, it is said will preserve against the bite of musquetoos.

LIME.

Will destroy sorrel. Sorrel is acid; lime is an alkaline earth; ergo the latter will kill the former.

CURING TAINTED MEAT.

Meat which has been kept too long in summer may be deprived of its bad smell by putting it in water, and throwing into the pot, when beginning

to boil, a shovel full of live coals, destitute of smoke; after a few minutes have elapsed the water must be changed, when the operation, if necessary may be repeated.

PRESERVING BACON BY CHARCOAL.

Take a tierce or box and cover the bottom with charcoal, reduced to small pieces, but not to dust: cover the legs or pieces of meat with stout brown paper, sewed round so as to exclude all dust—lay them down on the coal in compact order—then cover the layer with coal, and so on till your business is done, and cover the top with a good thickness of coal.—The use of charcoal, properly prepared in boxes, is of great benefit in preserving fresh provisions, butter and fruits in warm weather; also in recovering meats of any kind when partially damaged, by covering the same a few hours in the coal.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Extracts from “*Essays on Field Husbandry, wrote from a Journal of thirty years' experience.*” By the Rev. Dr. JARED ELLIOT, of Killingsworth, Conn. Boston, printed and sold by Edes & Gill, in Queen street, 1760.”

CUTTING BUSHES, &c.

I was told by an experienced farmer, that if you girdle trees, or cut brush in the months of *May* *June* and *July*, in the old of the moon, that day the sign removes out of the foot into the head, especially if the day be cloudy, it will kill almost all before it, they will bleed, he said in a cloudy day, for the hot sun dries up the sap.”

“In my fourth essay, I informed the reader I was in hopes, that I had found certain times for cutting bushes, which would be more effectual for their destruction than any yet discovered; that if I found it so I would give notice of it in my next: I am glad I am able to perform that promise: the times are in the months of *June*, *July* and *August*, in the old moon that day the sign is in the heart. It will not always happen every month; it happened so but once this year, and that proves to be on Sunday. Last year, in *June* or *July*, I forget which, I sent a man to make trial: in going to the place, some of the neighbors understanding by him the business he was going about, and the reason of his going at that point of time, they also went to their land, and cut bushes also on that day; theirs were tall bushes that had never been cut; mine were short bushes such as had often been cut to no purpose, without it was to increase their number. The consequence was, that in every place it killed so universally that there is not left alive scarcely one in an hundred. The trial was made in three or four places on that same day.—In *July* or *August* on the critical day, another swamp was cut, the brush was the greatest part of it, swamp batton wood, the most difficult to subdue of any wood I know; I have been lately to see it, and find the destruction of these bushes is not so universal as among alders and other sorts of growth; it is hard to say how many remain alive, it may be one third or a quarter part; all that I can say with certainty, is that they are now few, compared with what there were last year; I did not know but that those which are alive, might be such as came up since; but upon examination I found the last year's stumps, and could plainly see where they had been cut off: this was not because the season was better when there was success, for in this last mentioned piece of swamp,

there were sundry spots of alders and other sorts of bushes, they seem to be as universally killed as those before mentioned. The reason why there was not the same success attending the cutting these button bushes as the other sorts, I suppose to be from the stubborn nature of this kind, which would yield to no cutting; the ordinary way has been to dig or plough it up by the roots, so that considering the nature of the bush I have had great success: the ground being very boggy those who mowed them were obliged to cut them very high, which was another disadvantage.

"To show such a regard to the signs may incur the imputation of ignorance or superstition, for the learned know well enough, that the division of the zodiac into twelve signs, and the appropriating these to the several parts of the human body is not the work of nature but of art, contrived by astronomers for convenience. It is also well known that the moon's attraction hath great influence on all fluids.

"It is also well known to farmers, that there are times when bushes, if cut at such a time, will universally die. A regard to the sign, as it serveth to point out and direct the proper time, so it becomes worthy of observation.

"If farmers attend the time with care, and employ hands on those days, they will find their account in it. This rule attended to may save the country many thousand days' work. A farmer of good credit told me, that he had found by experience, that bushes cut with a sharp tool would die more than when cut with a dull one. This looks agreeable to reason, for the sharp scythe leaves the mouths of the sap vessels all open, by which means they bleed more plentifully; the dull instrument bruises the part, and in a degree doth close up the wound."

SWEET APPLES.

"A barrel of cider of sweet apples when made into molasses, will be worth three pounds, abating five shillings for the making, when cider made of common apples, will be worth but twenty shillings, exclusive of the barrel.

FATTENING SWINE.

"I find by experience the best time to fatten swine is to begin at the first of August, if you have old corn; Hogs will fat slowly in cold weather; they will eat much and fat but little: if you make a very warm house they heat in bed and catch cold when they come out into the cold air."

ELDER BUSHES.

"Elder bushes are stubborn and hard to subdue, yet I know by experience that mowing them five times a year will kill them.

PRIMITIVE CATTLE OF NEW ENGLAND.

"For some time after the country was settled, they had no cattle at all; when some were brought over, what with the bad hay they provided, it being cut upon bog meadow, the multitude of wolves and other beasts of prey, for sundry years, they were kept so low and had so few cattle, that the common price for a grown bullock was twenty pounds sterling. [\$88.66.]

GETTING OUT CLOVER SEED.

"Take your clover hay to a tanner's bark-mill, where they use a stone wheel, grind it, and clear it from the chaff with a corn-fan, what heads or chaff is not fully cleared and all the seed got out, put upon the floor and grind it again, and fan it as before: in this manner I am told, a man will grind,

fan and make quite clean a bushel in one day: nor will the stone wheel crush and spoil any of the seed; a mischief which at first one would think unavoidable.—where a stone wheel cannot be had, it may be worth the while to try a cider-mill; but I fear these will want the roughness of the stone to tear off the chaff. This I esteem as an article of some importance, and I hope will be more so; for I believe it will not be well with New England, till every farmer shall have a bushel or two of clover seed to sow every year upon his own land.

"I informed a gentleman who raiseth a great deal of clover, of this method of cleansing the seed by the stone wheel and fan; he said he was obliged to me, for he did believe that it would save him twenty-five pounds money in one year in cleansing his seed.

ROLLING BARLEY.

"Our first planters were wont to roll their barley, as they do at present in England, with a large wooden roller drawn by a horse, which is of service to break all the clods, and fasten the loose earth about the roots, and prevent the progress of worms. I remember I heard an old man say, his father left him to roll a piece of barley, he was idle and left a part of the land not rolled, thinking it would not be known; his father found by the difference of the crop at harvest, and said upon it, you are an idle Jack and did not roll this part of the field."

DEATH OF MR JEFFERSON.

The following letter to the Editor conveys the only intelligence yet received, of the death of one of the most illustrious benefactors of his species that ever lived in any age. It will be seen that he lingered until the fourth instant—as if Providence had spared him to reach the 50th celebration of the Declaration of American Independence and of free principles, which of itself would suffice to secure immortal renown to its author; and then to expire amidst the grateful benedictions and hosannas of a whole nation. The writer of the letter was a near and much esteemed neighbour and friend of the deceased. [Am. Farmer.]

DEAR SKINNER, *Charlottesville, July 4, 1826.*
I give you a mere line, to say that MR JEFFERSON expired to day at 10 minutes before 1 o'clock. It is an event which has been hourly expected for three or four days past.

Your friend, PETER MINOR.

FINE CATTLE.

A drove of upwards of one hundred bullocks, has passed through Baltimore, on their way to Philadelphia. They were from Ross county, near Chillicothe, Ohio. The drove consists of bullocks, which are fine cattle in all respects. They belong to Messrs. Seymour and Stedman, of Ohio. The price asked for them is seven dollars per hundred, being unable to obtain this price in Baltimore, the drove has proceeded to Philadelphia in hopes of a better market. It is six weeks since they left Ohio.

To prevent infection from the typhus fever.—The sum of £5,000 is said to have been voted by parliament to Dr J. C. Smith, for the publication of the following receipt;—Six drachms of powdered saltpetre, six drachms of oil of vitriol: mix them in a teacup, by adding one drachm of the oil at a time; the cup to be placed, during preparation, on a hot hearth or plate of iron, and the mixture to be stirred with a tobacco pipe, the cup to be placed in different parts of the sick room.

ROMAN. An elegant, full blooded horse, a bright Bay, with black legs, mane and tail, of high spirit and good temper, will stand at the farm of Mr Stephen Williams in Northborough (Ms.) at \$20 the season, to be paid before the mares are taken away.—See New England Farmer, April 14.

Books at half price.

Family Bibles, small Pocket, and School Bibles, Testaments, and Miscellaneous Works, at half price.

ALSO,

all Kinds of School Books now in use, Account Books, Fine Stationary and Fancy Goods, at unusual low prices, at wholesale and retail, for Cash.

Good Letter Paper for 2.50 cents per Ream—Quills from 1.25 to \$22 per thousand.

JOHN MARSH, No. 96 & 98 State street, 2 doors east Merchants Row.

N. B. Books, Newspapers, and Periodical Works bound, and Old Books rebound in a superior manner, at short notice. June 30.

10 doz. of Cam's real cast steel warranted SCYTHES; Dudley's steel back and common do;

Howard's double Mould board PLOUGHS;

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse,

No. 103 State-street

A few pounds of Mangel Wurtzel seed have just been left at the New England Farmer office for sale, at \$2.50 per pound. June 30.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Corrected every Thursday evening.

		FROM	TO
		D. C. D.	C. G.
APPLES, best,	bbbl		
ASHES, pot, 1st sort, - - -	ton.	30 00	
" pearl do. - - - - -			95
BEANS, white, - - - - -	bush	2 37	
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new, -	bbbl	10 25	
" No 1, new, - - - -		8 50	
" No 2, new, - - - -		7 00	
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1. new,	lb.		16
CHEESE, new milk, - - - -		9	12
" skimmed milk, - - -		3	4
FLAX - - - - -		9	10
FLAX SEED - - - - -	bush	95	1 10
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St	bbbl	5 12	
" Genesee, - - - - -		5 00	
" Rye, best, - - - - -		3 50	
GRAIN, Rye, - - - - -	bush		72
" Corn - - - - -			84
" Barley - - - - -			75
" Oats - - - - -			61
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort, new, -	lb.		9
HOPS, No 1, Inspection - - -		15	16
LIME, - - - - -	cal		95
OH, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.		30
PLASTER PARIS retails at	ton.	2 87	
PORK, Bone Middlings, new,	bbbl	14 50	
" navy, mess, do. - - - -		12 50	
" Cargo, No 1, do. - - - -		12 00	
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, - - - -	bush	1 67	
" Clover - - - - -	lb.	6	7
WOOL, Merino, full blood, wash		35	50
" do do unwashed		25	35
" do 3-4 washed		30	35
" do 1-2 do		25	30
" Native - - - - -		20	25
" Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		43	45
" do Spinning, 1st sort		35	40
PROVISION MARKET.			
BEEF, best pieces - - - - -	lb.	10	
PORK, fresh, best pieces, - -			8
" whole hogs, - - - - -		5	6
VEAL, - - - - -		4	10
MUTTON, - - - - -		5	12
POULTRY, - - - - -		10	20
BUTTER, keg & tub, - - - -		18	20
" lump, best, - - - - -		18	23
EGGS, - - - - -		14	15
MEAL, Rye, retail, - - - - -	bush	90	95
" Indian, do. - - - - -		90	95
POTATOES, - - - - -		51	70
CIDER, liquor, - - - - -	bbbl	2 75	4 00

MISCELLANIES.

HYMN,

Written by the Rev. Dr Holmes, and sung at the
Cambridge Celebration, July 4, 1826.

With thankful heart and holy song,
Great God, we to thy temple throng,
Where, in our Country's darkest day,
Her war-clad Leader came to pray.

The prayer was heard; God was our shield,
He led our armies to the field;
Girded with strength by power divine,
The field was theirs; the victory thine.

All-glorious Ruler of the skies,
Thy wisdom made our statesmen wise;
Thy pillar showed the doubtful way,
By night a fire, a cloud by day.

Firm as the seer, the mystic roll,
They signed the heaven-appealing scroll;
"A nation born!"—the plaudits high
Of INDEPENDENCE rent the sky.

God of our Fathers, now we rear
Altars of praise, for theirs of prayer;
What they resolved, Thou didst decree,
To Thee we owe this Jubilee.

The Royal Charter, Lord, defend;
Our Freedom guard till time shall end;
Then, with thy ransomed, may we raise
New songs of never-fading praise!

The following paragraphs are taken from the letter
of a traveller, published in the Boston Gazette.

NIAGARA FALLS. On our arrival at the Falls, we were struck with awe and reverence at viewing "one of the greatest natural curiosities in the world." As so much has been said and written about them, it is unnecessary for us to make any remarks—we will only say, that the scene to us was very far beyond our expectations, both in magnitude and magnificence; and for a few moments we were lost in amazement in viewing the works of the Almighty—that there is a God supreme who rules, thought we, who can doubt? We felt a gratitude to Him, for permitting us to view this great work; language cannot describe it—it is wonderful and mysterious. The rapids appeared to us like the troubled sea in a storm, before the water reaches its destination, when it falls 160 feet, in such a foam as to appear, on looking at it a moment, like congealed water, very pure and white. On seeing the boat cross from shore to shore, a man appeared very small, and in truth, mere nothing, compared with this great work. It looked to us rather terrific, but on being assured there was no danger, we crossed over to the British side, where we had a fine view from Table Rock, &c. The moment we got into the boat, all fears of crossing subsided, and we returned in safety, and were well paid for the trouble.

THE ERIE CANAL is 363 miles long. We went in the packets from Schenectady to Lockport, 304 miles, but it can be diversified as often as a person chooses. You pass through 27 locks from Schenectady to Utica. From Utica to Rochester you go upwards of 60 miles without a single lock; and from Rochester to Lockport it is the same. A person can go the whole length of the canal, beginning at Schenectady, for \$17, and board found.—The packets go about 3 1-2 miles an hour, night and day. The canal packets are in fine order, and the living on board is equal to that of the best hotels. We went as far as Utica in the Oneida packet, and from there to Lockport, in the Niagara, Capt. Smith. We understand all the packets have obliging and accommodating commanders.—

at least, we found these so, and passed our time very agreeably on board. The packet boats are very economical things, as there is not any part but what is appropriated to some useful purpose. The dining table appeared only about 3 feet long, with the captain's writing desk on it, and a small number of books, to entertain the passengers, but in a short time it was made to accommodate about 30 passengers, with a handsome dinner. At about 9 o'clock, P. M. generally all are silent on board, preparing for rest and in the same place where we dined, was our sleeping apartment—every one was accommodated, as it were by magic, with a mattress, blanket, pillow and sheets. We had all the luxuries of the season on board. These packets make a business of accommodating passengers.

UTICA, ROCHESTER, &c. We were much pleased with the activity and bustle of Utica and Rochester—we saw many New England faces in both, but the latter appeared to have a mixed population. Rochester has at present about 6000 inhabitants, has two theatres, open every day in the week, which the public authorities have tried to check, by taxing them \$150 a month—has tried to get a city government, and thinks she ought to have it, as well as Troy. The great water privileges of this place, must make it equal in population to Albany in a few years. Utica has now five new places of public worship going up.

Length of Service.—Two men in the employment of E. Smith & Co's Chesterfield Iron Works, (England) having been in their service during half a century, without working for any other master, were in commemoration of the completion of their jubilee term, treated with a supper, on the 10th of April last, with 9 others who had been in the service of the same firm above 40 years. The sum of their ages is 759, making an average of 69 years, and the average number of years since they were first respectively employed is 47. [Manchester Pa.]

New Article.—A package of a singular description has been just imported at the Custom House, Dublin, from Leghorn, and consigned to the Rev. T. Murphy, of Kilkenny. The declared value to the owner is one shilling, which subjects it only to a duty of two pence, and the package is entered on the books "one box of bones of martyrs."

Great Improvement.—An ingenious mechanic has invented a machine by which ladies can lace their corsets equal to a two horse power. This will be a great saving in the time of attendants, and will enable ladies to dispense with the serows and wind-lasses formerly in use. In a letter to the inventor, Miss Wasp states that, she has reduced her waist from five inches diameter, to four and a sixteenth!

According to Bell's Weekly Messenger, it is thought that the common sort of tobacco may be cultivated with success in many parts of England.

Lynn Celebration.—The Lynn Mirror states that the 4th of July was ushered in by the merry peal of the bakers' bells, the ringing of lap-stones, &c. &c.

The travelling fare from New York city to Buffalo, a distance of 450 miles, it is said to be only twelve dollars.

PEPPER.

A ship arrived at Boston a few days since from the island of Sumatra, with a cargo of 4500 piculs, or 630,000 pounds of pepper. When she sailed, two ships from Boston and three from Salem were taking in pepper at different places on the coast.

The countries that produce pepper are Sumatra, Borneo, Malacca, east coast of the gulf of Siam, west coast of Hindoostan, and some small islands near Sumatra. It is calculated that the annual produce of pepper on the globe is 45 millions of pounds, one half of which is furnished by Sumatra. The average price at Sumatra is about six cents and a half per pound. A great share of the pepper trade is in the hands of the Americans, who supply a considerable part of Europe with this article; in 1824, there were 27 American vessels that took in cargoes of pepper on the south west coast of Sumatra.—[Hampshire Gazette.]

TEA IN FRANCE.

The French are fond of coffee, but make very little use of tea. Mr Carter, in his first letter from France, says "The use of tea is almost entirely unknown." The "Bulletin des Sciences" gives a table of the imports and exports of France for the year 1824, from which it appears that the value of the tea consumed in that year was only 230,000 francs, (about \$43,000) while that of coffee was almost 100 times as much—22 millions of francs, (about 4 millions of dollars.) The value of the chocolate consumed in France is three times as much as that of the tea.

France exports silks (tissus de soie) to the amount of ten millions and a half of dollars; ribbons 4 millions of dollars; crape \$750,000; wine near 7 millions; brandy near 5 millions, &c. *Ibid.*

SIR WALTER SCOTT.

The lady of Sir Walter, whose death has lately been announced in the papers, was a native of Switzerland, and although estimable in her private life had none of that exquisite relish for the picturesque which characterizes her illustrious husband. An English periodical magazine states that while travelling on the borders of France, some years ago, Sir Walter was expatiating in the most rapturous terms upon the beautiful landscape around them and pointing out to her particular attention a verdant slope dotted over with numerous sheep—"Dey would be ver good wid de caper sauce, mon cher," replied her ladyship.

Canal.—On Monday seventy boats arrived and twenty-five cleared at Albany. Among the travellers passing west, were a company of Norwegians, consisting of several families, emigrating for the purpose of settlement on the frontier of our state.—*N. Y. Paper.*

PATENT HOES.—J. & A. Fale's Patent Hoes constantly for sale by French & Weld, 31 & 32 South Market St., and French & Davenport 713 Washington Street, who are appointed sole agents for vending the same. eptf. Boston, April 28, 1826

BELLFOUNDER. This celebrated horse, of a bright Bay, with black legs, standing 15 hands high, a celebrated trotter, and a true descendant of the *Fire-aways*, will stand at Col. Jaques' stable, in Charlestown, during the season. Charge \$20, and \$1.00 the groom—see *New England Farmer*, April 14, 1826.

Published every Friday at Three Dollars per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a deduction of Fifty Cents.

Gentlemen who procure five responsible subscribers, are entitled to a sixth volume gratis.

New subscribers can be furnished with the preceding numbers of the current volume.

ORIGINAL PAPERS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Copy of a letter from ROBERTS VAUX to JOHN HARE POWELL, Esq.

ESTEEMED FRIEND—I thank thee for the pitcher of cream, the product of one* of thy *Short Horned Cattle*. No stronger proof of the value of that family of animals for the dairy, need be furnished, than the specimen before me. A portion of the cream was subjected to friction by means of a spoon and plate, and it yielded butter of fine flavour, in rather more than a minute. I could scarcely credit what my own hand had effected. The farmers of our country will surely adopt this profitable race of stock, for the introduction of which into Pennsylvania they, as well as our fellow citizens generally, are indebted to thy practical judgment and disinterested zeal.

With great regard and respect,
ROBERTS VAUX.

JOHN HARE POWELL, Esq.

Remarks on the above by the Secretary of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society.

My residence adjoins Powelton. I visit it almost daily. I have during nearly five years been in the habit of inspecting the stock. I am familiar with all the arrangements of the farm, and have in the present instance, interrogated the farm servant.—The cream to which Mr Vaux adverts was produced by three cows—one of them Belina, noted in the certificate of the keeper of the Herd Book to have given daily 32 quarts in England—a year, the second best milker in the place, none of them having been fed at any time in an extraordinary way. Belina has a large fat male calf, produced in February, which was constantly at her side, and at this time cannot take all the milk, although the pasturage is so bare from the successive drought, that two Maryland farmers yesterday observed that it was like that of Cecil county. They have no other food than that which it affords.

Similar experiments to that made by Mr Vaux, were made by myself, Dr Harris, and several others. From Mr Vaux most probably, not having been directed as to the mode of applying the friction, the butter was not obtained so rapidly, as in other instances. I saw it produced in less than ten seconds. The cows had been fed upon bran, what is generally called shorts at the Pennsylvania mills, (with twenty double bushels of which, two bushels of corn meal had been mixed), small portions of mangel wurtzel, and orchard grass hay. The milk was drawn night and morning, simply deposited in pans, in a deep cold cellar, having been subjected to no other treatment than that of straining and skimming. It may be proper to observe that Mr Powell jocosely remarked that he does not flatter himself, that this cream if amalgamated in a churn with the cream of other cows, would, like the Alderney cream, come first, nor would he imply that all short horn cows are good milkers, nor that such EXTRAORDINARY properties are often to be found in the best tribes of the improved short horns, but that they are better fitted

*It was produced by the milk of three.

for the general purposes of the country than any race with which he is acquainted, and that certain families of improved short horns are deep milkers.

He further remarked that it was not the value of a wool bearing, or butter yielding breed, but the "soundness of his opinions," he was anxious to establish, and that he firmly believes that there are various "native cattle," as they are improperly called, of excellent properties, with which I know he has made great efforts, and at no small expense, to have crosses by means of improved bulls.

JOHN P. MILNOR,

Rec. Sec. Penn. Ag. Soc.

P. S. LAWRENCE says, page 57, speaking of Holderness cattle—"They have both speed and strength enough for labour, and their shoulders are well formed and well posited for draught."

"I certify that I witnessed a performance of Wye Comet, an Improved Durham Short Horn Bull, lately belonging to Col. Powell, on the 2d inst. HE WALKED A MEASURED MILE ON THE TURNPIKE, led by a boy, IN PRECISELY ELEVEN MINUTES."

WILLIAM HUGHES.

AMMONIA.

MR FESSENDEN—Numerous experiments have proved that Ammonia is a most powerful manure, and there is reason to believe it is one of the most abundant. It is found to possess great power as a manure, by applying it directly in a pure state, and by the application of it in numerous animal and vegetable substances which contain it.

It is well known to be a highly volatile substance, and to be absorbed by water in large quantities.—It is always formed during the fermentation of animal, and probably in that of vegetable substances. These facts it may be well for farmers to observe in the management of manures, which may lead them to conclude that there is a vast waste in the exposure of animal and vegetable manures to rain and sun.

A FARMER.

Remarks by the Editor.—Ammonia, or the volatile alkali, is not the only fertilizing principle which is lost by the exposure of putrefying substances to sun, air, and moisture. Carbonic acid gas, [fixed air] hydrogen, [inflammable air] and azote, [or that kind of air which, in union with oxygen, forms aqua fortis] is also wasted. Indeed, every principle or constituent of manure is let loose and dispersed in the atmosphere when putrefaction is suffered to go on above ground. It is, therefore, well to cover substances capable of rapid decomposition, with earth or soil, which will imbibe and retain the products of putrefaction, and yield them again to nourish vegetables. By this means we provide or preserve nutriment for plants, and prevent the vicinity of such substances from being contaminated with gases, injurious to animals, but beneficial to vegetables.

DUTCH COLE.

From long experience of garden and agricultural cultivation, the subscriber has found the *Dutch Cole* to be the best feed for sheep, cows and oxen. It has several virtues over all other green crops. In the first place, it makes the best feed. Secondly

Thirdly, where the seed is crushed and mixed with the best vegetable oil. In the fourth place it gives the best oil for oiling wool before it is carded. Such a thing like this ought to be encouraged as food for stock in June, July and August. Every one who has a small garden ought to sow an acre of it, in the spring, at the time the frost is out of the ground; and in one month it will be fit for use, and will pay \$250.00 per acre at 25 cents per bushel. I have sold 32 bushels at 50, and some at 60 cents per bushel. This is a good time to sow for a winter crop,—that is, any time this month.

I have seen, in temperate climates, preserve its freshness through the winter. It stands the drought well, and boils as green and soft as spinach at this time, though dry and warm. I invite the friends of agriculture to examine it. I have an acre and 5 rods sowed with it, which may be seen between the brick yard and the turnpike road leading to the Punch Bowl, Parker street, Roxbury.

The leaf of the Dutch Cole resembles that of the French Turnip. One pound of the seed is sufficient to sow an acre. I believe that what I have mentioned, is the first which has been introduced into this State. GEORGE HEWSON.

Roxbury, July 14, 1836.

We cannot say how much the plant above referred to is superior to others of the Brassica, or Cabbage genus of plants. But cabbages or cole-worts, (which are of the same genus) form a very valuable food for cattle; and if the above mentioned should prove to be superior to the ordinary kinds of cabbages they will make an important acquisition to American husbandry.—Editor.

PRESERVATION OF LEMON OR LIME JUICE.

Lemon or lime juice according to the experiments of Captain Bagnold, may be preserved without the addition of rum, spirit or any other substance, by the process well known for the preserving of green gooseberries and other fruits for domestic purposes. Lime juice was expressed from the fruit in Jamaica, in September 1823, strained, put in a quart bottle and carefully corked, these being put into a pan of cold water were gradually raised to the boiling point; they were retained at that point for half an hour, and then allowed to cool. A bottle opened in April 1824, was found to contain the juice in the state of a whitish turbid liquor, with the acidity and much of the flavor of the lime, nor did it appear to have undergone any alteration. The same juice again bottled and heated was set aside till March 1825, when upon examination it was found in good condition, retaining much of the flavour of the recent juice.

FLOUR.

Wheat flour is selling at \$3 per barrel in New Orleans, and is dull at that price; in N. York it is from \$4.50 to \$5 per barrel. Rye flour is \$3.75 a barrel in New York, and Indian meal \$4.12.—After the canal from the Ohio to Lake Erie is completed, immense quantities of grain, flour, pork and other productions of Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio, &c. which are now sent to New Orleans, will find

their way to New York and Boston, and the agricultural products of New York and New England will have to sustain a competition in our own markets with those of the whole western world.

[Hamp. Gaz.]

PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Quarterly Meeting.

The Chairman of the Committee appointed to confer with the Board of Health on their communication read at their last meeting, reported—

That he had been examined by a Committee of the members of the city and country delegation at Harrisburg—that a law had been passed to effect the objects contemplated, and that he had no doubt very useful results would proceed therefrom.

The following communications were read:

From the Secretary of the New York Agricultural Board, presenting the third volume of their Memoirs, an interesting and valuable work, embracing the most important topics of agricultural inquiry.

From James Williams, Esq., of Håton, Philadelphia county, on the comparative merits of various esculent roots—on the seasons for sowing them—on prejudices as to the influence of the moon upon vegetation—on an ingenious contrivance for depositing seed in drills—on deep ploughing, and the advantages of stirring the soil between growing crops—on the extraordinary success and skill displayed by Mr Walker, in the management of his farm near Holmesburg.

From J. Whitaker, Esq., of Burley, Yorkshire, Eng. giving his mode of managing and rearing calves, condemning the practice of feeding them from pails, shewing that his *finest short horned heifers* are reared by allowing one "nurse" to nourish two calves until the early part of the autumn—that during the winter they are fed with straw, turnip tops, sometimes with a little linseed cake meal—the succeeding summer they are kept on grass alone, and the following winter fed, together with the dry cows, on straw and turnips.

From a gentleman of Philadelphia, inquiring as to the probable success of a German farmer, disposed to emigrate with a flock of 500 Merino sheep—the district of country best suited to his purposes, and the price of land, &c.

From Loyd Jones, Esq., of Montgomery county, on orchard grass—its superiority for pasturage—its excellence when converted into hay—its nutritious properties—the large quantity of seed it affords—the profits of its cultivation—the causes of its occasional failure, from the want of accuracy in tillage, and the bad quality of the seeds, too often encumbered with chaff, and frequently injured by improper management in securing them.

Mr Jones' communication was confirmed, by the experience of Mr G. W. Roberts and Mr Powel.

From Mr Massey, of Delaware, on his decided preference for white cattle, as better fitted to endure heat.

From a gentleman in New York, complimenting the Society upon their exertions for the introduction of improved races of farm stock, applying for Improved Short Horns, and Southdown sheep, and asserting that he had found root crops highly valuable in promoting the health, and the useful secretions in neat cattle and sheep.

From a gentleman in Connecticut, ordering an Improved Short Horned bull calf, adding—"I am decidedly in favour of the cattle (Improved Dur-

ham Short Horns,) and think them superior to any other breed although I am an owner of Devons."

From a gentleman in Kentucky, who had some years since imported short horned and long horned cattle, inquiring for an Improved Durham Short Horned Bull, and coarse woolled sheep, contending "it must be greatly to the interest of the farmers of this state to increase the quantity of wool, without much increase of the number of sheep. They want wool of a strong staple, easily manufactured into blankets, linsays, &c. for negre clothing, and for working clothes for the whites. Nine tenths of our wool is consumed in such fabrics.—A cross by males of the long woolled breed, on the females of the common breed of our state, would, I think, best answer such an end. My intention was to have associated two or three gentlemen with myself, and for this object import some such sheep."

From the Philadelphia National Gazette.

SILK WORMS.

MR EDITOR. The culture of the Silk Worm having lately been agitated to a considerable degree, and being likely soon to become an important branch of industry in this country, I consider it the duty of every one possessing information in any way relating to it, to lay it immediately before the public. Under this impression, I take the liberty of sending you the following extract from a Philadelphia paper, hoping it may be found useful to those interested in raising the worm.

At the same time I would remark, that at the date of the publication of this extract the culture of silk had become so extensive, that a company was instituted, under the title of "The Filature," which purchased cocoons at from three to five shillings currency per pound. The subsequent troubles with England, in all probability, put a stop to this concern.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9, 1772.

"It may be worth the attention of the raisers of *Silk Worms*, that there were two instances in Bucks County last year, where the worms thrived well till after the third moulting, and when they were almost ready to spin, they left off feeding, crawled about, their tails became *small* and turned yellow, the deadly symptoms among us, and they began to die fast; but merely by accident in one of the instances, and from design in the other, *oak leaves* were laid in their way, which they devoured greedily, gained health and vigour, and spun as well as any worms could do."

HOW TO AVOID DYSENTERY.

Rules which the celebrated Dr Rush recommended for the prevention of this disease;—He advises that spices, and particularly Cayenne pepper, and the red peppers of our own country should be taken with our daily food. Mr Dewer, a British surgeon, informs us that the French, while in Egypt, frequently escaped the diseases of the country, by carrying pepper with them to eat with the fruits of the land. Purging physic should also occasionally be taken, as any medicine of laxative nature by preventing costiveness, will act as a preservative from this disease. A military captain in the year 1778, while stationed at Amboy, preserved his whole company from the dysentery which prevailed in the army, by giving each of them a purge of sea salt; and some years afterwards saved his family and many of his neighbors from the same disease, by distributing among them a few

pounds of purging salts.—This disease was also prevented in an Academy at Bordentown, N. J. by giving molasses very plentifully to all the scholars, which has the effect of keeping the bowels in a laxative state.

Another rule to be observed is to avoid exposure to the dampness of the night air; and when necessarily exposed, the bowels should be more carefully protected than any other parts of the body. The Egyptians, Mr Dewer tells us, for this purpose, tie a belt about their bowels, and with the happiest effect. These directions emanate from a high source, and deserve serious consideration. The facts adduced are striking, and should induce others to adopt similar measures for the prevention of this destructive disease. [N. Y. Obs.]

TREATMENT FOR SEED WHEAT.

A wealthy retired Somersetshire farmer asserts, that for thirty-three years he treated his seed wheat in the following manner, and always grew good crops, exempt from smut or blight. He collected as many half bushels of sheep's dung, as he intended to sow quarters of wheat: as much of the dung placed in a cooler, or other large tub, as the quantity of wheat allotted to it, and sixteen gallons of water, and four gallons of pork or other brine, of sufficient strength to swim an egg, would permit. The brine and water he put together in a copper or furnace, and made it scalding hot—in which state he poured it into the vessel that contained the dung, covering the former sufficiently close with sacks, to prevent as much as possible, the steam from evaporating. When the compound had become sufficiently cool to admit of the operation, he had the sheep's dung rubbed, by hand, till it was entirely dissolved; and then, whilst the liquid was still lukewarm, he infused the wheat which remained in soak, closely covered, for thirty-six hours—at the expiration of which, it was taken out of the liquid, placed in strainers, and as soon as it had done dripping, spread on the floor of a barn or granary, after the manner of malt on the floor of a malt house, frequently turning it till nearly dry, well powdering it, whilst a little damp, with finely pulverized lime.

GRASSHOPPERS.

These destructive insects are ravaging the fields, and laying waste the hopes of the husbandman.—Such swarms have never been known in this vicinity as the present season furnishes; they are indeed as the sands of the sea shore. Many fields of English grain are already entirely destroyed, and every field more or less injured by them. It has been suggested to us, that a field may in some measure be preserved by the following method; let two persons sweep the grain with a rope, between sunset and dark, and again in the morning before the sun rises, by which means the grasshoppers are thrown on the ground, and their ravages for the time prevented. It is said they only prey upon the grain during the night. A farmer in this town has practised the above method with success, and we hope that farmers generally will try the experiment. [N. Hampshire Spectator.]

WARTS.

Away with the idea, ye sons and daughters of reflection, that charms and witchcrafts are necessary to remove your *Warts*; rub them with spirits of turpentine and they will soon lessen—gradually decrease—yea, vanish forever! [N. J. Advocate].

ON THE MANAGEMENT AND DISEASES OF HORSES. (Continued from page 393.)

Horses employed in hunting, mail, or stage-coach horses, in short all that are obliged to undergo great and rapid exertion at certain periods, require a different treatment from such as work more moderately. The former have occasion for lying down as much as possible, that the muscles may the more readily recruit their strength. But the latter do not require so much rest in a recumbent state, and suffer no inconvenience from standing the day; therefore their litter should be removed every morning. The feet will thus be kept cool; and the hoof not disposed to contract and shrink; for straw being a bad conductor of heat, causes the feet to become too hot; in which state the horny matter has always a tendency to contract, hence arise sand cracks, thrushes, &c.

Horses which have been accustomed to stand on litter during the day, sometimes feel a difficulty in, and reluctance to staling, when they are deprived of it. In such cases a little straw should be thrown under the belly, so as to prevent the urine from splashing about their legs.

Horses whose labour is severe are often injured by being stinted in water, particularly when they are allowed a large quantity of food. It is a common practice with wagoners, when their horses come in from a long and fatiguing journey, their strength almost exhausted by long continued exertion and sweating, to offer them immediately an unlimited quantity of food, and very little, (most commonly not a drop) of water. Under such circumstances, the stomach is not able to digest the food taken in; and it is probable that the staggers are sometimes the consequence of such management. When a horse comes from a long journey, he should always be allowed a little water before he is fed. It is recommended to permit a horse to drink his fill if he is not very warm about a mile from the tavern, or place where you intend to stop: as the water will then warm in his stomach, by the time you arrive at the inn; which is said to be preferable to watering in the stalls.

It is observed in White's Treatise on Veterinary Medicine, (from which most of the foregoing is taken,) that "a horse that works moderately does not require more than a peck of good oats, and about twelve or fourteen pounds of hay in the twenty-four hours; but large draught horses require a greater quantity both of oats and hay.—The quantity of oats and hay here stated, is the full quantity that should be allowed to a horse that works regularly but moderately; as in travelling. But as in such cases horses may sometimes be kept in the stable several days without work, the quantity of oats should on such occasions be diminished, and a cold bran must be substituted for it. It should also be observed that some horses will do well with less food than others; and that we sometimes meet with horses that will eat much more hay than is proper; it is prudent, therefore to limit the quantity of a horse's food, particularly the hay; this precaution, however, is seldom attended to, either in travelling or other occasions; hence it is, perhaps, that coughs so often become incurable, and that horses with immoderate appetites become broken winded, or loaded with worms, having large bellies, harsh staring coats, and a general unhealthiness, notwithstanding they are liberally fed with oats or even beans.*"

* A sort of bean called the horse bean, (*Vicia Faba*) is here meant, and is much used in England

The same writer directs that the same allowance of hay for horses (which with moderate labour should not exceed 12 lbs. for 24 hours) should be divided into three feeds—four pounds in the morning, two at noon and the remainder at night. If a peck of oats be allowed for the same period, it should also be divided into at least three feeds, giving water before each. When a larger allowance of grain is required, which must be the case with hunters, post horses, &c., either the quantity of oats may be increased, or a certain proportion of beans [or Indian corn] may be added, but on no occasion should the quantity of hay be increased, for horses of this description. He thinks there would be no danger, but perhaps great advantage, in allowing horses that work hard either in hunting, posting, or in mail or stage coaches an unlimited quantity of good oats, with a moderate proportion of beans [or Indian corn] provided it be given at several times, so that they may not load their stomachs, and injure the digestive power.—"If any other food be given with the oats and beans [or corn] which, however, appears needless, it should consist of clover hay, cut like chaff, and a small quantity of fresh bran; the former, if not cut too short, will make him masticate his food more perfectly, and cause it to be digested more easily: but when a horse has any kind of cough, or is imperfect in his wind, neither cut hay, chaff nor bran should be given, as they are apt to irritate the throat, and excite coughing; and it is necessary also in this case to sift the oats, and shake the hay, so as to free them from dust, as this will often occasion a violent cough for a time, and aggravate the original complaint. This will be more effectual, if the oats and hay be slightly moistened with water. Horses of this description being generally greedy of water, and so voracious as to devour their litter if kept from hay, it is advisable to muzzle them immediately after feeding. Some advantage also will be derived from giving them a moderate quantity of carrots [or potatoes] now and then, when their work happens to be but moderate."

MOWING MATCH.

The farmers of Stratham, N. H. celebrated Independence in a novel manner; they assembled together, offered a premium for the best mowing, and appointed three judges to award it. The premium was an elegant *Scythe*, with which the work was performed. The candidates were restricted to between 18 and 21 years of age. Nine candidates presented themselves, and the result of the match was as follows;—

"It appeared that Messrs. Benjamin F. Clark, Nathan L. Morrill, and Benjamin Kelly had done the best minute's mowing; it was declared by the judges that Mr C. had mowed in one minute 45 strokes, 8 feet swathe, and 101 feet in length, being 808 feet square; Mr M. 50 strokes, 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ feet swathe, and 103 feet in length; being 796 feet square, and Mr K. 48 strokes, 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ feet swathe, and 107 $\frac{1}{4}$ feet in length, being 813 feet and one quarter square; and Mr Kelly accordingly received the premium."

as food for horses, but not in America where Indian corn is a substitute. The bean we cultivate belongs to a different genus of plants, which is denominated *Phaseolus Vulgaris*. They are, generally, confounded by writers; though their properties and the modes of their cultivation are very different.—*Editon.*

An address was delivered by Rev. Mr Cummings on this interesting occasion, and before the company separated, a feat worth all the rest was performed by a veteran whose age forbade his entering the list of candidates for the prize.

"Major Smith, aged 80 last autumn, mowed one minute, and cut over a surface of 803 feet square. The work was executed by him with great ease, and he was rewarded by the applause of all present, and with a badge of respect and honor."

The *Exeter Gazette* from which the above is derived, states that it is the intention to continue these meetings. The farmers may celebrate the fourth of July in this way very pleasantly and perhaps more rationally, than their city friends who devote themselves altogether to pomp and parade. In order that the ladies may participate, it might be well to close the ceremonies with "*Dancing the Hay.*"—*Sidem Gazette.*

NEW METHOD OF PREPARING QUILLS.

The following is the manner in which M. Schloz of Vienna, proceeds in the preparation of quills for writing, by means of which he renders them more durable, and even superior to the best Hamburg quills. For this purpose he makes use of a kettle, into which he pours common water, so as to occupy the fourth of its capacity; he then suspends a certain quantity of feathers perpendicularly, the barrel lowermost, and so placed, as that its extremity only may touch the surface of the water; he then covers the kettle with a lid properly adjusted, boils the water, and keeps the feathers four hours in this vapour bath. By means of this process he frees them of their fatty parts, and renders them soft and transparent. On the following day, after having scraped them with the blade, and then rubbed them with a bit of cloth, he exposes them to a moderate heat. By the day after, they are perfectly hard and transparent, without, however, having the inconvenience of splitting too easily.

THE CROPS.

The late salubrious rains have given new life and animation to the Grain Crops, Potatoes, Vegetation, Grass, &c. &c. The Corn it is said never had a better appearance, and in all probability will produce one fourth more than former years. The Oats and Flax which a few weeks ago had such a discouraging appearance, have improved wonderfully, and will generally be about as good as last year. The late grass crops exceed all expectation. Potatoes are fine and promising—Vegetation good and plenty—Fruit of all kinds in abundance.

Norristown, (Pa.) Herald.

It is mentioned in a newspaper published in Trenton, N. Jersey, that the bite of a rattle-snake was rendered harmless by an immediate application to the wound of moist tobacco.

WEEVIL.

It is stated in an Ohio paper, that if in stacking wheat, elder leaves are strewed over each layer of sheaves, that it will entirely secure the wheat against the ravages of the weevil; it is further stated, that if the wheat is threshed and cleaned and put into casks, and the surface of the wheat covered with elder leaves, it will likewise preserve it. The writer asserts that he has not only saved his own grain by these means, but that all his neighbours who have pursued the same course have been equally successful.

From Memoirs of the N. Y. Board of Agriculture.

REMARKS

On cutting Oats and Indian Corn—mowing and applying Manures—Rotation of Crops, &c.

JESSÉ BULL, Esq.—Doing honour to with a circular from the Board of Agriculture, I will offer a few experiments which have proved to me of great advantage.

In the first place, every landholder who tills the ground should be very careful to provide and make manure by all possible means in his power; and this he may do to a considerable extent. He should provide himself with as much fodder as will winter more cattle than he can summer; and this is done in the following manner: Cut your oats when the straw is green in part; let them lay and cure in the swath until they are sufficiently dry not to mould; bind them in sheaves and stack them. When they are threshed the farmer will find that his oats will thrash to greater advantage. The light oats sticking to the straw makes it good fodder, and I consider it of as much value as will pay the expense of raising the oats.

Secondly, give up the old method of cutting your top-stalks; and when your corn is sufficiently hard, or when you cannot find an ear soft enough to boil and eat, then proceed to cut and stow your corn in the field, in the following manner: Bring the tops of two hills together, without cutting; bind them with a few spears of straw; then cut and set up about enough to make four sheaves, if bound; then put a band of straw about the top; and then you may add as many more, and bind the whole with two bands, always keeping the bottom of the stout open, so as to admit the circulation of air. At the proper time of gathering corn, you may proceed thus: Throw down the stout, unbind and begin to gather the corn; when you have stalks enough for a sheaf, bind them and lay it aside until you have enough for a stout.—By this you save all the silk and small husks and under leaves of the corn, which were all lost by the former practice of topping and gathering corn. I will recommend that the stalks be stacked on a hovel, or poles laid on crotches, and foddered in the yard. I have been particular as to the time it takes in this process, and can say that I am satisfied it takes no more time than in the old method.

The farmer should embrace every open spell in winter to collect from his milking yard the scrapings, and also from the pond holes and hollows in his woods the leaves and dirt, and draw and spread them in his yard or yards. This will enable him to make, (by the help of twenty head of cattle,) one hundred loads of manure; which will be fit to put on the ground the next autumn, at the rate of twenty loads to the acre; which, if ploughed in, and the land sowed with wheat or rye, and seeded with timothy seed at the same time, and clover the next spring, it will produce a harvest that will be satisfactory to the owner, and the ground in better condition than when first ploughed.

It may not be amiss to mention what kind of cattle a farmer can winter on such fodder as I have spoken of. I would recommend that he buy, in the fall, young heifers of good quality, and good looking young cows; and if his situation permits, a pair or two of steers, broken to the yoke; all of which are in demand in the spring, and will advance in price sufficient to pay for the wintering, and leave for his advantage a yard full of good manure. I will also recommend attention paid to

the hog-pen, and as much litter, weeds and refuse from the garden and yards, as can be procured, and by a careful mixture of some good black earth, the quantity of manure may be swelled to a large amount. As almost all landholders have on their farms ponds or swamps, that are mirey, I will recommend that they draw out, in the month of August, when most of swamps are dry, a large quantity, and put it in a heap, and there let it lay until the next spring, when it will be fit to put on corn in the hill, and will have a very great effect. As after the operating of the frost on the heap, the compost should crumble, and have a proportion of dust, it is then good. If it should dry hard and lumpy, like clay, it is only to be put in the barn yard, or hog pen, and be trodden in with the compost. By application of pond manures as above, I have been enabled to make some poor land become very productive.

As I have given some practical remarks on the making of manure, I shall now proceed to state my process of culture. I break the ground in the month of April, and have the sod turned under by one of the Frechorn's ploughs, about eight inches deep; (and here it is that many make great blunders, and much to their disadvantage, by not attending in person, and having their ground ploughed deep and well;) and then harrowed with an iron tooth harrow, or wood will do, if it be heavy, and the teeth made of good hickory, and kept sharp. Harrow the same way you have ploughed, until your ground is well mellowed; then, when you see the earliest apple tree begin to drop its blossoms, furrow your ground three feet apart at right angles, and plant four grains of corn in a hill.

Almost every farmer has some method of steeping his corn before planting, and rolling it in either plaster, ashes, lime, or tar, all of which, at some times, are an advantage, and at other times a disadvantage. After my corn comes up, and is sufficiently large to be seen in rows, I commence ploughing and hoeing, and continue it until the corn begins to show signs of setting for ears, being particular to keep the plough a-going in dry weather. By the above culture, I have been enabled to collect from fifty to eighty bushels per acre; and by mixing pumpkin seed, and planting it with the corn, I have raised four ox-cart loads to the acre.

I have already described my method of collecting and preserving the top and bottom stalks for fodder. I shall proceed to my next crop, the next spring, which shall be corn, and a proportion of potatoes; giving the preference to corn, on account of the great quantity of fodder. And this year tilling, I break up the sod which laid last year beneath the furrow of the corn plough; thereby I am enabled again to raise a good crop of corn, and subdue all the wild grass, roots and weeds which laid at the bottom of the furrow. Third year, I split the corn hulls with a plough, harrow the ground well, then plough, harrow again, and sow my oats and flax. My oats will produce about thirty bushels, and upwards, per acre, depending on the season for their yielding; and my flax will average sixteen bushels of seed, and three hundred weight to the acre. I will observe, that where the ground is strong, and the oats very forward, they ought to be fed off to the ground, before they have a joint. This prevents their lodging, and gives the under oats an opportunity to come forward, which will much increase the quantity. The

oat stubble and flax ground should soon be ploughed, harrowed and cross-ploughed; then draw on your manure, about twenty ox-cart loads to the acre; spread and plough it in as soon as possible.—If you intend to sow rye, put it in about the first of September, and sow your timothy seed after the harrow eight quarts to the acre; then use a roller, which will break the lumps. It may be fed off during the fall by calves, colts or sheep, without any disadvantage. If you intend it for wheat, sow it about the twenty-fifth of September, and follow the same method as with the rye; sow clover in the spring, when the ground is open in cracks, about six pounds to the acre. By following the above directions, I have always realized a good crop of grain, and a great crop of grass; and the ground may and ought to remain in sod six years, before ploughed again. PHELLEMON HALSTED.

PRISONS.

The following extracts are taken from a very able and interesting article on *Prisons and Prison Discipline*, published in the last number of the *Christian Examiner*:

It is stated by the superintendent of the Bellevue prison, in New York, in answer to a question put to him by a committee, that the situation of youth in that prison is deplorable. He was compelled to put boys for their first, perhaps small, offence, into the same room with offenders, old, if not in years, in crime. The grand jury of Philadelphia, in 1817, presented the Penitentiary in that city, on account of its very crowded state. From thirty to forty were lodged in rooms of eighteen feet square, the untried with the condemned, the young offender and often the disobedient servant or apprentice with the most experienced and hardened culprit; so that it was said the institution began to assume the character of a seminary for every vice.

Females ought not to be sentenced to the same prison with men; but always, in a more secluded situation, be placed under keepers and visitors of their own sex, by whom they should be instructed in appropriate labor, and moral duties. We are persuaded that it is improper for any but persons of an official character to visit the prisons. Convicts should work in seclusion. A solemn stillness should reign in their abodes, and idle, curious, or thoughtless visitors should not be suffered to promenade through these receptacles, to interrupt and mortify the unhappy culprits.

In England a Society for the Improvement of Prison Discipline, and for the Reformation of Juvenile Offenders, has existed many years. Its first object was to investigate the state of goals. The British Parliament directed an examination of the metropolitan prisons. Eminent individuals turned their attention to the subject, not only in England, but upon the continent. The result of their inquiries was a decided conviction, that crimes arise more from the want of instruction, classification, employment, and inspection, in goals, than from any other cause. The old system of prison discipline was pronounced essentially defective, and ruinous as it regarded young culprits. They listened with delight to the adventures and escapes of the experienced criminals, were initiated into all the mysteries of crime, and, when discharged, bore recommendation from the inmates of the prisons to their former companions and accomplices. In illustration of these statements, we copy from

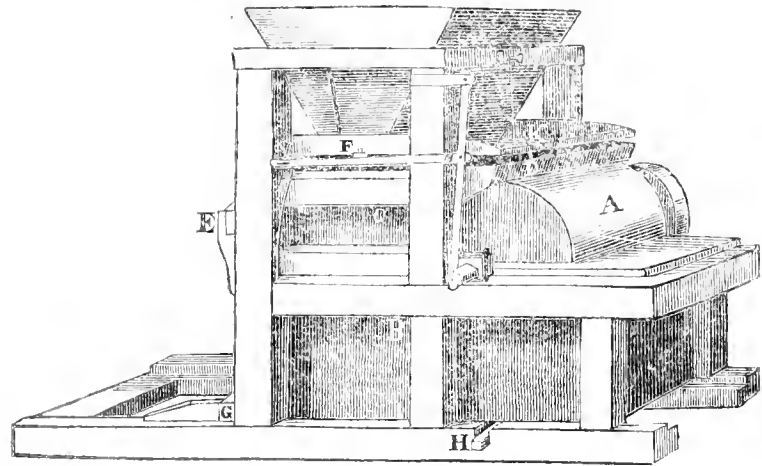
the Sixth Report of the society we have named, an affecting address made by a man condemned to death for murder, at Douay, in France.

"This individual requested to speak in private with M. Appert, when he thus addressed him: "I await," said he, "the hour of execution, and since you are the first person, who has visited me, I will address you with confidence, and conceal from you nothing. I am guilty of the dreadful crime, for which I am to suffer; but from my infancy my parents neglected me. I had neither a moral example, nor a religious education. I was abandoned to the violence of my passions. I fell when young, into bad company, by whom I was corrupted; but it was a prison that completed my ruin. Among the persons now in this apartment are several boys who with pain I observe, are preparing themselves for the farther commission of offences, when the term of their confinement shall expire. I entreat you to obtain their removal into a separate ward, and snatch them from the contagion of such associates. Believe me, Sir,—and I speak from bitter experience—you can confer on those boys, no greater favor!"

Crimes, as we have said already, and as the records of prisons show, have not increased in proportion to the increase of population; nor have they been of so flagrant a character. But juvenile delinquency, in England and in this country, has increased in greater proportion. The fact is indisputable. It is a serious inquiry, to what cause is this anomaly owing? We answer, that if the history of the delinquents were examined, it would, in all probability, be found owing to their want of education. The united voices of observers in Europe and this country confirm this position. In further support of it we adduce the fact, that the proportion of colored convicts exceeds that of all others every where; and that in New York four years since, and it may be so still, there had not been brought before a magistrate for a criminal offence, a single individual, who had been at the schools of mutual instruction. This last fact speaks volumes in praise of a system of education, which in point of economy, gratification to the pupils, habits of order and diligence, exceeds any other. We have no hesitation in accounting for the great numbers of youthful delinquents in Boston, by the circumstance that there are in the city so many vagrant uneducated children.

"To permit a child to grow up untaught and idle, is to expose him to a fearful chance of becoming the tenant of a prison; in proof of this we quote, in addition to what we have already said, the following passage from a cotemporary religious magazine.

"A part of Spitalfields is divided by Brick Lane. On one side there are schools for the instruction of twelve hundred children; on the other side there are no schools, or next to none. Now it happens, very triumphantly for our argument, that whilst from the side of Brick Lane without schools, they had more young criminals than from any other part of London; from the other side, they have for a long time had only one. Not at all inferior to this fact in conclusiveness, is the circumstance stated so openly by the officers of the National Institution, that no boy educated in their schools has been convicted of any serious offence. The whole body of evidence adduced before the House of Commons, tends directly to the same conclusion."



BURNELL'S GRIST-MILL, IMPROVED.

It will be perceived at once, that on this principle, the greater the diameter of the Cylinder, the longer the grind; consequently the Cylinder should be large enough to make good meal without difficulty. I shall, therefore, adopt the size in this description which I believe, from experiment, to be the most useful, compared with the expense; especially for a small power: indeed, it may answer for any power, from one hand, to a four horse power, by increasing or lessening the speed in proportion to the power, from 60 to 2 hundred times in a minute. For a greater power, a larger size would be preferred; but never, perhaps, more than 18 inches diameter, by 22 long, for the Cylinder.

The frame may be made of oak, spruce, pitch, or Norway pine; but the latter is best. The size of the timber in proportion to the draft, firm and strong. The bottom sill should be wide enough to receive the box of the bedstone on the inside, and extend far enough back to receive it, when drawn out to pick.

The Cylinder A, in this description, is 16 inches in diameter, by 18 inches long; cut perfectly true every way, with 4 shallow furrows diagonally across, and cut perpendicular to the shaft, on the side that moves forward, and rounded off back, so as not to drag out coarse meal.

The Bedstone B covers a quarter of the cylinder, and exactly corresponds with it, extending 8 inches below, and 8 inches back of it; and is enclosed in a box made of 2 inch pine plank (except the top which is a thin board) which is fastened together by one iron rod across the box forward, and two behind, so that it may be taken apart at pleasure. Shoes, made of hard wood, 3 or 4 inches wide, are put on each side of the bottom, in order that it may slide easily on the frame. The box should be as long as the frame will admit, that it may move up to the cylinder perfectly true.—The box, between the back end and stone, may be filled up solid with plank. Circular plates of cast-iron, 3 inches wide, are let into the sides of the box, at each end of the cylinder, 1½ inches below, and 1½ inches above the face of the bedstone.

The Cracker C is only 8 inches deep, and is boxed up similar to the bedstone: the bottom is of hard wood, 1½ inch thick, the ends extending far enough on each side to rest on the frame; this slides through a groove cut in the posts, and rests on the sides of the frame. There should be a space of about 1½ inches between the top and bottom stones. The sides of the cracker extend 3 or

4 inches forward of the stone, in order to receive the board D, which nearly touches the cylinder, and forms a conductor for grain, that it may not fly off.

The Feeding Shoe K, should be wide enough to feed within about ⅓ of an inch of the ends of the cylinder, and is fluted on the bottom, that the feed may be uniform, which is very important.

The Bedstone is furrowed by cutting small sharp threads with a sharp chissel, diagonally across, and also contrary, about 1½ inches apart, so that the face of the stone is left in diamonds.

The Cracker is cut similar to the Bedstone, only sharper and deeper; in other respects they are both cut like common mills, and should be picked the same when needed.

Like all other nice machines, some attention and mechanical skill is necessary, that this machine may be well made and properly regulated in order that it may grind well, and to the best advantage; as very much depends on making and regulating. The stones should be so nicely made as to make good meal without ever coming in contact; in this case they cannot wear like other mills, and they will keep themselves round and true in using.

The principal advantages of this mill over others are, cheapness, saving of power, saving of room, and not heating the meal; as the actual cost of one of this size will not exceed \$75; the power to grind a given quantity, but about one third of common mills; and also of being applied to any indefinite power according to the feed and velocity as before stated.

In recommending this Mill to the Public, we do not wish to derogate from any useful invention or improvement for meal or flour making, for they are much wanted; but at the same time, we cannot forbear saying what has been long known, that no substance whatever can make good meal or flour, but Stone. Cast-Iron may answer a good purpose, where stone cannot be easily obtained; but the difficulty in making good meal, and sharpening when dull, will ever be an insuperable objection to them except, perhaps, for hand power; and whether Hand Mills will be likely to come into common use, in this enterprising country, we shall leave to others to judge. If hand labour is not the very thing which we most wish to get rid of, we are certainly mistaken; most of our inventions, go very strongly to confirm this conclusion.

As it may be of some consequence to the Public

to know what part of this machine belongs to my improvement, I would state that it includes nearly all, except simply, the principle of the cylinder and bedstone.

Letters, post paid, will be attended to.

MOODY STOCKMAN.

Hampton, (N. H.) July 14, 1826.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1826.

To Correspondents.—A communication from Gov. LINCOLN, and one from a gentleman in Hallowell, (Me.) were received too late for insertion in this week's paper. We are sorry to state that an article from a gentleman in Nelson, (N. H.) has been mislaid.

CLOSE OF THE FOURTH VOLUME.

The present No. completes the 4th volume of the *New England Farmer*. A retrospect of our labours affords us the satisfaction, which arises from a consciousness that our efforts to be useful have been unremitting; and the constant though gradual increase of our subscription list proves that our paper is deemed not undeserving of public patronage. The value of a publication, principally devoted to the prime pursuit of the human race, is becoming generally appreciated. The number of our correspondents is increasing; and their communications become more interesting, as the spirit of inquiry is more excited. They enable us to make our columns the records of agricultural experience. Being mostly from practical farmers, who have tried what they recommend, they may usually be relied on. Theories may be erroneous, but facts are infallible. By knowing what has been done, the judicious cultivator knows what in similar circumstances may be done; and gathers the fruits of knowledge from all quarters, instead of being limited to the comparatively narrow sphere of personal observation.

We shall publish next week a list of Agents to whom payment can be made in advance by distant subscribers.

SAXONY SHEEP.

The flock of Saxony Sheep, sold at Brighton, 13 inst. consisting of 189 bucks and 30 ewes, averaged \$18.61 each. The average of the sale on the 6th of last May was \$44, and that of the 15th July, 1825, \$158.80 each.

At a similar sale at New York on the 12th inst. 38 bucks and 40 ewes averaged about \$27 each.

THE SEASON: CULTIVATION OF TURNIPS.

The late copious supplies of rain, alternated with sun shine, have revived the hopes, and brightened the prospects of the husbandman. Although the crops of grass and English grain, in New England have generally fallen very far short of an average, we believe Indian corn, and potatoes never appeared better at this season of the year; and there is time enough yet, should the present favourable weather continue, to provide in an ample manner for the subsistence of stock through the winter.

We have, heretofore, recommended the growing of Indian corn, ruta baga, oats, &c. for winter food for stock. Potatoes are also excellent for the same purpose; but it is too late in the season to plant potatoes with a prospect of success.

On many accounts, and in many situations the common English turnip will prove the most eligible crop, which a farmer can raise for supplying the deficiencies in the hay harvest, which the unprecedented drought of early summer has occasioned.

The time generally recommended for sowing English turnip seed is about the middle of July.—Dr Deane, however, observed, "I have sown them in drills the first week in August, and had a good crop. One great advantage of sowing so late is that the turnips will escape insects. And if the crop should not happen to be quite so large as if the sowing had been earlier, the roots will not fail of being better for the table.

"One pound of seed is the common allowance for an acre of land. But to guard against the fly, the quantity may be a little increased.

"The seed sown broadcast must be harrowed in with a short tined harrow, and then rolled with a wooden roller, to break the clods, and level the surface."

Mr M. Mahon says "If the farmer would insure his first crop, I would not advise him to sow till the last four days in July, or even to the third or fourth day of August, but liable as the turnip crop is to numerous accidents and miscarriages, it is prudent to have a week or two in reserve for a second sowing in case the first should fail.

The same writer likewise says in substance that it is very important to roll the field, in which you have sowed turnip seed with a heavy roller, immediately after harrowing in the seed, provided the ground is sufficiently dry, or as soon after as it is in a fit condition. This, he says, "is experimentally found to be the most effectual method hitherto discovered for the preservation of the rising crop from the destructive depredations of the fly. The turnip fly is always found most numerous in rough worked ground, as there they can retreat and take shelter under the clods or lumps of earth from such changes of weather as are disagreeable to them, or from the attacks of small birds and other animals.

Perhaps no better directions for raising turnips can be given than by copying the statement of the mode of cultivating the crop raised by Messrs. Tristram and Henry Little, of Newbury, Mass. for which they received two premiums of \$20 each from the Mass. Agric. Society, in 1823. One of these premiums was for having raised the greatest quantity of turnips on an acre, and the other for having raised the greatest quantity of the same vegetable as a second crop.

"The lot is on the north side of a small swell on our farm in said town, the soil is a yellow loam on a gravelly bottom, and had been down to grass two years; in July, 1823, the lot was mowed and the hay made on the same land, and the produce was one ton and eight hundred; the sward was then ploughed as deep as would turn over, and twice harrowed; furrows were then opened at the distance of three feet apart, ten ox cart loads of manure, mixed with ten loads of marsh mud, or sod, were put into the furrows, which were covered with a plough, one pound of seed was sown with a machine, one row on each ridge, and a roller was made to pass over the same, which completed the sowing. As soon as the third leaf was grown they were thinned to the distance of one foot apart in the rows. After that they were three times ploughed between the rows and twice hoed; the harvesting was in November, and the product nine hundred and eight bushels."

It is not yet too late to break up mowing or pasture ground, and raise a good crop of turnips, without the expense and trouble of yarding cattle or sheep on the ground, according to the customary mode of preparing for a turnip crop. Sowing broad cast will do well; but sowing in drills or rows will do better. In either way the crop will be the better for hoeing and thinning out the superfluous plants. If the soil is not very poor, a good crop may be obtained, even without manure, but a much better with manure. Wood ashes, soot and lime are said to be preferable, as manure for turnips, to that which is obtained from the farm yard.

A writer for the *American Farmer*, vol. II. page 100, who signs "Thomas Harris," and dates "Rock-hall," says "I beg leave to suggest to you a specific against the fly or little black flea, which are so destructive to young plants in warm and dry weather, which is simply to steep the seed in train or fish oil and sulphur, for 15 or 20 hours before seeding; the oil may then be strained off, and the seed rolled in plaster or ashes—the oil assists the vegetation of the seed, and impregnates the plant so strongly that no fly will trouble it, till it is well leafed out. This antidote I have used for several years past with all the small seed I sow." One would not readily believe that the steeping of small seeds, with any substance, however, offensive to insects, could preserve the plants, which vegetate from such seeds from the ravages of those little depredators. It would seem that the flavour of the train oil and sulphur would be dissipated by the process of vegetation, by the soil, sun, air and moisture before the leaves of the plant were developed. But, we cannot reason against experiments. "No argument like matter of fact is." It is easy to try Mr Harris' recipe. If it does not succeed, the expense will be but trifling; and if it does succeed with turnip seed, why not with other seeds? It will no doubt be effectual against all insects, which like the *wire worm*, attack the seed itself, which has been planted or sown, under ground.—But we can hardly, at present, believe that it is possible to impregnate any seed with a substance, which will protect the plant, springing from such seed, from insects. But it is easily tried; without any risk.

Common lamp oil, and brimstone are cheap, and at the command of most or all farmers. If they do no good, they can do no harm, as they cannot in 15 or 20 hours destroy the power of vegetation in any seed. This is our opinion, but we may be incorrect. We know that some scientific writers on agriculture have condemned the use of steeps for seed; and no doubt they may be injurious, when they go to destroy the germinating principle, or life of the seed. But, when cautiously and properly used, they may not only protect the seeds against insects, but give them a good start, or commencement of growth; and a vigorous seedling, is more likely to become a fine and full grown plant than one which peeps out of ground with a sickly aspect, and has not strength enough to extend its roots, and put forth its stem, leaves and branches, with that vigor, which can insure its full development.

We learn from the *Newburyport Herald* that the late Oliver Putman, Esq. of Hampstead, has bequeathed to Newburyport, "for the establishment and endowment of a seminary of practical learning, the noble legacy of fifty thousand dollars."

FORTY DAYS PEAS.

A friend has shown us some pods of the peas, usually called *forty days peas*, which were planted the 20th of June, and were at the proper size for the table the 15th of July. It should seem, therefore, that the same sort of peas, which, in England requires forty days to bring to maturity, may be matured in our climate in 25 days. Our summers are much warmer, and our winters colder than those of Great Britain. Indian corn cannot be grown in Great Britain, unless favoured by artificial heat; but we were not before aware that the growth of other vegetables would be so greatly accelerated by the superior warmth of the summer of New England, over that of Old England.

TO PREVENT CORNS FROM GROWING ON THE FEET.

Easy shoes; frequently bathing the feet in lukewarm water, with a little salt or pot-ashes dissolved in it.

The corn itself will be completely destroyed by rubbing it daily with a little caustic solution of potash, till a soft and flexible skin is formed.

CURE FOR WARTS.

The milky juice of the stalks of spurge, or of the common fig leaf, by persevering application, will, to a certainty, soon remove them.

COURT PLASTER.

Take of isinglass, half an ounce; Turlington's (or Friar's) balsam, a drachm; melt the isinglass in an ounce of water, and boil the solution till a great part of the water is consumed; then add gradually to it the balsam, stirring them well together. After the mixture has continued a short time on the fire, take the vessel off, and spread the extended silk with it, while it is yet fluid with heat, using a brush for spreading it.

CERTAIN CURE FOR THE CRAMP.

An effectual preventive for the cramp in the calves of the legs, which is a most grievous pain, is to stretch out the heel of the leg as far as possible, at the same time drawing up the toes towards the body. This will frequently stop a fit of the cramp after it has commenced; and a person will, after a few times, be able, in general, to prevent the fit coming on, though its approach be between sleeping and waking. Persons subject to this complaint should have a board fixed at the bottom of the bed against which the foot should be pressed when the pain commences.

TO ALLEVIATE THE PAIN OCCASIONED BY THE STING OF GNATS.

The disagreeable itching occasioned by the sting of these insects may be removed by volatile alkali, or immediately rubbing and washing the part affected with cold water.

At night, to rub with fuller's earth and water lessens the inflammation.

TO CURE THE STING OF A WASP OR BEE.

To the part affected, apply oil of tartar, or solution of potash, and it will give instant ease; as also will bruised mallows. [Am. Farmer.]

TO SCOUR WOOL.

In the English manufactories, scouring is generally performed with an ammoniacal ley, consisting of five measures of river water and one of stale urine; the wool is immersed for about twenty minutes in a bath of this mixture, heated to fifty-six degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer; it is then taken out, suffered to drain, and afterwards rinsed in

running water. This process softens the wool and gives it the first degree of whiteness: the process is repeated a second and even a third time, after which the wool is fit for manufacturing.

Hydro sulphurous Acid gas may be employed to great advantage in bleaching woolen goods. The most economical mode of preparing it is to decompose sulphuric acid by the mixture of any combustible substance that will take from it one portion of its oxygen. In the bleachery, where a rigid economy is necessary, the following method will answer.—Take saw dust and introduce it into a cast iron distillatory apparatus; pour over it sulphuric acid, applying at the same time heat, a large quantity of gas will be disengaged which should pass through a tube into water.

The pieces must be rolled upon reels and drawn through the liquor by turning them until the colour becomes sufficiently bright: they are then taken out, and left to drain. The next process is to wash them in river water. Spanish white may be employed to decompose the sulphuric acid, should there be any remaining in the stuffs. This operation must be performed by passing the pieces through a tub of clean water in which about eight pounds of Spanish white has been dissolved. To obtain a fine white, the stuffs in general must be twice *sulphured*. Blueing is performed by throwing into the Spanish white liquor a solution of one part of good Prussian blue to 4000 parts of water; shaking the cloth in the liquid and reeling it rapidly. Lastly, a slight washing with soap may be employed, to give softness and pliability to the goods. [The Chemist.]

Post Offices.—There are in the U. States, 6,000 post offices and 308 distinct routes; the mail travels over an extent of 95930 miles.

Delaware and Hudson Canal. It is expected that this work will be completed this season.—Three thousand men are at present employed, and more masons and labourers are wanted, the former of which receive \$1,50 to 2 per day, the latter from 11 to \$13 per month besides their board.

We learn from a late Halifax paper, "that the subscribers to the Shubenacadie Canal have resolved to proceed in the work, although the amount yet subscribed is less than the estimated cost.—A canal to unite the waters of the Bay of Fundy with the Gulph of St. Lawrence is also in contemplation, and will probably soon be commenced." We believe similar obstacles will oppose the completion of this plan, which have hitherto prevented a canal from Barnstable Bay to Buzzard's Bay, in this State. [Boston Gaz.]

Public Sale of Wool.

On THURSDAY, the 14th of Sept. at 9 o'clock, At the east end of the Hall over the New Market, under the regulations of the "A. E. Society."

A large quantity of Merino, Grade and Native Fleece Wool which will be exempt from the State duty of 1 per centum.

Farmers and others, who wish to avail themselves of this opportunity of disposing of their Wool, are informed that we are in readiness to receive at any time until the 9th September, at which time our catalogue will be closed.

—Also at the same time—

- 300 bales Smyrna
- 65 do. Saxony Electoral, } WOOL.
- 100 do. Spanish

This Wool may be examined on and after the 9th of Sept. until the day of sale.

COOLIDGE, POOR & HEAD, Auct. July 21.

REFRIGERATORS, manufactured under the direction of the subscriber, and for sale at his counting house in Sea Street, Wheeler's Point.

The principal use of these articles is for the preservation of Meat, Butter, Milk, &c. and for cooling Wines and other liquors. Their excellence consists in the great power of the non-conductor, together with the mode of diffusing coldness in them. A small quantity of ice is sufficient to produce a uniform and powerful effect.

A large assortment constantly on hand, which are offered at reasonable prices. ALLEN PRATT, Boston, July 21, 1826.

ROMAN. An elegant, full blooded horse, a bright Bay, with black legs, mane and tail, of high spirit and good temper, will stand at the farm of Mr Stephen Williams in Northborough (Ms.) at \$20 the season, to be paid before the mares are taken away.—See New England Farmer, April 14.

BELLFOUNDER. This celebrated horse, of a bright Bay, with black legs, standing 15 hands high, a celebrated trotter, and a true descendant of the *Fireaways*, will stand at Col. Jaques' stable, in Charlestown, during the season. Charge \$20, and \$1.00 the groom—see New England Farmer, April 14, 1826.

PATENT HOES.—J. & A. Fate's Patent Hoes constantly for sale by French & Weld, 31 & 32 South Market St., and French & Davenport 713 Washington Street, who are appointed sole agents for vending the same. eptf. Boston, April 23, 1826

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
		C.	D. C
APPLES, best,	bbt		
ASHES, pot, 1st sort,	ton.	80	00
" pearl do.		95	00
BEANS, white,	bush	2	37
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new,	bbt.	10	25
" cargo, No 1, new,		8	25
" " No 2, new,		7	00
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1, new,	lb.		20
CHEESE, new milk,		9	12
" skimmed milk,		7	4
FLAX		9	10
FLAX SEED	bush	95	1 10
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St	bbt.	5	12
" Genesee,		5	00
" Rye, best,		3	50
GRAIN, Rye	bush		84
" Corn			84
" Barley			75
" Oats			58
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort, new,	lb.		9
HOPS, No 1, inspection		15	16
LIME,	cask		95
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.		80
PLASTER PARIS, retails at	ton.	2	87
PORK, Bone Middlings, new,	bbt.	14	50
" navy, mess, do.		12	50
" Cargo, No 1, do.		12	00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bush	1	67
" Clover	lb.	6	7
WOOL, Merino, full blood, wash		35	50
" do do unwashed		25	35
" do 3-4 washed		30	35
" do 1-2 do		25	30
" Native		20	25
" Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		40	45
" do Spinning, 1st sort		35	38
PROVISION MARKET.			
BEEF, best pieces	lb.	10	
PORK, fresh, best pieces,			8
" whole hogs,		5	6
VEAL,		4	10
MUTTON,		5	12
POULTRY,		10	20
BUTTER, keg & tub,		18	20
" lump, best,		18	23
EGGS,		14	15
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bush	90	95
" Indian, do.		90	1 00
POTATOES,		50	75
CIDER, liquor,	bbt.	2 75	4 00

MISCELLANIES.

A Mother to her Daughter, on Marriage.—You are now my beloved child, about to leave those arms which have hitherto cherished you, and directed your every step, and at length conducted you to a safe, happy, and honorable protection, in the very bosom of love and honor. You must now be no longer the flighty, inconsiderate, haughty, passionate girl, but ever, with reverence and delight, have the merit of your husband in view.—Reflect how vast the sum of your obligation to the man who confers upon you independence, distraction, and, above all, felicity. Moderate, then, my beloved child, your private expenses, and proportion your general expenditure to the standard of his fortune, or rather his wishes. I fear not that, with your education and principles, you can ever forget the more sacred duties, so soon to be your sphere of action. Remember the solemnity of your vows, the dignity of your character, the sanctity of your condition. You are amenable to society for your example, to your husband for his honor and happiness, and to heaven itself for those rich talents intrusted to your care and your improvement; and though, in the maze of pleasure, or the whirl of passion, the duties of the heart may be forgotten, remember, my darling child, there is a record which will one day appear in terrible evidence against us for our least omission.

A Wife.—When a man of sense comes to marry it is a companion whom he wants, not an artist.—It is not merely a creature who can paint and play, sing and dance; it is a being who can comfort and counsel him, one who can reason and reflect, and feel and judge, and discourse and discriminate: one who can assist him in his affairs, lighten his sorrows, purify his joys, strengthen his principles, and educate his children. Such is the woman who is fit for a mother, and the mistress of a family. A woman of the former description may occasionally figure in the drawing room, and attract the admiration of the company, but she is entirely unfit for a helpmate to a man, and to train up a child in the way he should go.

Port Felio.

Profligacy of the Court of Charles II.—In the memoirs of Pepy's Secretary to the admiralty in the reign of Charles II and James II, recently published, it is stated, that during a conference between the House of Lords and Commons, Buckingham struck the Earl of Dorchester and pulled off his periwig, that Rochester struck Killgrew in the King's presence, and was pardoned on the spot. Lord Buckhurst narrowly escaped sentence of death for highway robbery and murder, and Lord Rochester carried off forcibly an heiress.—Lady Shrewsbury not only hired assassins to murder one of her former admirers, but sat in her carriage to witness the execution of this horrid deed, without being even called upon to answer for her conduct.—When a constable arrested Sedley and Buckhurst, for indecent exposure of their persons, this officer was arrested, by order of the chief justices and committed to prison. Sir Edmundbury Godfrey, a magistrate, having issued his warrant for the arrest of Sir Alexander Frazier, a physician belonging to the court, for a debt of £30, not only were the butchfs, who executed the writ, soundly whipped, but the justice himself was actually committed to the porter's lodge.—*Salem Obs.*

Persian Roses.—A man must behold a Persian rose to have any conception of its transcendent excellencies above the roses of any other country; and its charms are not thrown away. The gardens of prince and people are universally planted with it, and every bath strewn with its delicious flowers.

[These groves of roses, some of which grow to the height of fifteen feet, form avenues of superior beauty, and when spread over platforms, diversified with lilacs, with a thick underwood of fragrant shrubs, are the resort of innumerable nightingales. The palaces of the king display all that original magnificence can achieve, in splendor of artificial decorations, in superb grottos, terraces, labyrinths, fountains, avenues, baths and gardens, and every where the rose predominates with the nightingale inhabiting its branches.]—*N. Y. Times.*

Description of Paris.—Paris is a beast of a city to be in—to those who cannot get out of it. There is not a place in it where you can set your foot in peace or comfort, unless you take refuge in one of their hotels, where you are locked up as in an old fashioned citadel without any dignity of romance. Stir out of it, and you are in danger of being run over every instant. Either you must be looking behind you the whole time, so as to be in perpetual fear of their hackney coaches and cabriolets, or if you summon up resolution and put it off to the last moment, they come against you with a sudden acceleration of pace and thundering noise, that dislocates your nervous system, till you are brought to yourself by having the same starting repeated. Fancy yourself in London with the foot path taken away, so that you are forced to walk along the middle of the streets with a dirty gutter running through them, fighting your way through coaches, wagons, and hand carts tumbled along by large mastiff dogs, with the houses twice as high, greasy holes for shop windows, and piles of wood, green stalls and wheel-barrow placed at the doors, and the contents of wash hand basins pouring out of the windows—fancy all this and worse, and with a change of scene you are in Paris. Paris is a pile of tall and dirty alleys, of slaughter houses and barbers' shops—an immense suburb huddled together within the walls so close that you cannot see the loftiness of the buildings for the narrowness of the streets, and where all that is fit to live in, and best worth looking at, is turned out upon the quays; the boulevard and country around it is really fine. The view from the bridge is even more imposing and picturesque than ours, though the bridges themselves and the river are not to compare with the Thames, or with the bridges that cross it. The mass of public buildings and houses, as seen from the Point Neuf, rises round you on either hand, whether you look up or down the river, in huge, aspiring, tortuous, ridges, and produces a solidity of impression and fantastic confusion not easy to reconcile. It is like a collection of palaces or of ruins.

Hazlitt.

There is a factory in Delaware County, which, when completed, will, it is said, turn out thirty thousand yards of cotton cloth a week. This strikes us as something wonderful; but what is it when compared with Mr Ashton's factory at Hyde, near Liverpool, which contains from five hundred to six hundred power looms, and is said in an English paper now before us to actually manufacture a piece of cotton any minute in the day.

A Cause for Felicitation.—Well may the editor of the Buffalo Journal head his article "Seasonable Relief," that announces a change in the names of the streets of that village, which have hitherto borne the following inexpressible appellations: *Shednikski, Vanstaphorit, Schimmelpennick, Busti and Foodlahomen.* The village that furnished an abundance of such names might give ample employment to Miss Leigh and Mr Chapman, in the difficult exercise of their faculty.

The question, "Why Printers do not succeed in business as well as Brewers?" was thus answered:—Because printers work for the head and brewers for the stomach; and where *twenty* men have a stomach, but *one* has a head.

In the British House of Lords, on the 23d ult. Earl Grey stated that he had made the most diligent enquiries with regard to the prospects of the harvest in Great Britain, and had come to the conclusion that the occurrence of a scarcity of grain was but a bare possibility.

A hog Skin out of which nine saddle seats can be cut, is said to be a good sized skin. Messrs. N. & T. Smith & Co have shown us one from which thirty could be cut. The hog was raised in Colchester, and weighed 900 lbs. The skin from the back part of the neck was 8 feet 9 inches long—and the greatest breadth was 7 feet 9 inches—the girth was 6 feet 6 inches. [*Hartford Mirror.*]

Madame De Genlis. in her Memoirs, lately published, says she has written one hundred and twenty volumes, and that an average of 20,000 copies of each have been published. So that the reading world is indebted to this lady for about *two million four hundred thousand books!*

A Scottish nobleman one day visited a lawyer at his office, in which at the time, there was a blazing fire, which led him to exclaim, "Mr—, your office is hot as an oven." "So it should be, my Lord," replied the lawyer "as it is here I make my bread."

CURE FOR LEPROSY.

An old gentleman in Sidney desires us to state that from Sept. 1821 to the Spring of 1825, he was grievously afflicted with the leprosy; that he in vain consulted all those whom he thought the most skillful physicians in Kennebec and Somerset counties, some of whom pronounced his case most desperate. Having a good opinion of the healing qualities of tar, he tried that, by which he could heal a small spot at a time, but it would break out again. He afterwards found that by simmering together equal quantities of tar and cream, a sticky ointment was procured, which he applied for about three weeks, and during the same time drank tar water, when he was perfectly cured, and his flesh "became as the flesh of a child." He continued to drink tar water for some time after he was healed, which was in his 76th year. [*Augusta pa.*]

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